PARTHENOPOEIA,

OR THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Most Noble and Renowned Kingdom

F

NAPLES,

With the Dominions therunto annexed, and the Lives of all their

KINGS.

The first Part

By that Famous Antiquary SCIPIO MAZZELLA,
MADE ENGLISH

By M. SAMSON LENNARD, HERALD of ARMES.

The Second Part Compil'd

By fAMESHOWELL Esq;

Who, besides som Supplements to the First part, drawes on the Threed of the Story to these present Times, 1654.

ILLUSTRATED WITH THE FIGURES OF the Kings, and the Arms of all the Provinces.

Parthenopem Egregiam — micantem

Printed for Elumphrey Moseley, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Princes Armes in S. Pauls Church-yard, 1 6 5 4.

YIIM

The Epistle Dedicatory.

And as we read of one of her Princes, Alphonfo Duke of Calabrie, came and obtaind of Henry the Eight (your Progenitor) to be made Knight of the English Order of Saint George, that thereby he might have protection from him, being Soveraign of the Order, against (barls the 8th. of France (as the Laws of the Garter tyed Henry unto) so She comes to install herself in your Lordships Favor, to be protected and shelfred against any blasts of Obloquy that may chance blow upon Her in this more bleak and colder Clime.

Lastly, She coms with commission to inform the World, how much (for such frequent no-

ble Favors) I am

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MY MOST HIGHLY HONORED LORD.

Your obedient and truly devoted was Patron then your Lording, as well in point

orth grand in Servicer, but notifed

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bort.

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TO THE

READER.

HEN Rome shrunk into a Pigmies Skin from that Gigantic stature she was once of, (in those dayes when the Tyber did outfwell the Ocean) Naples may be sayd to have stuck closest to Her of any, and continues so still; for to this day she ownes Her for her Mistress, and Lady Paramount, In recognition wherof the Spanish King payes Her a Heriot, with a Rent of seven thousand Duckets every Saint Peters Eve, till which be done he lyeth under the Curse of the Church which is quickly on and off.

Now the Kingdom of Naples being so delicat a peece of the Buropean Continent, and having had such vicissitudes, and various turns of Fortune, may well deserve for those two respects, to have a Chronicle of it self in one entire peece,

which was not done yet under this Meridian.

Touching first, all do acknowledg that for delicacy of all things, either for common use, pleasure, or wonderment, Naples may be call'd Natures Darling, who seems to study how to make her self admir'd in divers places, Ceres and the God of Wine strive there for Mastery; She abounds with Silks, Oyles, Fruits, Flowers, Roots, Fowl, Fish, and Flesh, with an incomparable Race of Horses, as also with such a choice of fragrant Wines, that She may be call'd Bacchus his Inner (ellar: It is also the Country where Manna is gather'd, and She hath the best Medicinall Baths that the Earth affords.

Now this rare fertility may be impted, not so much to the heat of the Air, as to the Sulphureous quality and heat of her Soyl also, which though it be over-violent in som places, causing Incendiums and Barthquakes, (the one if the irruption of the fire be deep, the other if it be neer the Superficies) yet this fire dilating it self up and down through her bowels, it

makes

makes the Womb of the Earth more prolificall. Touching the Territories annexed to her Dominions, som of them as Apulsa may contend with Her for secundity, but others not, specially (alabria which compard to Naples may be sayd to be a course List at the side of a peece of sine Scarlet.

Now, for the Inhabitants (wheron the second reason depends) they may be fayd to have much of Vertue and no less of Vice, and were they cast into a Balance one could hardly discern which Scale wold be traboccant and overpoifing. They are magnificent both in Houses and Habit, they are free and full of Complement, yet though the Hall be commonly open, the (lofet is thut, though the face be unclouded (Pifo sciolto) and free, yet the Heart is close and refervd: The same may be sayd of the Mouth and the Hand, when the first open's widest the other is closest thus. They are in their Method of Devotion, pious and charitable, their flately Temples, and Monasteries demonstrat the one, and their Lazarettos, or Houses for the Poor do verify the other, specially that of Monte de pieta, an Hospital of 60000. Duckets of yearly Revenue, whose Officers upon som Festivals go in Gowns of white Sattin. Now, for the mass of ordinary peeple, as there is a common Saying of England, Ingbilterra buona Terra, mala Gente, England is a good Country, but the people are bad; so there is a worse Saying of the Napolitan, that it is Un Paradiso piantato da diavoli, It is a Paradis peepled by Devils; Indeed the Napolitan according to the quality of the Soyl is of a fiery boyling Nature, which makes the Spaniard ride him with a Bitt and a Martingall, he hath as many Whirlwinds in his Brain and quickfands in his Breft, as the French or any other Nation; Witness else their sundry Innovations, for Naples had in two yeers no less then five Kings of severall Countries, Insomuch that I have not read of any Politicall Instrument so often out of tune, having had forty popular Revolutions in less then four hundred yeers, yet none that brought a Ruine with it.

Touching this last Revolution in the yeer 1647. it was the violent st of all, it was like a Candle burning at both ends, the common peeple were all as mad as if they had bin bit by a worse thing then the larantela: In which Revolution there were so many prodigious things happend, that were they not

ricent,

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recent, and don as it wer but t'other day, they wold be held for meer Romances; For it requires a strong faith to beleive that in fo well a policed Christian Citty, fo replenishd with Nobility, Genery, and Gown-men of all Professions as Naples is known to be, there shold be such horrid Barbarismes committed: That this Tumult from a small spark shold com to be so huge a fire, from a little source shold com to be such a rapid Torrent, that from a weak blast it shold so suddenly com to such an impetuous Whirlwind, that it shold begin with a score of Boyes, pursued and ended with so many thoufands of Men: That a young barefooted Tatterdemalian Retaylor of Fish, shaking off his blew Wascot and red greafy Bonnet, shold so suddenly com to have such an ascendent upon the spirits of the peeple, as within three or four dayes eo govern Naples in chief, and being clad in Cloath of filver to ride fo triumphantly with naked Sword in hand (and his brother as despicable a thing as he in Cloath of gold) attended with an Army of fifty thousand men, and so march up to the Castle where the Vice-roy kept his Court, where he forc'd him to grant what loever he proposed; That in fo Thort a tract of time he shold mount to such a despoticall, or rather Imperiali power for nine dayes together, as to give the Daw to Nobility, Gentry, and Comminalty, that his fingle Warrant shold have Authority enough to chop off any mans head, to plunder and burn any Palace, wherof there were above fixty that became Sacrifices to Vulcan by the fury of the Peeple, which was more raging then the flames of the Fire; Infomuch that it may well be fayd the Napolitan Courfer never foam'd to much at the mouth before: 'Tis true he was galld with Gabels, which found way from the roots under ground to the tops of Trees upon all forts of Fruits; Majanello got all those Gabels and Taxes to be utterly damn'd, with all other that were imposed upon the Citty of Naples, and other places above a hundred years before; which being done the ficklenels as well of Fortune as of the common peeple, was never more confirm'd then in the handling of this man, for having Lorded it and Signoriz'd in Naples more then ever the great Turk did in constantinople for nine daies (for he prov'd but a nine dayes Wonder) the tenth day he was lain bythe same peeple that rais'd him; his body was dragg'd up

The Epiftle

and down the streets and hurl'd into a Ditch, his head chop'd off and put upon a Pole, which yet the same peeple took out the next day; and washing it clean; they sow'd the head to it again, and perfuming both, they carried him in a solemn procession up and down the Citry, with thousands of Torches and so buried him in the honorablest way that could

be in the great Cathedrall Church.

Now in this prodigious Revolution ther wer many things of extraordinary remark that are considerable; First, it was prophesied by the fiery Mountain Vefuvius hard by, and by Rutilio Bennicafa an Aftrologer; Veluvius gave warning of it for yeers before, for the great Vorago of fiery Gulph, of about a mile and a half circuit which rageth in the head of that Mountain, did belch forth greater flakes of fire then ordinary, the ashes wherof fell thick on the streets of Naples, and besides caus'd such an Earthquake, that the Vice-roy thought it fafer to ly form nights in the fields at the fign of the Moon, then in his Castle: Now these unusual motions and expectorations of fire in Veluvius or Mount Summa, hath bin alwayes held a prefage of for popular Infurrection, Befides, as these propheticall effects surpais any humane brain, so did the maturall causes of those horrid Vejuvian fires transcend the capacity of Pliny, who in fearthing the causes therof was stifled by the smoak, as Aristotle, another of Natures Secretaries, was fwallow'd by the Sea as he was diving into the causes of the ebbs and tides therof. Touching Bennicala's prediction, his book is extant wherin he punctually fore-tels that ther shold be a horrible popular Sollevation in the year 1647, now, this number feven had much to do with this tumble, for it happend in the feventh month of the yeer, on the feventh day of the month, on the feventh hour of the day, in the feventeenth month of the Duke of Arco's Government, Masanello had se-Den Secretaries, and as before, it happend in the year fixteen hundred forty leven. Moreovet it is remarkable how when this Convulsion happend in Naples, it diffus'd it self by a miraculous suddenness to the remotest parts of that long Kingdom, as if it had bin done by intercourse of Spirits, and the news therof transported by a supernatural way; insomuch that this Commotion may be fayd to be like a great Pond frozen over, where if the Ice break in one place it will comsmonl crack all over. AnoAnother thing of remark is, that Doctor Miello the Kings Protophysitian in Naples shold make such an operative Figg for the Fisher-man that shold so infatuat him, and by a strange kind of Intoxication make him act Orlando Fursoso.

Moreover it is remarkable, how before this, Masanello having done the work for the peeple, was so modest that he threw away and toar his Cloth of silver Suit, and taking his Fisher-mans Habit again, sayed, that That Profession was less troublesom unto him, as we read of the Metemphycosist Pythagoras, who sayd, I hat he did lead a merrier life when he was a Frog, then when he was a Philosopher: This of Masanello's may be sayd to be such a Metemphychosis, and as there is a trick by subtilty of art to blow up a small Pill of Past to the bignes of a Canon bullet, so by the puff of popular Air, Masanello may be sayd to have swell'd to that hugeness. Furthermore it is remarkable, that a shower of Musket bullets shold be shot by the Banditi at Masanello, and none shold have power to

penetrat his body.

Laftly, it is to be admir'd that in so few months after (for the Convulsion did not cease with Masanello) there shold be so perfect and bloody a civill War twixt Naples and her own Castles, wherin there happen'd above an hundred Skirmiges, above 80000. bullets were shot off from Sea and Castles, & above 2000. from the Citty. It is also worthy of admiration what Reverence the peeple in the rough of their fury did alwaies bear to the Arch-bishop of Naples the Common Father of the Citty, for had it not bin for him, the whole Town in all probability had bin turn'd to a heap of alhes, which (as a world of examples more might be produc'd) may serve for a pregnant instance to prove, how avaylable to a state the Reverence of the chief Governors of the Church is, for suppresfing of Uprores; Now, this Reverence is to be supported by a stately Gravity and large Revenues accordingly, to oblige the peeple, and draw an aw from them by works of Charity; And where this Revenue with other kind of Gartuitie, fayls; farewell all Reverence to the Church.

In the ensuing Story the Reader shall find all these passages related, as also an accurat view of the whole Country; He also shall be acquainted with their Kings, amongst whom he shall meet with two more memorable then others;

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The Epiftle, &c.

which were (barles the Fift, and Philip the Second; The first among various Exploits he atchiev'd, both in Europe, America, and Afric, at last he invaded and conquer'd himself, in Refigning by a free Spontaneous Act all his earthly Power, Possessions, and so many Crowns to gain One the more easily in the other world, by making himself of a mighty Monarch an obscure Monk, that therby he might not only with more convenience study the 1 heory of Mortification, but put it in practife. The second is memorable for his close and abstruse method of Government, for by his own hand-writings, and out of his privat Closet in Madrid (where he alwaies mov'd as in his Ort) he communicated the beams of his power and commands to the old and new World, as far as the Antipodes, like the Sun, who though he never stir from the Ecliptic, yet out of his luminous Sphere doth use to disperse his Rayes through the whole Universe.

To conclude this late Mutus Trepidationis in Naples, as also that of Sicily, with the utter Revolt of Portugal and commotions in Catalonia, as also the loss of so many Towns about Flanders which were given in ranfom for Francis the French King, as likewise the rending away of the county of Rossillon. hath given so shrewd a beek to the Spanish Monarchy, that the is still a branking ever fince, having made her forhin of men at home, and mony abroad, and plung'd her in such a bottomless Gulph of debt, that the whole Revenue of Naples which is above three millions per ann: is scarce able to pay the Genoways, and other banks, their yearly interest; And the Spanish Monarchy is like to continue still in this shaking aguish posture while this fiery (ardinal fits at the French Helm moving upon the principles of his Predecessor, who may be fayd to be two fatall Ingins raifd up to unbiage the World.

7. H.

Sen for 710n Segnefco.

The chief Ingredients that go to the Composition of this Historicall Survey.

1. The Scituation of the Citty of Naples.
11. The names of the severall Provinces, and the quality of the Country.

111. The Customes of the Peeple, and the famous men Naples hath producd.

IV. An account of the Revenues, Imposts, Donatives, and other Perquifits of the Crown.

V. A History of the Kings of Naples with their Titles and Stile.

VI. The names of the Barons with their Armes as also of the spirituall power

VII. A discourse of the Kinzdom of Jerusalem, and how it is appropriated to the Kingdom of Naples, &c.

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IX. The Revolt of Catalonia.

X. The Revolt of Portugal.

XI. The severall pretentions of Right and Title to the Crown of Portugal.

XII. The Tumults of Sicily.

XIII. The three late horrid Revolutions of Naples.

XIV. of the Duke of Offuna Vice-roy of Naples, of his Extravagancies and the strange Articles exhibited against Him.

XV. The Catastrophe of Olivares the great Spanish Favorit, and the causes of his downfall.

XVI. A true Kelation of the suspectfull death of Don Carlos Prince of Spain never yet so much discovered to the World.

Upon the CITTY

OF

NAPLES,

FIRST CALL'D

PARTHENOPE,

OR THE

VIRGIN-CITTY.

Salve Parthenope, Decora salve.

D'Arthenope, a Citty bright as Gold,
Or if the Earth could bear a richer Mold,
Is com to greet Great Britain Queen of Iles,
And to exchange som Silks for VV ooll, she smiles
To find that Cloath shold wear and feel so fine
As do her Grograns, she doth half repine,
That Lemsters Ore, and shires of fallow'd Grass
The leafs of Mulberries shold so surpass
Which so abound in Her, with every thing, (bring
Which Pleasure, VV ealth, or VV onderment can
That Nature seems to strive whom she shold please
Herself, or Vs, with rare Varieties.
There, her own Bawd to be, she may be sayed,
As if the VV anton with Herself she played.

Let England then strow Rushes all the way To welcom in the fair Parthenopey; For I dare say She never yet came o're In such a Garb to visit any Shore.

I. H.

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A Collection of the prime Materials that go to the structure of the second part of the History of the Kingdom of Naples, with the additions to the sirst.

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THE ESCRIPT OF THE

(ADC)



He Kingdom of Naples, otherwise called the Great Sicilia, which from Fare lieth as it were almost an Island inclosed with three Seas, the Tirren, Ionian, and Adriatick, hath in circuit a thousand four hundred and twenty miles, being accounted only by land from the mouth of the River Ufent to that of Tronto, a hundred and fifty miles. These two Rivers, the one runneth into the Tirren, the other into the Advisorie Seas, where are contained, besides a little part which there remaineth of Latium, many Regions which the people of

the Country call for their greatness, Provinces, the which (according to the division made by the Emperor Frederick, the second, by King Charle the sirst, by King Alson us the first, by the Catholick King, and by Din Ferdinando the Catholick King) are these. The Land of Lavoro, the Principality on this side, the Principality on the other fide, Rafilicata, Calauria on this fide, Calauria on the other fide, the Land of Otronto, the Land of Bary, Abruzzo on this fide, Abruzzo on the other fide, the County of Molife, and Capitandra. There are also adjacent unto the faid Kingdom, under every Province, Certain Illands very near lying round about, as in the Three Sea, directly against Terracions, and at Gaesa are Ponza, and Pandaria, now called Palmarola, by Pliny called Pandatenn, and by Strabo, Pandria and Pandaring and directly against Mola Pulmofris Panthenope, to called by Prolemy,

Ufent is a Ri ver near the City of Aufure now called Terracina for the roughness builded by Aufarus the fon of Jupiter.

Burid is a

The Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples.

See Sarfins in the end of his Brokto

Clandia.

See Virgil in the end of the fifth Book of Aneids, where he faith, Jamque adeo scopulos syrenum, &c.

The Isles of Diomedes, called by Cornelius Tacitus in his 4 book Trimerus.

The praise of the Kingdom.

Men and women endued with divers Sciences.

St. Thomas Aquinus, see lib. of Metheora.

Turia is a
Country of
Calawia, ancicopily called
Menutos
Marinus florifhed in the
time of the
Empetor Hadrian, and writ
many questions of Philofophy, as Suida
noteth.

See Staffus in the end of his 3 Book to Claudia.

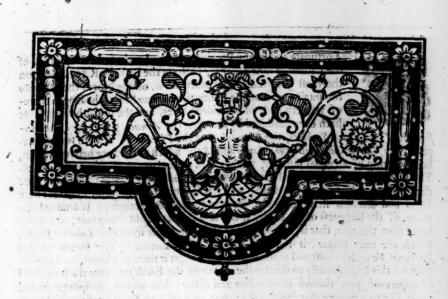
now commonly called Bentetiene, and against Pozzuolo is Ifebia, which anciently had three names, Inarime, Pitacufe, and Enaria. There are near Ischia, Prochita, and the Isle Ness, the one now called Procita, and the other Nista. There is against the Cape of Minerva, the Isle Capri, and Sirenusse directly against Passitano, which are two little Isles, the one called Gale, the other St. Peter. Opposite to Tropeia, and to Ricadi, are the Isles Eolie, which were only inhabited by the Lipari, which compaffeth fixteen miles, all the reft are folitary and defert, and retain also the ancient names of Stromboli, and Vulcan, from whence continually arifeth fire and smoke In the Adriatick Coast are Rafato, and Gargano, directly against Varrano, and the four the of Diomedes, which now by one name are called Tremite, which are but little ; but of the two greater, the first is called St, Mary of Tremite, the other St. Doimo, and the two feller, the one Gatizzo, and the other Capara. These are the Isles of any name, except the Rocks which are comprehended in the Confines of the Kingdom of Naples. This fortunate and great Realm exceedeth all other Kingdoms, not only by reason of the situation, lying in the midst of the fifth Climate, which is held the most temperate part of the world, but also for the great abundance of all good things, being not any thing to be defired, which is not there to be found, of for great perfection, and in fo great plenty. It is Inhabited by people fo warlike and generous, that herein it gives place not to any other Country, I will not fay only of Italy, but of all the world besides; being a thing well known to all men, that the most valiant Nations, the Piligni, the Samniti, the Mars, the Frentani, being so well known in the Wars of Archidamus, and of Cleonimus the Spartan, of Agatocles the Sicilian, of Alexander the Epirote, of Pyrrhus of Molof-fus, and Hanniball of Carthage, and in the civil Wars of Julius Cafar and Pompey, and other Romans, these People have valiantly demeaned themselves, and in latter times have also declared their prowesse, and manifested every one their noble acts in the Wars which they had against Alericus and Totila, ancient esemies of these noble Provinces. This happy Kingdom hath also produced excellent wits in all Learning and wisdom, as in Philosophy, Aistossenes, Architas, and Enritus of Tarentum, Filolous, Aremeones, Telanges, Aristens, and Rodippus, born at Cotron, Androdamus of Reggio, Parmenides, Zenon, and Leucippo of Scalea, Hippasus of Metapont, Pythagoras, Timeo, Xenon, Filodamus, and Euetus of Locris, a Country worne out with antiquity; Ocelus of Lucania, Stratonicus of Cuma, St. Thomas of Aquin : Nearest to this our age, the light of all Learning was born at Naples; and of a more later time Augustin, Nifus of Seffa, and Simon Portius a Neopolitan. neither will I conceal the glory of the Poets and Orators which have honoured this Kingdom Ennius, an ancient Poet was of the Country of Puglia Rudia, Lucillus of Arunca, near to Benevento, Pacavins a Tragical Poet of Brindele, Venosa may boast for bringing forth Horare, as also Sulmona Ovid, Regio of Theagener, Ibiens, Cleo-mines, and of Lodmick Pariserus a youth, Croton of Orpheus, Turia of Stesieorus, a Lirical Poet, Nola of St. Paulinus Bistop, Napes of Aebias the Master of Cicero, of Pub. Statius, of Marinut, and excellent Orator and Philosopher, Disciple of Proclus, of Porcellus, of John Pontanus, and Jacobus Sannazaco, Amiterius of Saluft, Capea of Vittor Bilhop, an eloquent Orator, and learned Aftrologian, Aquin of Juvenal, and of Marena Tullim Cicero the very lightning of eloquence. This faid Noble Kingdom hath brought forth not only men; but also learned women; which have been very excellent in Philosophy; as Themistocien the lister of Pithago-ras, of whom the learned many notable things, and Dames the daughter of the same Pithagoras, who sufficiently expressed her learning in expounding the difficult opinions of her Father; no less Myan and Arignote her faid daughters, have been excellent in the same profession. Arres the daughter of Aristippus, after the death of her Father, maintained while the lived, most gloriously the School, and held the Chair of Philosophy. In the Art of Poetry have been very excellent, Perilla the wife of Ovid, Claudia wife of P. Statins Papinius Neapolitan, Violentilla, wife of Arumine Stella Neapolitan Conful, and a famous Poet; Lufeina the daughter of Steficorns, a Poet of Metaurus in Calabria. And those that were not born in this Kingdom, have esteemed it a place worthy of their life, of their leifure, and of their

studies, as Place, Vergil, Livy, and Plotin, which had their habitations in Villages in divers places of the Kingdom, and there composed their Works holding famous Schools; for which cause it may truly be accounted a drappy Kingdom. But since these sew things are touched in general, but as it were passing by for the knowledg thereof, I will now endeavour to handle them in particular, and with a very distinct order, whereby every one shall clearly understand how many good and beautifull things that whole world containeth in it; and that through the excellency thereof, have repaired thither so many and so strange Nations, as never the like have pass into any other Kingdom or Province, as well to inhabit, as to sack and ransack the same. And to speak of the most ancient, thither have come the Coni, the Sicli, the Morgeti, the Enotri, the Pelassi, the Ausoni, the Etoli, the Arunci, the Etrusci, the Osci, the Opici, the Cimerii, the Lapisi the Liburni, the Illirii, and other people which are of later memory, even continuing to this our time, as the Greeks, Goths, Lombards, Saracins, Normans, Germans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and also the Turks have attempted to oversome it. But saving to discourse any more in general, I will proceed with a particular narration of every Province in this Kingdom.

The Land of LAVORO.

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The Land of LAVORO,

The First Province of the Kingdom

OF

NAPLES.

The length and breadth of the Land of Lavoro.

Campania Felix, why it was so called.

The nature of the Land of Lavoro.

He Fortunate and happy Province of the Land of Lavoro, called of the Latines, Terra Laboris, hath on the East the River Silare, on the West Garigliano, now called Liris, on the North the Apennin Mountains, and on the South the Tirrene Sea : the length thereof wanteth little of a hundred miles, and the breadth thirty ; It hath been inhahited by the Ofci, the Arnnei, the Volofci, the Au-

Coni, the Cimerii, the Samniti, the Cumani, and the Picentini. It hath four principal Rivers, Garigliano, Vulturno, Sarno and Sele, which as they are between them, little warting of an equal distance, so alwaies in most places they cannot be waded. This Country was also called of the Latines, Campania felix, it was called happy for the sertility and fatness of the earth, which is so much, and in such fort, that here Ceres and Bacchus strive together for the greatest Soveraignty: It attained the name, of the largeness of the fields, it was also called the old Campania, as a difference from the new, that is, Campania of Rome, and now from the Leborine Fields, which are near Capoa, it is called the Land of Lavoro. The Fields of this Province, lie under moift and miffie hits, and are all, as it were, in a plain, and the benefit of this Land (briefly to declare the nature of the Earth) is, that the superficial or uppermost part thereof is very drie and dustie; but within, so spongeous and moift, like to a pomice that fucks in the water, whereby no small profit ariseth also from those Hills, for that the showers descending from them, are dispersed over all the Valley, and so not over-watering the earth, nor making it too fost, but apt and

ple which are

easie for tillage; the same ground sendeth not out that received moisture in any Springs or Fountains, but temperateth it, and concocting within it, holds it as nourishment unto it : Corn is sowed once in a year, and Oats and Flax twice every year. Dionyfins of Alicarnal in faith, That in his time was fucceffively gathered in one year, three forts of Fruits, that is, one in the Spring, another in Summer, and the third in Autumn. In this most plentiful Region the Trees flourish twice in a year, and Trees flourish there is found all delights for the pleasure of men. In this Noble Province, are large this Province. and fertile Fields, pleasant and fruitfull Hils, thick and delightfull Woods, fresh and clear Springs, and pleafant Lakes: Moreover there are places in the manner of spacious Amphitheaters wrought amongst the Hils, by that great Workmaster Nature, to yield delight in the hunting of wild Beafis that are inclosed therein; and to declare the great abundance that is there , I will begin with flying fowles , whereof there are great plenty, that is to fay, Pheasants, Partridges, Goodwittes, Woodcocks, Snites, Quails, and divers others. In like fort there are of four-footed Beafts, as The great wild Boars, Harts, Goats, Hares, Comies and Poxes; of ravenous creatures there are plenty both of Wolves, and of those that are fatted it is very plentifull. There are also in places near the Mediterranean shore, great Vaults and Caves, with the Foundations of sump- the Land of thous Buildings, which yields no small wonder to every one that beholds them, with Lavoro. other strange works wrought, as well by the wonder of Nature, as also by curious Art and the emulation thereof, which procures no small admiration to all that knows not the powerfulness of Art and Nature. The Sea of this most happy Province aboundeth with divers forts of excellent Fishes, as Sturgions, Mullets, Tonnies, and The fishes fundry other fishes. Neither is there less abundance in the kinds of Shel-Fishes, as of this Proof Oysters, Muscles, Cockles, Periwincles, and infinite others. Of Minerals it is ve- vince bringry rich in Gold, Silver, Alume, Brimstone. Besides this, it is endued with so many eth forthmedicinable and wholfome Bathes, which in the Spring, and other times of the year, Mines and heals infinite people of many strange and incurable diseases. So that that great Baths. Grandmother Nature, hath bestowed so great abundance of her benefits, that it feems the is delighted therein. The which the writer Polybins confidering, which was the Master of Scipio Africanu, wrote these words near Sipontino, Est enim Campanus ager copia rerum, & fertilitate regionis, ac amanitate & pulchritudine loci excellentissimus, nam in littore maris positius oft, & ex eo universo terrarum orbe venientes in Italia innumera gentes confluent. And Hannibal, that great Carthaginian Captain, beholding the delightfulness of this happy Region, and the beauty thereof, purposing to assemble his Army, which he caused to winter therein, returned from thence nice, dainty, and full of the delicacie of Campania, faid, as it is written in Strabo, in the end of the fifth Book, Victor ipse periclitor, ne hostis prada siam : quippe qui milites viros dederim faminas recipiam. The Campanians (laith Cicero against Rullus of the Law Agraria) Superhi bonitate agrorum, magnitudine frustuum, salu-britate aeris, & pulchritudine regionis This Province doth likewise deserve great praise for the diversity of Wines which it bringeth forth, so much efteemed both Of the Wine. in ancient and later times, as the most delicate of Sorrento, which Tiberius Cefar, ving creatures and Physicians to much commended; the Wine Massico, now called Massaguano, which are in brought from the Mount Massico, which is near Carinola, in the Territory of the this Province. people Equani, among which is Maffa and Vico: the most excellent Falerni fo much pleasing to the Roman Emperors, of whom Julius Casar, as Pliny writeth, honoured his Featts and most sumptuous Banquets which he made in Rome and principally that wherewith in two and twenty thousand Chambers he feasted all the Romans. See Plutarch: There are the tears and Greek Wines fo much celebrated by Pliny; the most odoriferous Wine Nolano, and that of Vico no less wholsome then pleasant in taste, with others very excellent and delicate Wines, which are preferred before all others in the plentifull Tables of the greatest Lords. The Oyles are in no less esteem, which are there made, and chiefly those of Massa, of Sorrento, of Vico, of Gaera, and of the tile of Capre. And no less fruitfull is this fortunate Country of the belt Cattle, as Oxen, Cowes, fat Weathers, Hogges, and Calves, whereof the most excellent are those of Sorrento. There is also made the finelt filks, which Merchants buy more then any others, for the goodness thereof. It is very plentifull in Heards and Droves of Cattel, and serviceable Horses for Warr. And to conclude, this Province wor-

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The praise of this Province.

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Naples.

The excellent The nature & condition of the people of

Fondi.

vince.

Pliny lib. 14. cap:6.

thity deferveth all praise for the excellent things that are therein, wherefore it is no marvel if ancient Writers call this the most beautifull and excellent Region of the world, having a most temperate and delicate air, and so fruitfull a Country, that in all times of the year there are heard divers and sundry birds to sing. Here in the Spring time, and even in the Corn, where are not fowed, do grow Lillies, Violets, and Roses of excellent and delicate savour, so that the earth never ceaseth to bring forth; for which cause it is commonly said that Campania yieldeth most Oyntment, others fay most Oyle, being also made in Naples the best and most excellent Conserve that may be found, through the great goodness of the Roses. This Country bringerh forth people of an indifferent stature, and of a fair complexion, valorous minded, and very wife both in Councel, and the managing of worldly affairs, ingenious and apt for learning, and more then measurably warlike both on foot and horse, from whence generally appeareth a certain mind to command

Having now declared the fundry benefits and celeffial favours of this most noble Region; I will now handle in particular, where I left at the City of Answer, now Terracina, in a part of Latium, was founded the City of Fondi, standing placed in the way Appia, twenty miles distant from Terracina, of Strabo, Pomponius, Mela, Silus an Italian, and of Ptolomy called Fondi; but of Antonius Fondey the Territory whereof bringeth forth excellent Wines, which are much commended of Plimy, and of Strabo, and Martial writeth, that by any means the Wines of Fondi

must not be suffered to wax old.

Hac fundana tulit felix autumnus opimi Expressit mulsum Consul, & ipse bibet.

Soterns, Bishop of Rome, was born in this City, who governed the Church of God 7 years 11 moneths, and 18 daies. This City suffered much loss by Ariadeno, Barbaroffa the Turk, Captain General of the Navy of Soliman Emperor of Turks in the year 1534. at which time all the Citizens that were found therein were made flaves. Passing along towards Formie, on the left side, is Villa Castello, from whence descended the Roman Emperor Galba, on the right side appeareth the Lake Fundano, called by Pliny, Fundano, although it be written Fandano by some corrupt writers: This faid Lake is full of Fishes, and very great Eeles. Five miles from thence remaineth the foundations of the City Mamurri, of whom Horace faith,

The Lake Fondano.

Mamurry:

In Mamurranum lassi deinde urbe manemus.

Gaets.

Passing hence by the rough and stony way Appia, near the most high steep Mountains is the Land of Atrio, now called Itro, the Country of the Lamury Citizens of Rome, five miles almost, but somewhat out of the way Appia, on the right hand is Gaeta, upon the shore so called (as Strabo and Virgil affirm) of the Nurse of Aneas, which died and was there buried; and although the Gulf of Gaera, and the strong Rock thereof be sufficiently known, and much renowned, especially in ancient time, yet was it not a City untill the Saracins destroyed Formie, which was in the year of Christ 856. and then was the reliques of the worthy St. Erasmus transferred from Formie to Gaeta, and it was by Pope Gregory the 4th made a Bithops Sea. This City was very faithfull to King Ladiflans, from whom for this cause it attained many priviledges, and so strong was the Castle thereof, that it was held one of the Keys of the Land, and therefore was there alwaies held a ftrong Garison of Soldiers, Gaeta hath alwaies the best Haven: which as Spartianus writeth, was repaired with great cost by Antonius Pius. This City had great honour by Galasius second, Bishop of Rome, by that famous Thomas of Viao, of the Order of Preachers General, and after Cardinal of the Church R. this excellent man past to a better life at Rome the 9 of August in the year 1534. And moreover about our time John Tharcag not a hath been very famous, whose History is generally known to all. Following on the faid way, there are feen even to Mola (which are five miles) delightfull Gardens near the crooked shore of the Sea under Garta, full of green flourishing Oringes, Lymons, and other pleasant fruits, environed with delight-

Galafius fecond, Bishop of Rome

fall Christaline streams, yielding much content to the beholders thereof. Proceeding somewhat forward, in following the aforefaid pleasant way on the sea-side, is feen the beautifull City Mola, built by the ruines of the ancient City Formia, now called Ormia, which a little distance are seen the Foundations of Formia, built by the Laconi (according to Pliny) and was so called by the conveniency of the Haven (as Strake writeth) this ancient City was the habitation of Antiphate King of the Leftrigoni, most cruel Tyrants. Mola bath very fair and fruitfull Territories, some think that Mola was so named of the Wharfs, or rather of the Mills which are therein turning by the continual course of water which plentifully rifeth from the bottom of the Hils. In this Country was the fair and delightfull Village Formiana of Scipio and Letins the true and faithfull friends; which afterward was purchased by Giceno, and throughout all this Country, which is from Mola to the River Garigliaso, are seen the runs of great buildings, whereby it may be thought that those places in ancient time were much inhabited, being the most delightfull, pleasant, and Greiefull that the Roman Empire had. After Mola, three miles upon a little Hill, is the Castle Honorato, in the way Hercolantea, builded by Honoratus of Gaeta, County of Fondy: Not far offis the Hill Ceenbo, which stretcheth to the Gulf of Gaeta; this Hill is much renowned for the excellency of the Wines thereof, which are much commended by Harace, by Marrial and Strabo, following that way towards the mouth of the River Garigliano, where it runneth into the Sea before Clanino, is Liris, so much celebrated for the overthrow which the Saracins had by Pope John the 10th, and for the Victory obtained by Confalvo Ferrando, of Cordova against the French, to whose only valour was attributed the Victory of them, and the flight of the Turks, whereby he gained the glorious sirname of Great Captain, a favour vouchfafed from heaven, whereof the world hath fo few. This faid River rifeth from the Appennine Mountains, and passeth by the Territory of Vestino, near to the Country of Fregelle, now a famous City, and goeth by Luco, or rather the Sacred Wood, fometimes honoured of the Minturness, which was near the said City. On the left side of the said River is seen upon a little Hill the City of Traietto, builded near to the place where was the City of Minturne, the ruines whereof are now to be feen , and almost the whole Theatre, and the ancient aquiducts ; Minturne was builded by the Aufoni, and was afterward a Roman Colony, and was divided by the River , near the mouth thereof. It was in the time of Pope Marcellinus, honoured with a general Councel, and it was one of the Cities. which for the grievance of the air, was priviledged by the Romans both from the Wars and other burthens and Impolitions. Cai. Marins flying hither fecretly, hid himself in a moorish or fenny place, and beholding an Affe to go very pleasantly to the water to drink, took it for a good presage, or a token of good fortune, re-inforced his Army, and putting to Sea, entred Rome victoriously.

From thence leaving the Confines of this Region of Latium, we enter on the right hand into the Land of Lavoro, and the Hill which is in the entrance of the Land of Lavoro, very near to the mouth of Garigliano, hath many famous names, for in some place it is called Gauro, in other Massico, and in some other Gasticano; that part thereof that is nearest to Garigliano, is called Gauro, from whence the River hath been called Ganreliano. Pliny faith that this Ganro, as also the Hill Veffuvio, near Naples, yieldeth Sulphur or Brimstone, which the hot-waters sufficiently declare, which at this present are seen to issue and boyle, where now is the Tower of the Bathes, and the Bathes themselves. After Minturn the first Land that is nearest in the Land of Lavoro on this fide, was Trifano, fituated by Livy between Minturn and Sinnessa, the next following was Sinnessa, five miles (as Strabo faith) from Minturn; but it is ten miles, as it now appeareth; Livy faith that there were two Colonies brought about the Territory Vestino and Falerno, one at the mouth of Garighiano, which was Minturn (as is faid) and the other in Veffino, which confineth with the Territory of Falerno, where first there was a Greek City called Sinope, Sinope, called which was builded by the Sinopefi, and was by the Roman Colony called Sinnessa, because it joyned near to the City Seffa : Here died old Turpillus that comical Poet; Comical Poets many ruines of this City are to be feen on the land, but more in the Sea, and the Haven thereof had a large Key or Wharlf made by mens labour, at the top of the

Mola. Formia.

The Village of Scipio and Lelius.

See Martial, lib.x.epigra. The Castle Honoratus.

Horace, lib.pr.

The River Ga-The overthrow given to the Saracins by Pope John the 10. Consalvus Ferrandus, grand Captain of Cordova. Traietto.

Minturne.

The Land of Lavoro. Garigliano.

Trifano.

The Hill Maf-

The Fort of Mondragone.

The Villages of Seffa.

The City

Why it was called Sessa.

Augustine Nijo.

Carinola.
The Fields
Falerni, what
they were, and
how far they
ftretched.
The Fields
Stellato.
Calvi.
Cajazza.
Tiano.
Caianello.
Vulturno.

Patria.

Of the Fountain Acidula, and the property thereof.

Hill called Dragone, faith Livy, that Fabius Maximus led his Army by the top of the Mount Massico, forbidding passage to Hannibal, and that the Souldiers of Hannibal fackt the Country even to the water Sinuessano, from whence it seemeth that the Mount Massizo, whereon Fabius Maximus held his Army, is a part of the same Hill which reacheth from Seffa to Carinola. In the place of Sinueffa two miles from thence upon the Hill, is the Fort of Mondragone honoured with the dighity of a Dukedome, the Town whereof stands in the Plain less then a mile from the Sea; where Sinuesa was, is nothing seen but the Baths, which as Strabo saith, doe cure many diseases, and especially help women that ate baren. After the Fort of Mondragone upon the Hill Massico which is full of Villages, from the part towards the Sea there is no land or Castle; but from that part which is towards Garigliano, between the Sea, Garigliano, the way Appia, and the Mount Massico, is no more plain then eight miles every way, and is manured and inhabited with much people, and is now called the Villages of Selfa, which Plain in the happy time of the Romans, was very fruitfull, three full Meadows abounding with much Grass, as Martial affirmeth : Near Cascano one of the said Villages, is a Vein of Gold, which King Alfon us the first made use thereof, but now it is fallen to decay, because they say it yields not fufficient profit into the Kings Exchequer; yet the Reverend Majelly of the Roman Commonwealth did not fo, for that they respected no other end then the common utilly, caused the Mines to be digged, for the relief of those poor people that laboured therein.

Now turning us into the way Appia, as it passeth by the soot of the Hill Massico, is the ancient City Sessa, called of the Latines Suessa, anciently named Pomeria, and sometimes Arunca, builded, as some say, by Hercules, it hath been inhabited by sundry people, the first was said by the Arunci, and the Ansoni, and the Seclecini, and after by the Volosci, and last of all the Vestini, as it appears in sundry places of Livy, the Territory whereof is very fertile of all sorts of Fruits, but particularly Corn, Wine, and Oyle, which for great abundance, the Citizens thereof say proceeds from the excellency of the air, and that Sessa was so called, as it were Suavus Sessio being so well and so excellently situated, and therefore the Emperor Claudius growing sickly and weak, went thither to recover his health. Sessa was a priviledged City of the Romans, that worthy Philosopher and Phiscian Angustine Niso hath in these our daies much hosoured this City. The Arms of this City is a Lyon Rampant gules in a field or, it hath the dignity of a Dukedome, the Lord whereof is Don Antonio of Cordova. Duke of Somma, Nephew to that Noble Lord Constavo Ferrando of Cordova. Going from Sessa by the way Appia, on the right hand of Massico eight miles is Carinola, sometime called Caleno, an ancient City, joyned on the one side to the Territory of Falerno, and on the other to the Hill Massico; the Fields Falerni stretch from Carinola to Cassilino; which was afterwards called Casteluccio, and was here joyned with the Field Stellato, more pleasant then any other part of Italy, as Livy writeth.

The Hill Massico stretcheth beyond the City of Tiano, and of Calvi, called long fince Cales, even to Cajuzza, which the Ancients have called Calaria, this Hill is extended with a back on the left hand from Calvi to Venafro, and from thence directly to Volturno, another part boweth on the right hand, full of Woods and Caves, and goeth to Caianello, fometime called Calicula: And to Vulturm on the right hand of the mouth of Vulturno was sometime a City called also Vulturno; as Livy witneffeth, and was where we now see the Land called Castello, to the Sea of Vulturno; not far from the Sea is to be feen Patria, builded upon the ruines of Linters no, which was the Town of Scipio Africanus, where he made choice to live when he betook himself to a voluntary exile, and where he spent the latter part of his life: It is faid that he caused to be written on his Sepulchre, Ingrata patria non possidebis offa mea. There is near Linterno, among the ruines thereof, the Fountain of water Acidula, which water is faid to make a man drunken as wine; and the Shepherds report, that who loever drinketh of this water, is delivered from all pain of the head; and we having a defire to make trial thereof, found it to favour well as all other, and although a certain fume ascendeth up the nose in smelling it, as Wine wheth to doe; yet drinking but a little we could not perceive the effects thereof, which it pro-

cureth in drinking. Five miles from Linterno is Cuma, between which two places where the thore is crooked between the Pool and the Sea, was the Town of Servi- The City Cu. lie Vacia, of whom Seneral peaketh. Cama was builded by the Galcides, and the ma. Comes; the leathers of the Colonie which came thither to inhabit, were Hippocle Games, and Megaffene Calcides, which agreed between them, that from the one it Servilio Vacia. Thould take the inhabitants, and from the other the figure; although fome say it was named Comma from the waves (for Cuma is as much as to say Onda) for being near the stony thereis is full of mighty Rocks, continually beaten with the waves of the Sea. Near Commiss the Promontory Mifens, where was buried Mifcens the Trumperer of Amen, and between these two is the Lake Acherusia, which is a Moor or Miseno, Trum-Marsh of the Sea very muddy, leaving Miseno, near under the Promontory is the peter of Amens Lake: From there the shore setcheth a compass making a gulf where is the Castle Baia, and the Baths of warm water, no less profitable for health, then delight. Baia was fo called by Baiothe Companion of Wifes, which was there buried. Near Baia is the Lake Locrino (in the time of the Romani) within it was the renowned Bana, the Lake Lake Averno. The Lake Lucrino was fo called by the profit of the Fishes and Oy- Averno, and fters that were taken there. Following the shore is the City of Pozznolo, which in shey were so former time was the Harbour of the Ships of Cumum; builded upon the Hill. In the time afterward of the Wars of Hannibal; the Romans replenished it with people; and of the Ditches named it Pozenolo. Others affirm that it was so named by the ill savour of the water; which from Bate even to Gumeo is generally felt. Following then that shore from Pozzuolo, are feen many Springs of wholsome and medicinable water on the shore near the Ruines; departing from Pozznolo, and going by the way which leadeth to Naples, are great ruines of buildings on every fide for the space of a mile. At the end of these ruines is the Court of Vulcan, now commonly called Solfatara, which is a Plain inclosed round about with smokie Hills, Soffatara, in the manner of fiery Fornaces, from whence out of divers places arise very stinking exhalations, and the Plain is all full of Sulphure, and sometime it boileth out more then eight hand breadths in height, and being mixed with the earth it feemeth black, and in in fuch fort that it may rather be called dark clay, then water. Here amongst those natural things that is worthy consideration, it seemeth that the watry humour preferveth the Sulphure in such manner, that during all the time it continually burneth it consumeth not, and the sire abideth in the same holes, the water if This place was also called of ancient writers Campo fuing by the same passage. Flagro, as it were a burning field from whence the Poets feign, that there was the battel of the Giants with Hercules, and that the flashing of their wounds, and the Conquest of the Giants, do cause such and so great ebolitions of fire and water. Bending afterward to the North a little from thence is the Hill Afturno very high, The Hil Aftura in the midft whereof is a Plain very low, reduced into a circle, being two miles in no. circuit, where is a little Pool with Sulphure water, which iffueth out on every fide very beneficial to those which are diseased. This Plain is compassed with a Hill which every carrieth an equal height; in one side whereof is a very thick Wood, planted in such fort that all Italy yields not a place more beautifull and more pleafant for hunting. This Wood hath great plenty of Acorns and other Fruit and Food for Cattel, and is full of wild Hoggs, Goats, Harts, and other kinds of wild Beafts which entring in of themselves, or forc'd by others, can come no more out again. The top of this Hill is very large, for it reacheth more then the space of five miles; this place is commonly called Listroni, a place referved for the Kings hun- Listroni.

Returning to the way which goeth from Pozznolo to Naples, is feen the place where was the Village of Cicero, so named at this present, where was buried the Emperor Adrian, which died at Baia (as Spartiano writeth) where the temple was Cicero, where afterward confecrated by Antonio his successor in the place of the Sepulchre. Fol- the Emperor lowing yet the faid way is feen great ruines of the Village of Lucullus, which he Adrian was had near Naples (according to Platarch) where likewise he caused to open the sto- buried. ny Hill with the Iron, which carried the water of the Sea into the Lake Agnano, which was included in those Hils. On every side of this open Country appeareth high Rocks, near which are the ruins of stately Buildings. Passing by the said

Hot -Houses.

The foul of Pascasse Cardinal.
See also John Eckio in his a book of Purgatory.

edel ods, u

Paufilipo, most delightfull place which accor. ding to Dion, was possessed by Vedio Pollione, a Roman, a man famous for no other cause then his wealth and cruelry,because in that place he had certain Fish-ponds, wherein he used often times to caft in men, as food for his fishes; and dying, left Augustus his heir of Pausilipo. Virgil his Se. pulchre. Chiaia Giacomo Sana-ZATO.

The Caftle of Vovo.

Naples alwaies faithful to the people of Rome.
The praife of sthe City of Naples.

way to the Lake are the Baths of the Lake Agnano; which are certain little closed vaulted Rooms, from whence there riseth certain hot vapours, im such soir; that are man entring in naked presently falleth into a sweat sudetherefore they are called Journal of the distort. They dissour the raw and crude humours in start, they higher the body, and caseth the pain of the Gout; Here St. German Bilhop of Gapus pure little body, and the soul of Pascalis Cardinal, as St. Gregory relateth in the foot of the high Rock (which compasses him to Lake) very near so the same is a bole not very deep in the Rock (which compasses him to Lake) very near so the same is a bole not very deep in the Rock (which compasses him he lake) very near so the same is a bole not very deep in the Rock (which compasses him he lake) very near so the same is a bole not very deep in the Rock (which compasses him he lake) very near so the same is a bole not very deep in the Rock (which compasses him he lake) where any living creature being case in, dieth sudding which afterward being presently taken out and cast into the water of the said lake reviveth again. Pliny maketh mention of this hole in his fedoral Book of where he said. Alii spiracula vocant, alii Charostean screen sprand in the Spring are offer seen many heaps of Serpents, which are there drowned and stifled in the water by the providence of God, which sufferesh them not to encrease, being so mirriall and venomous to the nature of man.

Afterward we come to Paulilipo, which had that name for the pleasantness of the air, which so well agreeth with the struction, helping much the instrumery of weak minds for the expelling of melancholy. Here Cefur had a Fish Poind, wherein a Fish lived fixty years. And the bottom of this pleasant Hill was all fill of Gardens, and Fruits and delightfull Villages; and that part towards the Sea, was not far from the City of Naples, near the shore whereof were an infinite number of Habitations which time hath utterly ruinated. After followeth the Cave of Coccess, which some attribute to Luculto, and others to Basso, made after the fashion of that of Cuma, whose entrance is open, and with so great largeness, that three Carts may there pass in rang, and by little and little the light entreth at the windows in the top, which in many places are cut out in the upper part of the hill, and in the right side from the passage of the Cave in the way towards Naples is the Sepulchre of Virgil, and by that which doth appear, this was a Chappel compassed and vaulted with Arches, and smoothly walled about with Marble, and within were places for Images to stand in, without, opposite to the Chappel is an Epitaph in white Marble, with these modern Verses.

Qui cineres tumuli hec vestigia? conditur olim

Going then towards Naples appeareth the little Hil Olimpia, now Piaggia, called of the Neopolitans Chiaia: where are so many goodly Buildings, among the which there is one made by M. Giacomo Sanazaro, so great a friend to the Muses, as any in these our daies, called Merguglino, and in Latine, Mergelino, celebrated by him in his Book De partu Virginis. A little farther near unto the City is the little selection of Souldiers.

Last of all is the fair and Royal City of Naples, at the first called Sirena, where Parthenope arrived carried by the fortune of the Waves, who changed the name, being newly re-inhabited, according to the Oracle of the Cumani, which before they had destroyed; it stourished and increased again by the union and amity of the Palepoli, being alwaies faithfull to the people of Rome, under whose Empire it continued with great glory and renown, until it fell together with the rest of Italy into the hands of the Goths, and other Barbarians, who expelled by the Normans, was governed by them, and made the Head of the Kingdom, from whose Dominion succeeded the House of Suevia, by means of the Queen Constance the only Heir; from whence it came to pass, Charls having killed Tancred, and subdued Coradina under the Frinch, and after succeeded by means of Queen Jone of Arragon, now it remaineth in peace and tranquility under the protection of the Catholick King Philip, and so populous, that it is not inferior to any other City whatsoever, excelling in Nobility and riches, all other in the world; there continually repaireth sun-

dry Nations from all parts of Europe, there are affembled the most part of the Noble Families, and there also florisheth the fludy of the Laws, and all good Learning. It standeth at the bottom of little Hils, which compass it in the manner of a Bow or Arch. The Gulf Cratera is directly oppositeunto it, fo called in ancient The Gulf time, for that Miseno, and the Promontory of Minerva, now called Campanella, with the Isle of Capri, compasseth it in the fashion of a Cup. A Cup which may be truly called a Cup or Goblet of Silver, fince the purity and calmness of the water resembleth in outward shew, quickfilver. Naples hath on the East side, Fields, which in length joyn to the Plains Accrram, and in breadth pals to the foot of Vefevo, now called Somma. Strabo faith, that in his time did fpring at Napler, hot wa- The Arms of ters very commodious to make Baths, little inferior to those of Baia; but that they the City of were of less quantity. The Arms of this City was a Field per felle or. and gu. which Naples. Arms were given by great Constantine the Emperor.

Near Naples is the Greek Tower, first called Herculea of Hercules, which came The Tower of thither with many Ships, after he left Nontiata near the aricient Stabie. At this Greece, and of place standeth aloft that famous Hill of Somma, called Vefevo, and Vefuvio, about Nuntiata. which are lituated many pleasant Villages, except in the top where the Poets seign remain the shoulders of the Giant Forfirins. In the time of the Emperor Titus, with a general fear to all those in the fields, and destruction of them which were The Hill Somnearest, it cast out from the top thereof great sames of fire, and Balls of Sulphure ma casteth out Mine, and burning stones, where Pling died, the great preserver of the Latine fire. tongue, whilst he desired to see the great exhalations of that Hill, which cast the Pliny.

ashes even into Africa.

Going a little farther is the City of Castel, by the Sea of Stabia, so named by the City Stabbia, which was not far off, which had been destroyed by L. Silla; this Caffle is situated in a corner of the Moune Gauro, where it beginneth to ilretch towards the West, which maketh the Promontory of Minerva. Here, about the distance of a mile, through the delight of the place, King Charls the second builded a Royal Palace, calling it for the sweetness of the air, the Wholsome House; which afterward King Rubert enlarged, giving it greater beauty and ornament; which place is now possest by the Noble Family Nocera, King Ferrant the first having beflowed it on Pietro Nocera, his chiefest favorite, which for his great valour, was afrerward by King Ferrant the second made General of the Gallies. This Country aboundeth with great plenty of clear water, and great store of the best Fruits; and for the facility and easie access of the place, hath much Traffick : According to the division of Strabo, of Ptolomy, and of Sempronio, this City should be placed in the Country of the Picentini, which is now called the Province of Principato; but we have thought belt to confine it in the Land of Lavoro, because it is fituated in the Gulf of Cratero. Within a little is the beautifull City Vico, builded by the people Equani, then followeth the City Sorrents very ancient and Noble, fituated on the top of the Hill, whose prospect is the Sea :! Although it be not of that greatness as formerly it hath been; it hath a very fertile and delightfull Territory, garnished with Vines and Oringes, and other fruitfull Trees. This City was builded by the Greeks, and was called Retra Syrenum. In this City lived Antonio the Abbot, a most holy man, and famous for his miracles, whole body remaineth even now as a testimony of his divine Miracles (as they say) towards those which are oppressed with Spirits. Then from Sorrento a mile, is the City of Maffa, newly named, to The City Mafthe which Paolo Portarello, that excellent Poet, and great Humanil hath now, and Ja.

The Temple alwaies giveth everlasting glory. From hence then is feen the folitary Hill Atheneo, the which because it joyneth not with any other Hill, passeth along towards the West, and is otherwise called the Hill Massa, it was also called Prenusso, Minervio, and the Hill Equano; inthe top of the Promontory is to be feen a great part of the Temple of Minerya builded by Vliffes. Under the fide of the faid Promontory are certain defart and stony Islands, called the Sirents; in one whereof, dos; now these from that part which lieth towards Surrento, in ancient time, was a rich Temple, where were certain very ancient gifts, long fince presented by the Inhabitants of the Country for the worthip and reverance of that holy place, the Reliques whereof to where is the are now to be feen.

The Whol. fome House, a most delight.

The Ifle of Virgil in the end of his 5 Book of Eneis Isle of Capri.

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Here endeth the Gulf called Cratera, included within two Promontories, Miceno and Ateneo, which lie towards the South; which Gulf is almost wholly planted with Houses, and goodly Gardens, opposite to the which rifeth out of the Sea, the Isle of Capri, the first delightfull place of Tibering Cafar, but now ordained for Exiles and banished people : Here twice in a year are Quails taken. Directly against Mi Procita, why it feno is the Isle of Prochita, now called Procita, the which (according to Strabe) is a part of Pisecule. Procies was so called (as Pliny faith) by the depth thereof; for by miraele the faid Isle rife of it felf out of the bottom of the Sea. But as Dioni-Dyonifusof A. fine of Alicarnafeo affirmeth , that it was named by a beautifull young man , a Troyou, called Procita, which came thither to inhabit. Whereof Servio upon these Verses of Virgil saith, in his 9 Book,

was fo called.

the first of the Hifteries of Rome,

Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, &c.

Saith that it had that name from Protheus, which signifieth spread or dispersed, to the which opinion agreeth the Greeks, and almost all the Latines. Silio the Italian in his 12 Book, speaking of Procida, faith thus,

> Apparet Prochyta Savum Sortita Numanta, Apparet procul Inarime, qua turbine nigro Fumantem premit fapetum : flammasque rebells Orerejectantem, & si quando evadere detur Bella fovi rursus, superisque iterare volentem.

John of Procicla, Author of the Sicilian Evening.

Jeronimo Zurita in the Hiftory of Arragon.

The Family of Procita in Catalogna.

The Isle Ischia. Of the Giant Tipheo the Poets fpeak diverfly: for Virgil in the 9 of Aneidos faith, that here he was ftrucken with lightning by Jupiter, in the which opinion agreeth Lucan, hur Ovid faith it was in Sicilia. Alfenfus Kingof Arragon and Naple, was of the House of Medina, fo faith Laonico. Calcondile Athenian in the Hiflory of the Turks, in his fife Book.

Within this Isle is a fair Country well replenished with people, which hath the same name, and is very famous for the abundance of Corn that is gathered within it, and for the taking of Partridges and Pheafants, whereof there is great plenty. The Lord of this Isle in former time was John of Procida a Phisitian, a man very famous, who fearing not the power of King Charls of Angio to revenge a great injury took Sicilia, with that famous flaughter of the French; commonly called the Sicilian evening; and he had done greater matters if he had been permitted. This John was in great efteem with fames King of Arragon, after whose death King Peter his fon knowing the valour of John: Le dio (dice il Zurita) en el Reino de Valencia para el, y sus successores las Villas, y Castillos de Luxer, Benyzano, y Palma, con siu alquerias. He gave him (as saith Zurita) in the Kingdom of Valentia to him and his succesfors, the Towns and Castles of Luxer Benyzano and Palma, with their bordering Villages. From this man descended the Family called Procine, which are now very great in the Kingdom of Catalogna, and enjoyeth the Countie of Almenare. In the faid Isle in a fair Church, with great reverence is preserved the body of St. Marga-rite the Virgin and Martyre, which was carried thither from Antiochia. Salvo Selane the Philician honoureth much this Isle, now living in Naples with great renown, who hath written upon the Aphorismes of Hyppocrates. The faid Isle is distant from Naples twelve miles, and in composs seven. A little from Procite lieth the Isle Ischia, formerly called Inarime, Pithecusa and Enaria, very famous not only for the Fable which the Greeks seigne of the Giant Tipheo, strucken with Impiters Thunder-bolt, but also for a Forttess there, being so great that it is held the second Key of the Kingdom. The said Castle was builded by Alsonsus of Medina, King of Arragon, first of this name, King of Naples, who because it was so well fortissed, caused it to be called Ischia, which hath given the name to the whole Island, especially because all the other ancient names were forgotten. This Castle is very strong by the natural situation thereof, and is built upon a very high Hill, and the passage thereto very steep, and the way for the most part is cut out of the Rock with mens labour, and the entrance is so difficult and streight, that two Souldiers may easily guard it. Hither Ferdinando the son of Alfon in the second of Arragon, King of Naples retired himself for his security, when Charls the eight King of France had victoriously entred Naples. In the year 1301. the said Island fultained great burt, for being therein certain veins of Sulphure (whereof the Island is very full) the fire kindled, and running through it, burnt a great part, even to the City of Ifchia,

now called Gironda, and the fire continued one month and a half, burning many men and other living creatures, whereby the Inhabitants were inforced to abanGironda, an and
don the place, flying out of the Ifle, fome to Procida, fome to Capri, fome to cient City of
Possando, and fome to Naples. And of this fire the marks yet appear, where
the Ifle.

neither grafs now any other thing doth grow, and that for the frace of more then
two miles, which place the Citizens call the Cremata. This Ifle is in compaß 18
miles, where is a fair City, to the which are subject eight Hamlets, or small Villages. This faid Isle is very fertile, and bringeth forth all forts of Corn and there is made excellent Wine, and hath Mines of Gold, which were together found with the Sulphure, in the year 1465. by Bartholmet Perdice Genothay. It is every where full of Villages, very thick and close adjoyning, there is one very high Hill, Barthlines which is very difficult for a man to climbe, in the top whereof rifeth a Spring, cal- Perdice Genbled the Fountain Abocero, all the rest of the Isle hath great scarcity of water: way. The Shores of this Isle are rather crooked then streight, the air there is very healthfull and pleasant, and in it are many and fundry Baths, with those so marvelous lands, all things fit to heal divers forts of infirmities, and many incureable,
The Book of of the which we have sufficiently written in the Book of the Antiquities of Poz- the Antiquizuela, by me not long fince published, to which I teles the Reader. This Isle was ties of Pozzu. first inhabited by the Lieis, which after the death of Oronte their King, were dri- olo, written by ven out by Enew. Afterward came thither the people drimni, and within a while the Author of the Calcidia. There lieth with great reverence in two honourable Churches of this Work. this Ille, the bodies of St. Restituta, Virgin and Martyr, and of St. Olivata her fifter St. Restitute (which, as is faid) do infinite miracles. Of this Ifle was Fabins, Selencus, Oren- Virgin. re, that excellent Colmographer and fingular Poet.

Sailing from hence more forward towards Naples, near the Mount Paufilippo, The Inc Nifeis the Isle of Nifica, of the Latines called Nofium, and Nefis, which had a fair ta, why it was and goodly Portress made by the Dutchmen of Amalfi, with a most secure Haven so called. called Agions, very commodious. Nifita was fo called (as the Poets feign) by a Nimph of the Sea, the daughter of Nereus and Doride, Gods of the Sea. for the trinth is, that Wefis in Greek, is an Island, it was in ancient time the Town of Bruten, that worthy Roman; and in our daies there was found in a Sepulchre a dead body of wonderful greatness, imbalmed, which had about the neck a Chain,

with a Jewel of Gold, with this Inscription, M. A. Acilim, C. F. I.I.I. R. Leaving this Isle is another much less, which is rather a Rock, I may say it was and is commonly called Gaiola; but in my opinion it should be called Gaia, if Gaiola, why it yet that particle old, were not adjoyned thereto for a diminutive, fignifying the smallness and beauty thereof at an instant, for being very delightfull and pleasant, and made in the fashion of a Theater, where also appeareth the marks of an inclosed Park for the keeping of wild Beafts, and the Temple of Neprune which was there in old time, fo that to every one that comes thither, it feems a place of great delight. These then are the Cities upon the Sea of happy Campania, and the liles that are thereabout.

But in the Land of Maples the principal City is Capes, fituated on the fide of The City Ca-Vulturno, upon the way Appia, twelve miles diltant from the Sea; it was in for- poa. mer time as great as any in Italy, except Rome, the first and chiefest, the Senat of Rome once purposed to go to inhabit there. The opinions of the building of this City are divers, and first Cato and Sempronius faith, that it was builded by the Ofoi; others, as Virgil, Lucan, Silim, Dionisim of Alicarnassis, and Sucronius say that it was builded by Capi, the companion of Aneas, and that by him it was afterward so named. Others say that Remis, the son of Aneas builded it, and called it Capon, frem Capi the Pather of his Grandlire. Strabo is of another opinion , faying it had this name from the large Fields wherein it ftandeth, whose first Inhabitors were the Opici, and Aufoni, and the Ofci, which were driven out by the Cumani, and afterward these by the Tofcans, by whom Capoa was made the Head of swelve Cities builded by them in these places, and of this opinion seemeth to be Enfraccine, Livy, Pliny, and Annini Diodorm and others fay that it was fo called for the great capacity and largeness which it hath to produce and bring forth necessary things for the fustenance of living creatures; and in truth the Ter-

Capos deftroy-

ritory thereof is most excellent above all other Countries of the world. This City, as Livy declareth particularly in many places, was of great Wealth and Authority, and in the time of the great prosperity and delights thereof, was the feat and habitation, and as it were a second natural (ountry to Hannibal, and in the time of the fiege of Cafilino, wintred there with his Army, which became corrupt, effeminate, and lazie through the many delights and pleafures thereof : But : coming afterward into the power of the Romans, it was as it appeareth to fome, that Capon was by them utterly ruinated, for being strong, a near neighbour, and alwaies their enemy : But the utility and most fertile Territory was the safety. thereof, that it was not ruinated, because the multitude of Colonies might have a place and a dwelling in this Country and Territory, and the houses themselves. were builded of the common Treasury of Rome: Yet nevertheless there was not left any figne, or any body of a City or Councel, or any Authority, the which Marcms Tullins declareth more largely in one of his Orations, calling the Capoans. proud and arrogant, through the bounty of the earth, and the abundance of all things which they had. But there was fince (contrary to the opinion of Tally, by Julius Cefar in his first Consulthip) carried to Capoa one Colony of Remans, and those new Inhabitants undoing and pulling down certain ancient Sepulchres to build little houses in their Villages , purposing to imploy those stones , and ufing therein much labour and diligence, passing up and down discovered certain Vessels of antick work, found in a little Table of Brass, wherein was written, Capi, the builder of Capoa to be here buried, with Letters in Greek words to this effect, That whenfoever the bones of Capi shall be discovered, at the same infant one of the kindred of Julo must be slain with a sword by the hands of his own friends and kindred, and after be revenged with grievous afflictions and the ruine of Italy.

The Sepulchre of Capi, the builder of Capoa.

Capoa destroyed by Genjerico King of the Vandals. Capoa newly builed. The Lombards destroy Capoa. Capoa re-edified.

Conradus King of Naples call the Walls of Capea to the ground.

Capoa lacked by the French.

23:3

The Land of Lavore, why it was so called,

F. L. Sofipatro

Vittore Bishop.

This same Capoa was by Gensericas King of the Vandals razed and deftroyed. with fword and fire fix hundred years after it had been subject to the Remans: but fince the Goths & Offrogoths being chafed away by Narfete Eunuce Captain to the Emperor Justinian, was newly inhabited again. And about a hundred years after was destroyed and ruinated anew by the Lombards; but with the reliques builded of the Inhabiters again, two miles distant from the ancient place. Since by Conradus King of Naples, son of the Emperor Frederick the second, the Walls thereof were thrown to the ground, because the Capoans were known to be contrary to the Manfredi, with the Neopolitans; wherefore he ransackt and sackt it, and did therein harm enough. It sustained great calamity in the time of Pope Alexander the sixth, being sacked and robbed by the French sent by Lemis the twefth King of France, to the Conquest of the Kingdom of Naples, against King Frederick of Arragon; now it remaineth well fortified by the providence of Philip of Austria, the most puissant Catholick King, under whose protection it restert most secure. Pliny in the description of Italy, speaking of Capoa, faith that there is the Field Leborino, much more pleasant and delightfull there any part of all Italy; and he in another place calleth Leborino the excellent Territory of Capoa; and to declare what it is, the Territory thereof is all plain, which stretch-eth from Tifata (which is the Hill above Capoa) even to Naples and Pozzuolo; and from Capea to the mouth of Vulturno, where it entreth into the Sea. Capea being so hated and defaced by the Romans, and twice ruinated, the people near adjoyning disdained to be any longer called Campani, desiring to avoid this infamy, and this danger to be hated and undone for this name, changed the name, being called by their ancient name, Leborini, and so much their constant perseverance prevailed, that that which before was wont to be called Campania, was called the Land of Lebore : But fince the word being corrupted by people , was called the Land of Labore; from whence grew the opinion, that this should be because, as it were all pains (for so the word Labore fignifies) should there be well bestowed; and some others have said, that it should be so called from the great and difficult pains that is required in the subduing of it. F. L. Sofipatro Charifio, a most ancient Gramarian was a Citizen of Capoa, whose works have been found by Jano Parafio. Viftore, called the Capoan, Bishop, and a famous

Afteologien and enexcellent Ocasor hath given great holfour to this City, who lived inche year of Christ 480. Likewife There of Vincin was also a Citizen, a Peter of Vincin learned Lawyer, which was ingreat favous thick the Binperoi Frederick the second, King of Menter's bint this smarror had afterward a certain sufficient of him for a configuration was destiled, basished him, where through grief he died; having first composed a Book of Consolation. Of this Priess. Daniel makes member in the first patrofithe ty Classifaying Lam be which holders both the Keys John And rance Compression at haifor given no small requestion to this ribble City 1 of whom Raffiella Woheregoro writech, when he know him, being at littly attended the keeping of theep, and being append arged by materies endeavoured by all means to accain learning, wherein he so much profited filthe he was effected worth to read in the Schools of Paris, being entertained by the Paris in the large Ripend; and formuch he increased in famil, and learning; wabar Principle second afterward made him Billiop be approximan This learned than left; behind him many Works; of the which was the book of the Asts and famous deeds of Blaceto of President. He writ the life of the worthis Prince Feederick Dake of Whisi and the life of Pope Pin the second . Moreoverin thele out daies Camille Pellegrine, and Beneditto of Over, excellent Poets, whole Works are well known there, and alwaics give evertalling horiour to this mobile City at And with thole buth alforbeen very fagreat abundance of fweet Odours jorn Other theopelene, aftitud nel vuon

Afterward from Capia, eight miles distant is Averfuj a noble and a rich City builded upon the ruines of the ancient Mittle often remembred by Lie and Marcin Tuling. Aretta Was the well foring of talcivious Verles, and wanton in. and effeminate behaviours; whereupon the compositions and lascivious Comodies and diffiones, were called Areliane. Boyes and girls were taught certain lascivious Verses, and to that purpose did come with a certain composed measure, and mantanearriage of the body, and roling the eyes to pronounce them with fo great immodesty and lascivious behaviours at the Tables of dishonest persons and on the Stages, that there wanted nothing but the dishonest and carnal conjuncti-

on together. But of better discipline was the beginning of Aversa, the which by Aversa the Norman, a famous Captain, was first built, and afterwards was beautified by Rebert Guifewdo, a worthy and a valiant man; This City was ruinated and de. faced even to the foundation by Charls the fielt of Angio King of Naples, for the Rebellion of the Houle Rebutla : But it was afterward newly re-edified and beautified by Charle the ferond, King, his fon: This City is great, and much froyed by inhabited, and is one of the principal in the Land of Lavore, as well for the vici- Charle of annity and neighbourhood of the City of Naples, from the which it is not distant gio, King of more then seven miles, as also for the service of the pleasant and beautifull fields Naples thereof, the which being inclosed in fix miles, spread between Naples and Capoa: And a little more towards Linterno, compassing a great part of the Leborine fields, fometime very famous, and now called Gundon Moreover this City is very honorable for the Bishoprick, which yieldeth eight thousand Crowns yearly, and is now under the Authority of the worthy and reverend Lord Don Pietro Orfino , a Prelate (anit is commonly hid) of great elemency and wildom, whereby he is Don Pierro Or. loved and honoured of all. This City had many famons men very expert in fino. the Law; as Cavello Burnado Prefident of the Kings Chamber, Felice Burnada, The famous Tomafo Grammarico, a famous Councellor for the deciding of controverfies, Sei- men of Averpio Cutinario, Regent of the Councel of Yraty in Spain, Mare. of Mauro, President 14. of the Summeria. In Philosophy have been many learned, as Bartholmew of Donate which writ a discoussé de Corporeitatio Luca Praffitio, which subtilly and wittily written Disputation against Augustine: Nifo of Soffa; very learned are thele Treatifes, De immorgalisate anima: and de prestantia literarum supra arma, wherein he exprest great learning, and in these daies together with these the reverendFather Alfon of Marco, of the reformed Order of Preachers, who for his good. and examplary life, faineth as the Sun in darkness, be hath learnedly writ upon Logick, natural Philosophy, the foul, Metaphylick, and de enterationis, and he is now commenting the fame of St. Thomas, and if God permit him life, we may

John Antonie Campano.

The City Atel-

The City Aversa, by whom it wes built.

expect other learned Works to proceed from him. O In the aforefaid City are thefe Noble Families, Altimare, Cutinario, Gargane, Grimaldo, Landulfo, Pacifio, Scaglione, Silveftro, Simonello, Tufo, Ricardo, Della Kalleyand others.

Marigliano.

Not far from Aversa in Marigliane in a good Soil, and is wholly walled about, and by the Ancients called Merlianum, and Marianum; the Gitzens whereof say, that it was fo called by G. Marine the Founder thereof, and it is now indued with the dignity of a Marquist, under the jurisdiction of the House of Montenegro; Innecention the third, Bishop of Rome, bath much honoured this Land, being born there; and at this present R. D. Jacobo Marotta a learned Philosopher, who hath written upon the predicables and predicaments of the Logick of Scottes, & delriplici inrellectu, Humane, Angelical, and Divine, and read in the common Schools of Naples, the Metaphificks with a wonderfull concourse of Students, aloud and

Afterward appeareth the City Acerra, called by Strabo, Acerra, which was

The City Acerra, why it was built.

burnt by Hannibal the Carthaginian . But was again newly re-edified by the Romans, whereof Livy often maketh mention, and Virgit calleth the Territory thereof very good and fertile. Near to which City runneth the River Glanis, very hurtfull to the Country through the continual inundations , and therefore is almost difinhabited. Acerra was builded by the people Nafamoni, who in honour of Jupi-

Acerrr, why it was fo called.

ter Ferenzio made a high Altar after the fathion of a little Ship, whereupon they burnt great abundance of fweet Odours, wherefore it was called Acerra by the Nasamoni , which opinion Alexander of Alexandro Neopolitan confirmeth in the 7 Chapter of his third Book, speaking of their Gemali: Acerra erat ara con-The Temple of fitura ubi odores incenderet , qua acerra dicta erat à Nasamonibus populis. Some

Jupiter Fere-

are of opinion that an Altar so called, was only devised by the Nafamoni, but that Numa Pompilius erected the Temple of Inpiter Feretrio. Fefto believeth that Feretrie was fo called by bringing of peace, although Plutarch faith that he should be so named by the wounding of enemies : whereupon Propertie writeth a learned Elegy of Jupiter Feretrio thus,

Propertio in 4.

Nunc fovis incipiam causas aperire Feretrii. Armaque de ducibus trima recepta tribus.

To which Temple the Ancients when they obtained victory of their enemies, con-

fecrated all their best and richest spoils.

The river Glanio and the originall thereof.

Departing from Acerra, is the River Glanie; which fpringeth from the Hill above Seffua, by ancient Writers named Clanius, whereof Virgil maketh mention in two of his Georgicks thus,

> Talem dives arat Capua vicina Vefevo. Ora jugo & vacuis Clanins non aques Acerris,

Sellula

The river Ifclero. Ajerola.

Probus writeth that the River Clanio took that name from the Giant Clanio. Afterward is feen Seffula, diftant from Acerra four miles, called by Strabo, Sueffula, and by Livy in many places, and in his feventh Book sheweth that in this City was a great battel between the Romans and the Samnites, where the Samnites were put to flight by M. Valer. This City is almost now ruinated. Afterward appear. eth from the North part, the Hils of Capon, called by Livy, Tifata, these Hils are above Capea, and above all this Country, the which pass along even to the Territory of Nola. Afterward is the River Ifclero, and the River Sorritello; and not far off upon a fair Hill is the Aierola, an excellent Country , honoured with the dignity of a Dukedom under the Family Caracciola. From Aierola five miles is in a fair Plain, Arienzo, a Country full of worthy and honourable people, called of the Latines, Argentum, the Territory whereof is very fertile and full of Fruit, and especially of Percope, where they grow more common in this Country then any other, verily these fruits are to be preferred before all others for their delicacy and great goodness these said Trees live not above five years, and it is necessary that the feeds or carnels thereof be fowed towards the East, in a place where the cold cannot hurt them, for cold is a great enemy to these Trees; the Fruit thereof

is of the colour of Gold with red spots, and a slender rine, and weights a pound and more according to the place where they be planted. Not far off upon a steep and pleasant little Hill is the City of Caseria, repleasined with worthy and honourable people, the original whereof is uncertain, the Cityens of it affirm by ancient tradition, that it was builded by the Sessuani and Galarini, others believe from whom it was the reliques of the second Capoa in the Hill Triffeo, and last of all others say that is should be builded by the Longobards, and was made a Cathedral Church by Alexander the fourth, Bishop of Rome. The Lords of Against ruled this City a long time; afterward it came under the Counts of Triefia, of the Noble Family Signostia, and lastly Ginlio Antonia Acquaniva, a noble Lord, possess the city, Lonarde Santo which that excellent Doctor of Law, Lonardo; hath been much renowned. of which that excellent Doctor of Law , Lonardo , bath been much renowned, 10. who left to the world a worthy and honourable issue, from whom descended the famous and reverend Giulio Antonio Santaro, Cardinal of the Church of Rome, and Franceseo Antonio. Archbishop of Severina his brother, men no less famous for Learning, then for succeity of life. Going a little farther is Mataloni, of some Mataloni. called Magdaloni, and of others Metalonia, which hath the dignity of a Dukedome, subject to the noble Family of Carras. Near which upon a Hill is the fair City of Venafro, named by Strabo, Venafrum, the Plain whereof Pliny calleth Venafro. fertile and full of Olives; whereupon Martial praising the Oyle, faith,

Hoc tibi Campani Sudavit bacca Venafri Unquentum quoties sumis, & istud oles.

This City in the time of our Ancestors had the Title of a County under the Pandoni Gentlemen of Naples, after the which it came under the Dominion of the worthy Lords of Lanoia, Princes of Salmona, but now it is in the Kings hands. Going a little farther is the noble & ancient City of Sora, so called both now, and in old time, which in the time of the Romans was the principal City of all Sannio: Pliny placeth it in the first Region, and Prolony in Latium, and Strabo describeth it in happy Campania: We following the division of the Kings Court, place it in this Province of the Land of Lavoro, or happy Campania.

Livy faith that the faid City was made at one and the fame time a Colony of the Romans, with Alba, which was of the Territory Vestine; but possest by the Sammites. This which Livy faith, that Sora should be of the Territory Veftino, is true, for this reason, that the City Vestina being near Garigliano, in the Plain of Seffa, that which was from the mouth of the River even to Sora, by the River Gazigliano, all under one only name of Vestini became so called, and Garigliano and Seffa were comprehended under the felf-fame of Veftini. Livy faith that the Sorani becoming rebels and joyning with the Samniti, went against them with all their force, and saith that in this rebellion the Sorani cut in pieces the Roman Colonies that were there; which stirred so great defire of revenge, that at length the City was taken by Treason, one of Sora bringing in ten Romans secretthe Roman
ly into the Castle, whereupon the Citizens broke up the Gates in the night and Colonies.
sed away, and the Roman Army freely entred in, and there were taken 3 25 of the The Romans Serani , Authors of the Rebellion , and the death of the Roman Colonies , and take Sora. were carried bound to Rome, and cruelly beaten in the Market-place, and after. ward put to death to the great contentment of the people, which defired as their proper interest, that in their Colonies their Citizens might be secure. But within awhile following the Romans fent another Colony to Sora under the Confulthip of L. Genutio, and of Servio Cornelio, the which for a long time remained there peaceable: But in the time afterward of Gregory the ninth, was destroyed by the Emperor Frederick, the second; and for all this, was by the same Citizens repaired, and in process of time increased in much honour and riches, and is now reputed one of the best Cities in all that Province, and is adorned with the Title of a Dukedome. The faid City on the one fide is compassed with a stately and strong Wall, and the other is defended with the River Fibreno, which hath its begin ning under the Mountains of Capifirelle, which is a Country in the Apannin, eight miles above Sora, which River entreth into Garigliano (called in old time Liris) near the Monastery of St. Dominico of Cisterniensi. This River aboundeth with Liris, now cal-

The Sorani

The Romans fend another Colony to Sora destroy. ed by the Em-peror Frederick the fe. cond. The River Pibreno, and the beginning

The River

An Illand, a most beautiful Country, called by the An. cients Interammid. S. S.

Comino, a plea-Sant Country was to called by an ancient fame name.

The City Ati-

water, and seemeth to be that which according to Pliny cometh from the Lake Fucino, which in the beginning is divided into two branches, whereof that ou the left hand, by means of the high and steep Mountains is very swift, but that on the right hand running by a Rock, and falling not from that high as the other, passet with a pleasant current very calm and beautiful. There two branches being joyned again together under sora, make an island very delightfull, and of much traffick, which the Ancients have called Interamina. Following the countries of these Rivers, are these Countries following. Torre, Campolaro, Island, and Colledrago. Now above the life before named, which with those two Arris makes Garaglians, there are very high Hils, and almost whosy distinhabited; and on the right hand there is a Country above those rough and tragge. Hils, very pleasant, called Comino, which is invironed with very high Hils, and bath seven Countries well inhabited that is Ficalvo, Alviro, Santa Donato, Setterfari, Piacinisco, Gallinaro, and Calabriero. This Country was mold time called Comino, of a City which was there to called, whereof Livy speaketh in many places, and this first in the tenth Book, where he saith, that it was taken by Sparia Tarvillo Consul, being entred within it, and his Souldiers retired, which had the Guard of the Market-place, there was given to Papirio the Consul eleven thousand and thirty men, the first being killed by four thousand three hundred and eighty. In this same Countries first being killed by four thousand three hundred and eighty. In this same Country on the right hand under the Hils is Atina, an ancient City, which was one of those five which made Arms for the aid of Turnus, against Aneas, according to Virgil in the feventh of Eneides, This City in the time of our Ance.

Minque adeo magna pofitis incudibiu urbes A to ancioned to the Tola novant, Atina polens, &c.

The River Melfa.

The City Ar. pino.

The Arms of The City Arce

The City A. quino.

Giovenal, a Sa-tyrical Poet. Villorino, a Pescento Negro, Emperor.

St. Thomas of Aquin. Gio Menardo, in the s book of s epifile.
Adinolfo,
Count of Aquino, and Duke of Gat.

en a little farther is rise no. At the fide of the faid City runneth the River Melfa, which rifeth in the Apennin Hils, and entreth into Garigliano, near Pontecorvo, a City whereof Virgil and Liby make mention. Coming down into the bottom of this Country on the fide of the faid River, under the Castle of Casalviero on the left hand, is a little Country which they call Schiaus; and yet lower upon a very rough and craggie Hill is Arpino, a famous City, whose stately Walls yet standing declare the greatness thereof; and although it hath been the natural Country as well of Caio, Marins, as of Marcus Tulling, the one the mirror of Chivalry, the other of Eloquence, yet that preferring Learning before Martial Affairs, used for the Arms M. T. C. Under Arpino on the left hand near the River Melfa is Fontana, a little Country; and hard by is Arce, a worthy City, the Territory whereof aboundeth with great flore of excellent Fruits, and hath a goodly Fortress, and is beautified with the Title of a Dukedom. Not far off followeth the City Aquino, called in old time Agninum, which is almost ruinated, whose Reliques manifestly declare what great estimation it had in former times, where apparently are seen the ruines of stately Buildings, with goodly Statues of Marble. Both now and ever Aquino hath received much honour by Giovenale a Satyrical Poet, and Victorino an excellent Geometrician, who flourished in the time of Leo'the first (according to the opinion of some) he found the computation of Easter, according to the course of Geometrician. the Mood, at the perswasion of Pope Hillary. Moreover Percenio Negro Emperor of Rome, hath honoured this Country, as Herodian declareth in his second. Book of his Cesars. And although the said City be almost ruinated, neverthe less it hath the dignity of a County. Here Robert Gnistardo the Norman was created with great solemnity Duke of Apuglia and Calauria, by Gregory the seventh, Bishop of Rome, in the year 1073 as Biondo writeth in his Histories, and Platina in the life of the said Gregory. But above all, that Angelical Doctor St. epifiles, in the Thomas , hath most honoured Aquino , the which though born in Naples , is sirnamed of Aguino, because his Ancestors possest that Country, with other Cities and Lands. John Menardo faith, that the faid Angelical Doctor was of the House of Frangipane; others fay that he was of the Noble Family of Sammacula, and that afterward from that Seignory (as we have faid) which they had of Aquino; they were firnamed of Aquino, the which Family was much advanced by Adinolfo,

County of Aquino, for as much as by the common consent of the Gaerani, he was created Duke of their City; among the ancient Poets, Rinaldo of Aquino hath been very excellent, of whom Monfigner Pietre Bembomaketh mention in

his Epiftles.

Now coming again into our former order, leaving the ancient City of Aquit no, there is on the left hand Roccafecca, and on the right hand upon a high Hill is the famous and worthy Monastery of Mone Cafine , builded upon the ruines of Monte Cafino. the noble City of Cafine, an ancient Colony of the Romans, and a worthy City of the Latiner, which (as Livy writeth) had a Colony brought together with Win. turn; the which in the time of the Romans was very famous, for that noble and Stately Temple of Apollo, which had a hundred and fifty high and mighty Pillars. The laid Monastery was builded by St. Benedist Norsino, for his Monks, in the year of Christig where Tottla King of the Goths going to visit him, understanding he had a spirit of Prophelie, and purpoling to make tryal, if that which had Goths, been reported were true, put on Lackies apparel, caufing another to go before him, cloathed in Kingly Ornaments, which feigned himself to be Torila; but the Saint knowing of God the deceit fent unto him with a cheerfull countenance to flag with the rest of his company, and pointing to the King which was basely appareled, requelting him to come into the Monastery. But neither this, nor other the tike fignes of fanctity, which St. Beneditt declared to the Lombards, were fufficient to restrain the unbridled fury of these Barbarians, that they might not destroy this Monastery, the which was foretold to the Monks by their Father St. Beneditt. It was afterward repaired again upon the first foundations, and also enlarged 112 years after by Petronio Petronaffo Brefciano, through the perfuation of Pope Giogery the second, as Panlo Diacone writeth and Elia Caprioto, in his third Book of the Brescian Histories. The Revenue of these Monks yearly, was more than fifty thousand Crowns. There lieth with great devotion in the said Monastery, the bodies of many Saints and bleffed people, especially that of S. Beneditt Norfino, the Founder and Head thereof and of St. Scolaftica his fifter, whose holy bodies were there found in the year 1443. whereby it feemeth that that cannot be true, which Raulo Diacono Writeth of them, laying, that in the year 694, in the time of Gifulfo, Prince of Benevento the faid holy bodies were carried by certain Frenchmen into France, where to the honour both of the one and the other, were builded two Royal Monasteries. The which opinion is so much the less true, as that Pope Zuchary affirmeth to have feen the bodies of thefe two Saints with his own eyes in the Mount Cafine many years after; wherefore we will give more credit to the report of a chief Bishop, and to the bodies which were found and seen in the year 1443. then to the opinion of Paulo Diacent. Pliny declareth in the fourth Chapter of his seventh Book, that in the said City of Casino in the time of the Consulthip of Licinio Craffo, and of Cale Caffe longo, a girlina certain house he a boy, which by commandment and advice of their Southlayers was carleft in an Island abandoned. At the foot of the Mount Cafino is Saint Germano, a new City, so called by the name of a holy Abbot which built it. Going farther is Theano, called by Pliny and Strabo, Theanum Sidicinum, a City whe- The City ther Angustus sent a Colony; and not far off is Calvi, an ancient City which was Theano. builded by Calai, the fon of Borea, which came into these places after the return of the Aragonanti, as Silio declareth in his eight book, although Livy and Fefte The City Calaffirm that the first Inhabiters were the Aufoni. Afterward we come to Piedemon- vi. te of Alife, a good and a plentifull Country, and full of worthy people, where through the commodity which they have of the water; is made good Cloth of Wooll; out of this Country hath rifen many excellent men, indued with much Learning, among the which these are of the greatest note, Philippo Francisco of Diedemonte, which commented the Poetry of Horace, Ledovice Paterno, an excellent vulgar Poet; but in these our daies the faid Country is much renowned; by means of certain Gentlemen which being contented with their retired estate; live vertuously, employing the time in the exercise of Divine Learning; and some of them in giving councel to others in the profession of the Laws. Of the same Country was Nancio Tatinglia, which composed the practice of the Civil and

Totila, King of

Paulo Diacono of historiese

The City Lauro, by whom it was built.

Palma The Plain of Palma.

The City No.a.

The death of the Emperor Offavius Au-Lustus.

Flora and her Riches.

The Temple of Flora.

St. Felix Bifhop.

St. Paulino the Inventer of Bels.

Nola.

The first Counts of No-

was the first of that Family that had Lord. Thip in the Kingdom.

Wherefore the Rose was adjoyned to Arms of the House of Or-

Criminal Lieutenantfhip. Following the fame way is Laure, fitnate in a pleafant and delightfull place. This City was builded by Ruberto Orfino, Count of Nola, as Cantaliriethe Poet writeth in his fourth Book, where he faith that the faid Count built it, because that great Captain Consalvo Ferrando of Cordova received in the faid place the Crown of Laurel, after he had the victory of the Frenchen This Country bath the title of a Marquis, the Lord whereof is Don Scipit Rignarello, a most worthy man, and of very honourable and vertuous qualities, A little farther is Balma, which belongeth to the faid Marquis, the which Caftle was also builded by the faid Count of Nels, and to this intent Lwill not omit to speak of the Plain of Palma, fo much commended for the hinting there of where that great Alfanfou the first of Arragon King of Maples, built to this purpose a fumptuous Palace, which afterward was deftroyed by Charlethe eight, King of France at though the reliques are yet to be feen. Hard by is the anciene and noble City of Wolls, fo called by Serabe in his fifth book. This City was builded (as Tropo at findesh) by the Giapigii; but according to Solme by the Tirii. Ie was very great in oldstime, this City, as Ambregio Leoni declareth in his first book of Nota the the Wals thereof (as he faith) were in compala 2017 paces, having twelve parts. and was built round! Nola may boaft, that the Emperor Offician Augustus the Monarch of the world died therein, in honour of whom, Tiberius his fucceffor in the Empire, builded in the faid City a frately Temple, the reliques whereof are wer to be feen a There are allo to be feen in this place; many reliques of ancient and flately buildings; nowit is not do great; though it be very populous. The amorous Flora was of this City, who dying, left her only heir of alliher Jewels and Riches the people of Rome, and fo much money was there found in her house, with the fewels which they fold, as were inflicient to build the Walls of Rom and also to redeem the Commonwealth : Wherefore the Roman, because the had her beginning at Rome, and also had left all her goods to the Commonwealth, built a most sumpenous and stately Temple in memory of her, from whose manie they called it Floriano, wherein every year, on that day which the died, they celebrated the Feast of the Goddes Flora. Suctonio Tranquillo faithy that the first Feaft which the Emperor Galbie celebrated in Rome, was the Feaft of amoreus Flora, in the which all the Remans, both men and women might lawfully commit any lascivious dishonesty, which then was accounted the most holy, that which that day was most dishonest. St. Felix Bishop hath given great honour to this City, whose body lieth in it, and as they say, there rifeth continually Manna obt of his holy bones, whose life was written by St. Punling Bishop of this City. St. Pantino was the inventor of the use of Bels, an Instrument utterly unknown to the Ancients, which is now so necessary in the Church of God: He gave it the name of Campane, because he invented it in Campania, where is the aforesaid City of Note, of the which he was Bilhop; and that the Citizens ever fince glorying there-The Arms of in (as rightly they may) have alwaies used to give a Bell for the Arms of the

And to fay fomething of the famous Counts of Nola; Monfignieur Guide da -Monforte was the first thereof , a most noble and valiant Gentleman of France, which came with Charle the first of Angio to the Conquest of the Kingdom, with whom he was in great estimation, and having one only daughter, called Anastasia, matried to Romana Orfino, chief Justice of the Kingdom, who by the death of his Romano Orfino Father in Law, succeeded in the County, which was the first of the Family of Orfine, which had Seigniory in the Kingdom. The posterity of this man have proved all worthy men and very valiant; but the matchless Paragon of all was Ramondo, which florished in the time of Charls the fecond, for being chafed away and forfaken by his Father, went into Soria, after he had in a journey into the Holy Land, done many valiant exploits against the Moors, and overcome in a private combate, a most herce and mighty Saracin, who carried a Rose upon the top of his wreathed Turbant, returned home into the Kingdom with great honour, and for a token of that Victory, joyned it with much glory to his Arms, whereupon through his great magnanimity and valour, was made Prince of Taranto. That Principality hach been continued even to this prefent, one of the most important

Members

Members of the Kingdom, for incontrined very mach land, and Citics of west-Members of such as ingular the property I believe have a factivity and being a very mighty and great Lordy the House of drying was very familiar things at the first such a familiar things and present the Ludy watery of Engages of a field with the program in France, who affect the death of the hard the hardy being the chirities of her in Family who deemed the hardy as the first such of the property as the property and to by their means and the property and to by their means and the property and to be the property and the property that investigation and the property and the property and the property and the property that investigation and the property and the property that investigations are the property and the property that investigations are the property and t to possess the Inheritance of the children of Ramondo, of whom the wirthwas folia Antonio, who redeemed the Principality of Taranto with money from fames, hufband of Queen Jone. This John Antonio increased much his Patrimony with Lands of great importance, and was highly favoured by Alfons of Arragen, John Antonio King of Naples, who made him great Constable, which is the chiefest of the seven

Offices in the Kingdom, with a hundred thouland Duckets yearly for a Penfion.

And to return to the Count's of Nola, they were great Lords, for they possible Sarno, Tripalda, Palma, Avella, Loro, Forino, Ascoli, and other Lands. But afterward Felice Orsino, Parce of Satt Surgeded in the County, who having little experience in worldly thing the County who having little experience in worldly thing the County who having little experience in worldly thing the County who having little experience in worldly thing the County who having little experience in worldly thing the County who have the County of the Kingdom, and Porino, to Orsino, the County of the Kingdom, and partner with him in the Wats against John Antonio Orsino; whereupon the line of Romano Orsino, which had tuled Nola almost two hundred years, was exline of Romano Orfino, which had ruled Nola almost two hundred years, was extinguished, and the Principality of Salerne, role of the House of Orfino 24 years finall time, for the Lady Santala, 2 Citizen of Nole, by whom he had two fons, the one Duke of Ascoli, and the other a Knight, softall their Inheritance through the wicked means of their mother, who levely justified of her own accord, that they were not begotten by the Count Orfo, were deprived of all their right by King Ferdinando, who gave the County of Nole, with Cimitino, Avella, Monforte, Lauro, Palma, and Ottoiano, to the Count Nicola Orsino of Pitigliano, whose successfors possessit it untill the year 1728, the which Don Arrigo, in serving the French, lost his life and his state also: and so ended the line of the Counts of after he had it. But this line afterward of the Count Orfo; continued but a French, lost his life and his state also; and so ended the line of the Counts of Nola, which were fo famous in this Kingdom.

Now returning to our former order, I say, that from the City of Nota are also forung many other far ous men, as well afterned with Courning, as with Military Discipline, which would be soo teadioused after and therefore I refer the teader to Ambrogio Liona, who very exactly nameth and describe to them all. But for us it shall be only sufficient to name the Noble Families, which the said Leone Writeth of, which are in the faid City; and are thefe following, Albertino, Alfano; Barone, Capoferofa, Candido, Cefarini, Coriale, Carmignano, Campobafcio, de Fer- The names of rariis, de Elia, Freccia, Fellecchia, Fontana Rosa, Del Iodice, Joseph, Infante, de Genthe Noble Fa-naro, Massei, Mariseulo, Morra, Mastrillo, Mazzeo, Notariis, De Palma, Perarii, milics of Nola. Perrigioanni, Rehi, Rifi, Santeri, Saffolani, &c. and at this prefent the Bishop of this City, Fabricto Gallo Neopelitan, a Prelate (belides his learning) a man of fincere and pure life, who with much diligence composed a Schoolal Book of his Diocess. There are many other places, the which I think not at to recite all, but the greateft and most important I have not omitted any, but the small and little, as those which are thought to be of little or no account, I have neglected, affuring you, chat to the integrity and foundness of the Work of it first now fail in any momenist Arechi the fecond, sarb Dake

The Arms of this Noble Country is dula Field Affair Cornecope in false tho. The Arm of row the middle of a Grown the first of Geres, the other Bacehus of the which of Laboro. Arms signific the great fertility and abundance of the Gountry, which is it were Queen of every other Provinces exceeds them in all the benefits of Nature. Whereupon incohermation of what I have faid! will conclude with L. Flore, who dpeak-

The copiese Principality. And from hence perhaps it so can't to paidtoline sulfa possidi gai. indimedial by one and name were called Prise some The Conflors of the Trees.

Orfino, Prince of Tarento.

Counts of

Omnium non modo Italiu, sed toto orbe terrarum pulchernima (ampania plaga est. Nibil mollom calo; nibil uberrim solo, nibil hospitatius mari. Denique bu storibus vernat, ideo Liberi, Ceicerisque certamen dicitur. Hic illi nobiles portu Caieta, Misenus, & sopentes sonithus Bait. Lucrimus, & Averanu, quiedam maris via. Hic amilli vicibus montes Ganrus, Falernus, Massicus, Palcherius omnium Vessuvius, Et ani iguia imitator. Urbes admare, Formia, Cuma, Meapolis, Hertulanium, Pompei, & ipsa caput urbium Capua, quodam inter tres maximas, Romani, Carthaginemque numerata, & s.

land of Occess for This form Arenis increased much be Paremone can

ag of weather, who made him great Confields, which is the chicieff of



The PRINCIPALITY

On this fide the fecond Province of the Kingdom

OF

I die Tellerel

NAPLES.

Arechi, Duke of Benevento, in the year 755.

The Confines of the Picentini; He ancient Inhabiters of this Province were called the Picentini:

But Arechi the second, 14th Duke of Benevento, in the year 755: much enlarged his Dukedom, for as much as he not only subdued by force of Arms the Picentine people, but also the Irpini, whereupon growing proud, usurped the Title of Prince, and was the first in Italy that attributed to himself that Title,

and so commanded that his State should be no more called a Dukedom; but a Principality. And from hence perhaps it so came to pass, that within a while after from that new Title of Prince, all that part of the Picentini, and of the people Irpini, by one only name were called Principato. The Confines of the Picen-

tini,

cini, according to Strabo, Ptolomy, and Sempronius, hath on the West the happy Campania, on the North the Irpini, on the East the River Sharo, and Basilicata, and on the South the Tirren Sea. This said Country was within the said limits in breadth 16 miles, and in length, beginning from Strengs even unto the mouth of the River Silaro 260 furlongs, which is 33 miles. But according to Pliny only 30. Where the the circuit of which Country contained a part of old Campania. The Romans due to the people from Adria to inhabit here about the borders of Pestano. But asterward being Consederate with Hamibal the Carthaginian, the Romans for this cause being Consederate with Hamibal the Carthaginian, the Romans for this cause being consederate with Hamibal the Carthaginian, the Romans for this cause being consederate with Hamibal the Carthaginian, the Romans of the Country, and were forced to dwell elsewhere, as some sepont, their principal by the Rosana and Silius in his eight book from the which there people derive the name Picentia, of the Ficcurin, as some say. Others affirm that the Sabine having chosen of a new people cessin Colonies, sentitem under the conduct of Pito, which brought them into the borders of Pestano, and there built the City of Pierwise, continued as from whence they were asterward called Picensin. Others say from Pico, their Captain, they had that name, which led the first Colony of Sabines into a part of Pestano. The Territories of this Province are very fruitfull in many places of all forts of Corn, and have sufficient store of Cattel, and where there is not that abundance of these things, yet that great Mother Nature yieldeth other things very plentifull, which in time of Harvest sufficiently appears, that even at things very plentifull, which in time of Harvest sufficiently appears, that even a vince. the River Silaro 260 furlongs, which is 33 miles. But according to Pliny only 30. Where the things very plentifull, which in time of Harvest sufficiently appears, that even a-mong themselves there seems a certain en ulation. Besides this, the Sea, which every where with great abundance of divers forts of Fishes, both shel-fish and others, furnish it, as it were glorying it self comes nothing behind the other. To conclude, the greatest part of this Region bringeth forth Corn, Wine, Oyl, Rice, and all other forts of pulse. And those places which are any thing starce of these things besides divers excellent Fruits, yield Hony, Silk, combate, and Saffron whereupon many fay this Region is seasoned and tempered with all the graces. It is also adorned with pleasant Woods, and thick and shady Groves, and hath, high and stately Mountains, and delightfull Hils, with great plenty of Springs and sweet waters. On the Sea-side it hath many secure & lase Haves, and goodly Shores, and the places much inhabited; it hath besides all forts of fruitfull Trees, and particularly those which were transported by Hercules unto us out of Medic, as Citrons, Limons, and Oringes, which the beautifull Nymph Amals planted in the pleasant Vallies of this Country, a place which seemeth to the bolders thereof, a most beautifull Embrodery or Arras work, where the nearer a man cometh, the more pleasure increaseth both to the eyes and the nose, besides the Mirtle Trees, the Bayes, the Gelfomine, the Roses, the Rosemary, and Flowers of sundry kinds, and other the like Plants, from whence proceeds such a fragrant smell, which mingled with divers odours, yields an admirable sweetness. Who can be able to declare the ornament and furniture of the Vines, from whence are had fuch sweet and delicate Wines? Verily the places of this Region are to delightfull and plea-fant, that they are worthy to be numbred among the most beautifull and most delicate of all Italy. And here the air is temperate and whollome, and through all the year excellent hunting, both for fowls and beafts. In truth the Territory of this beautifull Region is such, that all Italy bath not almost the like, wherefore it may be called a perfect work of Nature. In praise whereof that learned Inline Cefare Scaligero composed these Verses,

Que Borge gelidas furias contemnit ovantis Torva procellosi despicit arma Noti Medorum, & filvis facundas provocat autas, Fundit & a biserie Indica dona jugu. Protinu Autumnus veris cum tempore certat, Et ver cum Autumni tempore certat item

HHE

Huc accessis byenes venerantibus uda capillis of animo Et peperit mirans, & sibi poma legit. Tuta mari frustur: terra dominatur amara, Et cœli mutat jura. quid ergo? Dea.

Noceria.

Sanfeverino.

But having now made a description of this Country, which beginneth at the mouth of the River Sarno, leaving the Castle of Stable, going by the Mediterrane, four miles distant from the said River, is the City Noceria, whereof M. Tellins and Bivy makes often mention; now called of the Pagans Nuevra, because the Saracins held it a certain time, their Army being overthrown at Garigliano by Pope John the tenth. This said City is indued with the dignitie of a Dukedom under the Pamily of Carrafa. And in this City among others, are these Noble Families, Pagano, Rinaldo, and Ungro. On the right hand of Nucera are certain Hils, in the midst whereof lieth the Land of Tramonti, so called because it is situated between the Hils. At the side of these Hils on the left hand, near to a very pleasant Valley, is Sanseverino, a good and an excellent Country, from whence (as some affirm) the noble Family of Sanseverino derive their original, whereof have descended more excellent Warriers then were in the Trojan horse, of whose noble deeds Histories make sufficient mention, and whereof we have also discoursed in the noble Families of Naples, whereto I refer the Reader.

But returning to the faid Country (although it be of a later time) nevertheless is very famous for the excellent Wines that are had out of the fertile Valleys thereof,

which the Latines call Amineum vinum, whereof Virgil faith,

Sunt & Animea vitis firmissima vina.

Some had opinion that from the rulnes of the ancient City of Aminio , Sanfeveria no should be builded, in which noble Country are many worthy Families, as the Cnariale, Capacini, Caiano, Folliero, dell' Abbadessa, Pandone, Pescara of Sarno, Sambarbato.

ing, the faid Monastery was given in commendum to certain Prelates, but came afterward into the possession of the Cardinal Olivero Carrafa, who understanding

the good life of the faid Monks reftored it to them again, Pope Lev the tenth agreeing thereto; at which time the Cavaioli defired of the faid Pope a Bishops Sea, which they obtained, and moreover was ordained that for maintenance of that Pastoral Charge, the Monastery aforesaid should give yearly to the Bishop a thousand and eight hundred Duckets of Revenue; and so it appeares that the Cavaioli had made a great beginning to their Cathedral Church. Thus much concerning the original of this City, where are these Noble Families, Anna de Curtin, Gagliardo, Longo, Ponza, Rocca, and Tosone. The Cavaioli are ingenious men, and of great Traffick; but above all, full of spirit and courage, wherein generally appeareth

Somewhat lower into the said Valley is a Country casted the water of Mela, of

The water of Mela.

Cava and the

beginning thereof in the

year 910.

the Latines named Agna Malorum, where died Queen Margarite of Durazzo, wife to Charls the third, King of Naples. Near to the faid Country is a certain River which passeth a few miles, but dives under the earth, running through certain holes and Channels in the ground unseen, the space of a hundred paces, and then riseth out again so great and clear as at the first. On the right hand of the Valley, and of the River, upon a hill, is the City of Cava, so named by the situation where it standeth. For that Adalserio Pappacarbone, a noble Salernitamin the year Q10. drawn with holy zeal to do penance for his sins, retired hunsels into this place, abiding in a certain Cave. The same of his vertuous and holy life, encouraged many to do the like, whereupon in process of time it came to pass that place was much frequented for the worship and reverence of the facred Hermitages and Churches that were there; for the which Guaimaro the sixth, Prince of Salerno in the year 940, built for the benefit of the Monks of the Order of S. Benedist, a sumptuous and stately Monastery, and indued it with great Revenues. In process of time follow-

Guaimaro, Prince of Salerno, the 6. an. 940

Adalferio Pappacarbone.

in them a ready inclination to fight, and are very obflinate in their opinions, and

therefore very litigious, and full of contention with every one. Returning to the shore of the Sea, from Nuceria eight miles, leaving the Cassile Amare, and on the left hand also passing by a great and mighty high Hill, where from the side that Gargane. lieth towards the North is Gragnano and Littere, small Countries, in the Plain going Leure. by the fide of high and spacious Mountains, which pals along to the Terrene Sea, makes the Cape of Mineria or Ateneo, called alfo Premiffe, Sirreo, and the Hill Equano, which is now fo called by the Amalfi, in which arm of Land are thefe Cities, Vice, Sorrento, and Mafa, which we have described in the Province of the Land of Lavoro, being to divided by the Kings Court of In the aforesaid arm of Land endeth the Haved of Crattera, or father the Gulf of Surrento, made of two Promontaries, that is by Mifenoand Arened, which heth towards the South. Now all the circuit which is in that bending, which is of this Promontory towards the East even to the nearest places of the Territory of Sullimo now belonging to old Campania (as Strabo affirmeth) is called (as nath been laid) the Coall of Amalf. The Caoft of from the City of Amalf. where herh a pleasant and approvement Country to the Amalf. South, which is in length little less their eventy miles Here between the flow and craggie Rocks and freep Hils, lieth Pafetano, Praiano, Trani, and the noble and Pafetano. pleafant City Amalfi, in the which in a most sumptuous and stately Church, is preierved with great reverence the body of St. Andrew the Apostle, where continual- Tranily attended a Priest which hath charge thereof, which (they say) accustometh to The befrow on every one that comes thither, certain Viols full of clear and facred liquor, by the Crizens called Manna which fasthey fay) continually iffueth from that Apostle: holy body, the which was brought thither by Pietro Capoano of Amalfi, and Car- Pietro Capoani dinal of St. Marcel, which was in the year 1208 .. The head of the faid glorious Saint in the time of Pope Pin the fecond, was transported to the worthy City of The Church Rome in the year 1464. where now it is most religiously kept. There is also the of the Capu-Church of the Capuecini, called the Canonica, the way whereof is very rough and cines. difficult; where is a Reliquary made by the faid Cardinal, wherein is preserved a great number of the Reliques of Saints "When I was there, I repuelted the Keeper of the place to give me a Note of them, the which because he could not instantly do it, he fent it me afterwards to Naples, written by that good religious man in Verse, which followeth; the which pleased me so well, as to impart unto posterity those reverend and holy Reliques,

The body of

Religio, vel casus si buc te duxerit hospes, Condita Sanctorum cernere corde kara Clauditur, 0, tectis, quantus thefaurus iniftis Accedens facris, collige, fifquo memorias Lumine nam tremulo spectabis brachia Cofma Carne, crnore, cute, & cum unquibus illa simul. Sanguis inest Christi: quo dura ex morte redemptus Es mortalis homo? respice, plange, geme. Emicat hie ligni pars sancta ex cruce recis: Et tumuli facri, spinaque morte Dei. Nam caput hic Diomedis adeft venerabile cruce: Ictu, facobe, alto est saucia calva tua: Bafilii caput est : Romani signa colenda : " Accedunt mentes Eustachi offa pias, Hic Stephani, bie Zacheria fulgentis, & offa, Insontis turba frustula multa jacent Pangratis cerebrum est : Catharina, ac optima mala : Ursula jamque suo sanguine corde movet. Offa bic Marciad unt. Grifostomi, & offa Philippi; Qui moveant nostras, excipiant que preces, Plurima functorum monumenta hic deinque fragrant: Que carvere suo, hand nomine, nota mibi ! Hac ut souta potes misera tutamina vita. Voce vocure din, quarere mente più

A Note of the holy reliques which are in

Hac tibi succurrent posituro morte dolores
Namque sodalis eris, dum sociusque comes
Namque dies aderit supremi transitus orbis;
Qua potes istorum scandere latus ope.
Nunc calamum sumpsi, nunc hac tibi scripta notavi
Vive pracor felix, & memor ipse mei.

"Exclore very

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icit liand alio

By whom A. builded, and why it was 'lo called: Amalfo a Roman, Captain of the Emperor Constan-Amalfa the daughter of M. Narcello Ruffe, Konnan. The Calife, of Fgipt,a great friend to the Amalfi, anno 1020 Churches builded by the Amalfrin Jerusalem. The Holpital of St. lohn Baptiff in Ferufalem. Pope Honorius 2 in the year 1127 Ramondo of Poggio, firft great Mafter of the Knights of the Holpital. How Rodes came into the possession of the Kuights of Sr. , ohn The Amalfirani the founders of the Religion of the Knights of Sc. John. See the Hiftory of Henry Pantaleon de rebus memorabilibus ordinis Johanitarum, Rhodiorum, jut Melirentium equitum terra marique fortiter geltis.lib.1.f. 3

Of what great Power and Authority the faid City hath been, the stately Buildings that were therein sufficiently testine, where at this present a great part of the fumptuous Arfenal or Store-House is yet standing, wherein the Amalhtani kept their Arms and Weapons. In what time, or by whom the faid City should be builded shere is no certainty; for some believe that in the year 520, certain worthy Romans which departed from the City of Melfi, and here reliding, should build the faid City, calling it Amalfe. Others attributing a more ancient original, say that it was builded by Amalfo a Roman, and Captain of the Emperor Confrontine in the year 335. And finally others lay, that a certain worthy Roman Lady called Amalfe, the daughter of Marco Marcello Ruffo, builded it, and that by her name it was named Amalfe. It increased in process of time with much people, and was govern'd many years as a Commonwealth under Dukes, and oftentimes made War with the Salernitani, and others which fought to trouble them, and often had the better, and especially of Rrangers, it became very famous for the Traffick of the Citizens thereof, the which for the great number of thips which they had failing every where, had great Merchandize, whereupon through the Traffick which they made in the year 1020, obtained the favour of Calife King of Egipt, whereby they got fafe conduct freely to Traffick into all his Territories, through the which favour, with large and bountifull gifts which the Merchants of Amalfi bestowed upon him, bound him in such manner, that they obtained what they would, and in particular had licence to build in ferufalem a Church, with a house near to the holy Sepulchre of Christ, to receive the Latine Passengers which came to visit those holy places, the which Church was consecrated to St. Mary, commonly called the Latine, for a difference of the other places which they had near about the Greeks and Sorians; whereupon in a while after they built another house under the title of St. Mary Magdalene, where they received with all true charity and courtefie, all women that came to visit that Sepulchre. But so great a number of people repairing thither, and the place being little and narrow, they made an Hospital under the name of St. John Baptift, and with the alms which was gathered of other devout people, maintained the Hospital, in which place they constituted a Head, which they called a Governor or Rector, whereupon after a certain time, a Governor of the faid place named Gera do in the year 1099, having a long time govern'd the aforesaid Hospital, began to bear together with his affociates, a white Cross in the midst of the brest, on a black garment, and instituted and established a rule of life after the Order of St. Augustine. The same did Agnesa, which was Prioress of the Monastery of wo-The said Religion was afterward approved by Pope Honorius the second, in the year 1127. The rule which was confirmed, went so well forward, that through the liberality of Princes they got great riches, and Ramondo of Poggio was created great Master thereof. fernjalem being afterward taken in the year 1187. by Salandine Emperor of the Turks, the faid Knights in the year 1189. had for their habitation the Isle of Rodes of Isaacie Angelothe second, Emperor of Constantinople, whereupon by means of their habitation they were called Knights

All this we thought good to fay, for to declare that this Noble and Sacred Religion of the Knights, sometime of St. John of Jernsalem, afterward of the Rodes, and now of Malta, have had their beginning from the said Amalsicani. Arrigo Pantaleon speaking hereof, in his History thus writeth,

Anno 1020. Interea Amalfitani celebris, ac pia gens Italia varias merces, eafque in folicas, & turcis gratissimas in Orientem navibus devexerunt, est autem AmalPhia civitas exterioris Italia, inter mare & montes eminentissimos sita, ab Oriente habet Salernum, ab occidence Surrentum, & Neapolim, ab Austro Siciliam Tyrrheno mari sejunttam. Ob has ergo novas merces Calipba Egiptio, caterisque prafectis ac incolis Syria erant acceptissimi, ita ut magistratuum licentia omnes regiones, & urbes circumire, atque merces distrahere omni metu se posito libere poterant. Illi autem Christiana religionis, & paternarum traditionum memores quoties occasio dabatur loca sancta visitabant. Quia verò Hierosolymis nullum haberent domicilium, ut in aliss maritimis civitatibus, amicis collectis, Calipham Agiptium adeunt, ac per ejus proceres oblato scripto impetrant ut prasidi Hierosolymorum nunciaretur; quo Tur. carum amicis in ea parte qua Christiani habitant locus amplissimus ad ades oportunas construendas designetur. Huc occasione oblata, pecuniam passim à mercatoribus colligunt, & ad lapidis jactum ante januam Ecclesia Dominica resurrectionis, in honorem Dei, & Virginis Maria monasterium erigunt; quinetiam alias ades adjungunt, que ad usus monachorum, atque sua gentis hospitium satisfacerent. Hoc fundamento jacto, ex Amalphia monachos, & Abbatem eo transferunt, & locum ritu Romana Ecclesia Deo, & matri virgini consecrant : unde locus ille monasterium de Latina semper dictus fuit. Cum autem codem tempore etiam fancta vidua omnibus laboribus & periculis contemptis ea loca inviferent, nec inter fe, mulieribus oratorium, & propriam domum extruxerunt, ubi postea monasterium Maria Magdalena peccatricis fuit constitutumut certus monialium numerus ibidem peregrenantibus fæminis inservirent. Paulo post etiam debet Calipha filius cum Romano Argiropilo imperatore Constantinopolitano fœdus iniit, atque Christianis facultatem concessit templi Dominica resurrectionis recuperandi, itaque Ecclesia illa circa annum salutis millesimum quadragesimum octavum restaurata fuit, Constantino Monaco sumptus suggerente, &c. In Amalfithe year 1300. was found to the glory of the Amalfitani by Flavio di Gioia the Mariners Compass by the vertue of the Adamant stone, with the Sea- Flavio di Gicard so necessary for Pilots, and Sea-men, the which invention was wholly un- oia, the invenknown in former time, having no other help then the thadow of the Sun, and the card in the North Star, as it appeared in that Voyage of Lucane, when Pompey after his dif- year 1300. comfiture in Thefalia, going to Lithone to fetch his wife Cornelia, making a journey afterward by Sea towards Egipt, demanded of the Master of the Ship, and How they the Mariners, in what manner they guided their Bark in a direct course to perform their Voyages, where they knew no other way then what we have faid. In old time Pilots and Sailers were accustomed every year to offer in the chiefest Pilots and Church thereof, bountifull and rich gifts, in a gratefull remembrance of fo great Sailers came a benefit; fince the beginning of this excellent invention, they found out not onevery year to
ly the longitude of the diffance of every place, and the direct way from one place

Amalfi. to another, but also to avoid contrary winds, the traversing of the waters, the fear of shipwrack, the danger of Rocks, and the incounter of Rovers and Pirats, whereupon John Pontano calleth the said City Magnetida, and Antonio Panormirano in praise thereof made this Verse following,

Prima dedit nantis usum magnetis Amalphis.

The faid City is very pleafant for the beautifull Gardens that are there, and for the great plenty of water, which yieldeth great commodity in the making of wollen Cloath, and Iron, and Paper, which are there wrought. There are in this City thele Noble Families, Alamagni, Amallano, Afflitto Austericcio, Bembo, Brancia, Bonito, Capoano, Cometurso, Comite Castello, Corsari, alias Don Musco, Cappa Santa, D' Arco, Dentice, del Iodice, de Domio Marino, De Fusolis, De Platamone, Favaro, Molignana, Marramaldo, Petrarca, Pisanello del Barone Guglielmo. The Arms of this City have been a field per fesse gu. and Ar. plain croffes counterchanged, the which fignifie no other then a unity and confort of things, which we have declared of the faid Gity.

Not far from Amalfi is the beautifull and rich Country of Mairne, full of hos Mairies nourable people, called by the Letterati, Maiorium, which was builded by Sichinolfo Longobard, Prince of Salerno in the year 842. although some affirm that it had its beginning of Sicardo Duke of Benevento, brother of the faid Prince. The

Citizens thereof were almost all Merchants, and very ingenious; it hath had at fundry times men of great worth, as Vincignerra Lanario, which was Lieutenant of the Kings Chamber, John Antonio Lanario, Councellor, and afterward Regent of the Councel of Italy in Spain with King Philip, by whom through his worthy merits he was created Count of Sacco. And moreover in those daies, that worthy and learned man Farrante imperato hath much honoured that Country, an excellent and most diligent fearcher, and conserver of all the riches of Nature, and is very learned in the experience of simples, whereupon to his great charge hath collected fo many divers things, and procured them from fundry parts of the world, which yield no small wonder to every one that sees them, for the which cause many learned men come from far Countries, allured through the fame of this man, to fee in Naples his admirable and rare studie. He hath com: posed two learned Works, the one a History of natural things, and the other of Treacle, the which Works are sufficiently known to the world. He maintains now in Naples his most honourable house, with great courtesse and kind entertainment, of the which the City of Scala may well boak, that the faid Family descended from it, which florished with Military men.

The City Rarello.

The miracle of the bloud of St. Pantele,

The noble Families of Ravello.

Parlo Fofce:

The City Sca-

The noble Families of Sca-

The cape of Orfo.

The River Silare, and Drumento.

The Gulf of Salerno, by Strabo called

Going a little higher, appeareth Minori, a little City which is very delightfull for the pleasant Gardens thereof full of Oringes, Citrons and Limons, and other Fruits. Afterward in the top of a Hill is the City Ravello, full of goodly buildings, and the feat of Nobility, where in the principal Church thereof is preferved within a grate, the miraculous bloud of St. Pantaleone, which being black, and hard as a ftone, the day before and after its Feast (as they fay) is liquid and moift, as it was at the time when it was first spilt. The Noble Families of the faid City are these following, Acconciaioco, Alfano, Bove, Campanile, Confalone, Citarella, Castaldo, Curtis, de Vito, de Insola, Fenice, de Foggia, Frezza, Fusco, Grisone, Infti, Longo, Muscetola, Marra, Peroto, Rogadei, Rufula, Rustico, Sasso, Sconciai-oco, and others. In these daies Paolo Fosco Bishop of Sarno, hath much honoured this City, who writ two learned Books, one of Visitation and Church-Regiment, the other de Singularibus in jure Pontificio. Going a little farther is Scala, re-edified by the Longobards, in which City were these Noble Families, Afflitti, Alfani, Marini, Atrara, Bondello, Bonito, Cavaliero, Frisaro, Grisone, Mansella, Pando, Rufola, Samnella, Susso del Cardinale, Staivano, Sebastiani, and others. The faid City was burnt at the same time with Amalfi, by the Emperor Lotharius the third, because they had been very favourable to Ruggiero the Norman, King of Naples, which was in the year 1125. but was afterward by the same Citizens newly repaired.

Descending after towards the shore of the Sea, going from Amalfi, and sailing towards the East, is a little Promontory called the Cape of Orfo, very memorable for the Victory Count Philip, Lieutenant to Andrea Doria had there, then Admiral of the King of France, against the Empereal Army, where were taken prisoners, the Marquiss of Vasto, and Ascanio Colonna, with the death of Don Ugo de Moncada, Viceroy of Naples, and of Don Pietro di Cardona, and others; which thing was the cause that Andrea Doria left the service of the French King, and joyned with the Emperor Charls the fifth. The occasions that moved Doria to leave the French party, we have discoursed at full in the lives of the Kings of Naples, and besides in the Annals of the said Kingdom. Going along by the Continent of the Land, you come to Vieteri, called of the Latines, Vicus Veterum, and Veius Orbs, where are many delightfull and pleasant Villages, and going a litthe farther a mile distant from the Sea, appeareth the most ancient and famous City of Salerno, the Head both of this Region, and also of Basilicata, builded near the River of Silare, which rifeth from the Apennine, where also springeth Drumento, which runneth down into the Adriatick Sea, the faid City is fittuated at the foot of an arm of the Apennine, it hath in the front or fore part, fertile and spacious fields, behind and on the left fide high Mountains, on the right fide the Tirrene Sea, which is so near, that the wals are watred therewith; and from which a Gulf very perilous is fo named, which Mariners now call the Gulf of Saleino; which Sinus Pestanus, by the Latines is named Sinus Pestanus, from the ancient City of Peste, which is now

wholly ruinated, as is to be feen in the midft of the shore. Through all the Territory of Salerno, are feen pleasant Gardens ful of Oringes, Limons and Citrons, and other excellent Fruits, and al the year there are Flowers, which feem as a perpetual Spring, through the happy influence of the heavens, wherefore Horace faith,

Quod sit hiems velia, quod calum valla Salerni.

Horace in his Epistles.

and therefore all the fruits that grow there are of fingular perfection, and especially Pomgranates, and the Appian Apple, whereof is written, Omnia mala, mala, preter Appia Salernitana. The Grain Rice, which is there in great abundance, is very excellent and worthy praise; there are also precious Wines, and most pleasant in taste. Salerno was so named by the River Silare, whereof Lucan speaketh in his fecond Book, Radensque Salerne tetta Siler. But who should be the Founder thereof, no Writer hath made any mention. Yet the Citizens fay, that Sem, the fon of Noe builtit, and for authority thereof, alleady an ancient Hymn which Sale mo, why their Clergy were wont to fing the 15 of May, in celebrating the Feast of the it was so cal-Translation of St Fortunato, Caio, and Anthe, the which Hymn thus beginneth,

whom it was built.

O Salernum civitas nobilis Quam edificavit Sem Noe filius Non tuis sed sanctorum meritis collaudaris.

It is true that it was an ancient Colony of the Romans, who fortified it, and put

Salerno,a Co. lony of the

Strabo, lib. 5.

Salerno a Co-

of the Longo-

therein a strong Garison of Souldiers, for the doubt and distrust they had of the Picentini, Lucani, and Brutii, which were affembled together with Hannibal, whereof Strabo in the end of his fifth Book thus veriteth, Picentum vero Metro. polis erat quondam Picentia, nunc verò per vicos vitam agunt, ab Romanis expulsi propter initam cum Annibale Societatem. Quo quidem in tempore, pro militari officio, & viatoris publici aut tabellaris operam explerent assignati funt, quem admedum, Lucani, & Brutii easdem ob causas. Paulum autem supra mare Romani Salernum custodia gratia in tos munierunt, &c. Afterward under the Triumvirat of Ti. Sempronio Longo Conful, and of M. Servilio, and of C. Minucio, Thermo; was made long of the a Colony at the same time with Pozzuelo, Vulturno, Linturno, and Buxento, and Romans. from that time following was that City confederate with the Romans, and govern'd as their Commonwealth, nor ever was it unfaithfull unto the reverend Majefty of the Roman Empire, by which means it increased in honour, and grew very populous; but alwaies defended it against the fury of Barbarians. But Italy being afterward overrun by the Longobards, Salerno came also under their the dominion Dominion, and so in the year of Christ 839. Sicardo the 18. Duke of Benevento, and fifth Prince, being flain by Naningone Radelchi the Treasurer took the Pripcipality of Benevento, all things being then in hurly-butly : The Safernitans Sicardo, Duke grudging at that Election, and to be alwaies subject to the Beneventani, with flain. fecret practifes attempted to wring the Seigniory from the hand of Radelchi, and to give the same to Sichinolfo, the brother of the late flain Sicardo, who was then in prison at Taranto; but they perceiving so great an enterprise could not be well undertaken without the help of the Amalficani, made league with them, and so by common advice fent a Bark well armed, under shew to buy certain earthen Vessels, which with great secricy they sent to Taranto, where the Bark arived, and they landed those to whom the charge of so great affairs were committed, so ordered the matter that they came thither by night, and not knowing where to remain, were received by the Gaoler, under whole custody that miserable Sichinolfo continued, whom they corrupted with money, and made fo drunk with wine, became therewith so drowsie, that easily they brake up the prison, and released Sichinolfo, wherewith they merrily entred their Bark and came to Suferno, where the name of Sichinolfo being advanced by his partakers and favorites, they drove away and killed the Officers and adherents of Radelchi, and proclaimed him Prince and Sichinolfo, Lord in the year 840. there joyned with Sichinolfo, Landolfo, Count of Capon, Prince of Salerno, An. 8 1. and likewise in favour of him came Orfo, and Radolmondo, the one Lord of Conta;

Radelchi feeing fo dangerous a conspiracy at hand, and the other of Agerenza. and fearing though he delayed no time, they would notwithstanding gather greater force, with an incredible courage caused his people to be affembled, and got together a goodly Army, wherewith he came against Salerno, whom Sichinolfo deferred no time to incounter; having all these people united together, Salernitani, Capoani, Argentini, and Conzani, and coming with him to hard strokes, remained conqueror, having put the Beneventani to flight, and many of them cut in pieces, won their Quarters, and took from them many Enfignes. Whereupon with plenty of spoil and glory, entred Salerno with great triumph; and having got fo great Rrength., which was not only sufficient to defend, but also to affail the enemy in his own quarter, with a mighty Army came against Benevento. But the Beneventani being not able to indure, that to the ill-fortune of the first overthrow should be annexed new ignominy, became so desperate to be thus disparaged, charged the back of Sichinelfo with the uttermost of their fury, forcing them to retire, and turn their back, having put to the edg of the fword not a few of those which were not speedy for their own safety. The Saracins of Sicilia understanding these stirs, unwilling to omit so good an occasion, incontinently entred Calauria, and overcame Taranto, going against Puglia, a City of the same Pro-

vince, put it tofword and fire.

Lodovice King of Italy maketh a divifion of the State.

The Saracins

Calauria.

of Sicilia enter

Anno 847.

The death of Sichinolfo. Sicone.

In the mean time Lodovico King of Italy being invited by Londone, Count of of Capon, fon of Landolfo, to yield some redress to the afflicted state of the Longobards, having cut the Saracins in pieces, made division of the Principality between Sichinolfo and Radelchi, who remaining Prince of Benevento, with the bounds of that State, and Sichinolfo possessing the rest, with title of Prince of Salerno, which was in the year 847. and fo was made the division of the Principality of Benevento between these Lords; and now began the title of the Principality of Sa-The Arms of these Princes now laid aside . Sichinolfo no long time after enjoyed the fruits of his great labours, being affailed with a grievous sickness, departed this life, having by Itta his wife left one only fon, by the name of his grandfire called Sicone; who being also a child, left him to the tuition of Pietro his Sichinolfo reigned little more then ten years with fame and the reputation of a liberal and a valiant man, to whom Radelchi was not much inferior, who having reigned twelve years lacking one month, died the year 850. leaving heir of his estate his fon Radelgario.

Lodovico King of Italy being gone, the Saracens that held the City of Bari, began by little and little to spread over Puglia, and to prey and spoil the Country, the which thing proceeding happily, partly encouraged them to fpread even to the Tirrene Sea, forraging and miferably fpoiling Calauria, and partly to run thorow all the Principality of Benevento, whereupon the Longobards being unable to refift fo many evils, recalled Lodovico again into Italy, who delayed no time to come, and having with many battels brought the Saracins to extream milery, conceiving indignation against Sicone, banished him from Salerno, and constituted Prince thereof Ademario son of Pietro. To Ademario succeeded Danferio, and to him Gnaiferio, and next after Gnaimaro, who died the year 950. by whose death his fon Gifulfo succeeded in the Principality, in whose time things were in some

quiet,

In the year 994 the body of St. Matthew the Evangelist was brought to Salerno, which had been first in Ethiopia, where he suffered martyrdom; and after in Brittain, was found by revelation of the same Saint, the Authors of that age write, that three years after were seen two Suns, and that in the Month of July, two daies together, all the Sea which is between Naples and Cuma, became sweet. Gisulfo was a mercifull and valorous Prince, and began in the honour of the faid Saint, a magnificent and stately Church, beautified with high and mighty Pillars of Marble, and under the Alter bestowed the sacred body of the said Saint, (where they fay) is feen much Manna, which alwaies issuing from his reverend bones, are often the occasion of admirable effects. Gifulfo dead, the Principality fell to Landolfe, who being possess with zealous and holy devotion, continued Monk, and in the year 998 refigned his State to Guaimaro, the son of the other Guaimaro.

Lodovico, King of Italy recalled by the Longobards. Adamario 2 Prince. Danserio 3 Prince. Guaiferio 4 Prince. Guaimaro 5 Prince. Gifulfo 6 Prince. The body of St. Matthew the Apostle brought to Salerno. Landolf 7 Prince. Guaimare the 8 Prince. TheEmperor Currado entreth Italy.

In the year after 1038, the Emperor Corrado entring Isaly for the displeasure he conceived against the Archbishop of Millin, and understanding the injuries and tortures which the Prince of Capoa had done to the Monks of Cafino, being very diffionest and wicked, the Emperor came with his Army to the Mount Casino, and again understanding the lamentations and complaints of the Fathers, incontinently went to Capoa. The Prince fearing him, retired into the Fort of St. Agata; the which he one day doubting his ill dealings, had caused to be very strongly fortified; whereupon the Emperor being not able to lay hold of him, deprived him of the Principality, and gave the same to Guaimaro, Prince of Salerzo. Guaimarobeing now become a mighty Prince, through the uniting rogether of so many great postessions, received Ambassadors from Mainace, Lieutenant of the Empevor of Greece, desiring him to give him aid of his Normans, he being with a mighty Army of Grecians, and many Calaurians, and Puglians, in expedition to expell the Satacins out of Sicilia. To whom the Prince fent Guglielmo, Dragone, and Unfrido, the fons of Tancred with 300 other Normans, a imall number, but valiant people, with the which they recovered a great part of Sicilia.

Now the Prince Guaimaro growing proud with so great selicity ill intreased the Salernitani, whereby becoming odious to all, they took one day occasion, that as she went to recreate himself upon the shore of Salerno, to assault him, and gave shim 36 deadly wounds; and afterward in contempt of him, they drag'd him a long time about the Walls of the Fortress and the City. But Guido Lord of Surrento inviting the Normans to aid him, neglected not the revenge of his brothers death, having recovered the City, and put Gifulfo his son into his Fathers Seignio-

ry, executed 40. for the death of the Prince.

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But within a few years following, Gifulfo grew into controversie with Ruberto Normando, Duke of Puglia his Coulin, the Duke with a strong siege begitt Salerno, where finding the Prince grievoully fick, died not long after, and so came the Principality of Salerno under the Normans, who after with the title of King, governed the whole Kingdom, from whose dominion in the year 1195. it fell into the House of Suevia, by the right of Queen Constance, the only heir thereof, from whence it came to pass in the year 1265. that Charls of Angio having slain Manfred, and overcome Currandine under the French, created his first begotten son, cal'd Charls the lame, Prince of Salerne, who succeeding in the Kingdom, was the Afterward the Kingdom came under the Durazze, which second of that name. Q neen fone the fecond having a defire to recompence in some measure the services which Antonio Colonna had done for her, created him Prince of the faid City, which Seigniory retained certain years, until Alfonsus of Arragon the better to settle his foot in the Kingdom, having with large promises drawn unto him Raimondo Orfino, Count of Wela, a puisant Lord, to bind him the more unto him, made him Prince thereof, which dignity remained no long time in that house, for that it fell into the Kings Exchequer by rebellion of Daniel Orfine, the which Principality King Farnando in the year 1463. gave to Ruberto Sanseverino Count of Marsico, his great Admiral. Notwithstanding that Seigniory continued not long with them, for that Ferrant the third, Prince, made rebellion against the Majesty of Cesar, whereby all his estate was confiscate; and so from thenceforth the said City was made a part of the Kings demesnes; now it remaineth peaceable under the protection of the most potent Catholick, King Philip.

All this I thought good to declare, the better to fatisfie the Reader, how this fa-

mous City came under Princes, and last of all their Kings.

But now returning to speak of other things, which give no small ornament to this City; one thing is the publick and samous School, which for a long time hath alwaies florished in every faculty, and especially in Philosophy and Philick, for which it was called the City Hippocratica; Francisco Petrarea speaking thereof in his Commentary, thus writeth,

Guaimaro Ilain by the Saler-

Ruberto Normando Count ? of Puglia, and Prince of Sálerne. King Charls & made Prince of Salerne.

Ramondo Crfino Count of Nola.

Rubertô Sanfeverino, Prince of Sai lerno, 1462. Salerno a Règal City.

Fuisse hic Medicina fontem testator antiquitas

Ard

The University of Salerno founded by Charls the great, an 802.

The disposition of the Salernitans.

Thereo'le Families of Salerno

And although it be a most ancient famous University, nevertheless it is said, that in the year of Christ 802. Charls the great instituted it, at which time two others were founded by him, the one in Paris, and the other in Belogna. This City is very plentifull of all necessary things for the suffenance of living creatures, and in it is the Kings Audit, and the Treasury of the Province. The Citizens thereof are very ingenious and nice, and very much inclined to the exercise of weapons, and learning, and to all vertuous indeavours, they are also very courteous and modest, and generally in all appeareth a certain natural civility: the Nobility is divided from the people in three Quarters or Courts, which they call Seggi, and are thele, Portanova, Portaretefe, elo Campo, in the which Seggi are these Noble Families following. In Portanova are versani, Capograffi, Comiti, dello Iodice, Grillo Longo, Mazza, Morra, Pagano, Pinto, Santo Mango, Salernitano, de Stafano del Barone d'Accadia, Scattaretichi, Serluchi, & Vicarii. In Portaretese are thele, Aiello, Coppola, Capoano, Curiale, del Pezzo, Guarna, Pagliari, Pantoliano, Prignano, Manganaro, Porta, Rascichi, Rugiero, and Vivalde. In the Segge of Campo, Castellomati, Cavaselice, David del Regente, del Pezzo, Granico, Guardato, Grillo, Ruggio, Sciabichi, Solimeni, and Trentacapilli. There are also many other ancient and Noble Families, the which for that they are not comprehended in any of the faid Seggs, I think it not amiss at this time to make no mention of them.

And therefore you are to understand, that although of the Family of Pezze there is mention made in two of these Seggs, yet for all that are they not two different Families, but one and the same, being a thing very manifest, that their original came from Collen, a famous City of Germany, where at this present is a branch of the ancient stock, and descended from John del Pezzo, a valiant and famous Captain, which wandring along time, ferved in the Wars both here and there, whereupon by means of the Wars which were in Italy, came hither, following the faction of the Arragonese, and as he was very expert in military difcipline, shewing much maturity of wit, and invincible courage of an excellent mind, and incomparable wisdom to resolve the difficulty of the affairs of Warr. He was in great estimation with Alfonson the first King of Arragon, from whom he obtained many bountifull and rich gifts. Of the valour and magnanimity of the faid John, a certain large priviled maketh sufficient mention, which I have seen, made by the same King, under the date of Castiglione of Peschiera, in the year 1448. and 23 of January, in the which priviledg was decreed that one Pietro de Biscolis should not presume to bear for his Arms , a Lion fejant or. with the tail through his legs, and turning up towards the head above a feffe ar. in a field gu. declaring that these Arms were the ancient Ensignes and Coat Armor of the laid Family. Besides, the faid Family prospereth in many other Corporations, in divers places, as Pietro de Pezzo descending of John, went to Amalfi to the Government of that State, was comprehended in the number of the Nobility of that City, and Luke his brother serving the Duke of Amalf, Marquis of Guasto, in the Wars of Lombardy, being a Captain of much renown, in his return, passing by Rome, was by the Decree of the Senate made with his successors of the race and line of the Roman Senators, the which line is now to be feen, in the Segge of the Nobility of Campo, in Salerno. And Francesco del Pezzo the son of Pirro, being by the favour of King Philip created Auditor of the same Province, was reckoned among the Nobility of the Segge of Portaretefe. This Family hath alwaies had excellent men, both in Learning and Military affairs. And among others, Don Jeronimo del Pezzo, a noble man, well qualified, which for his excellent parts was by the favour of King Philip, honoured with the Order of the Knights of St. James. And among the rest John Andrea, Knight of St. John of Malta, which valiantly fighting in the enterprise of Zara died there; and now liveth with much honour, Silvio, Knight of the same Malta, and of sincere life and singular learning besides the Lord Cefare del Pezzo Bishop of Sulmo. What they were in old time their royal issue sufficiently declares; the men of this Family have been Lords of many Castles and great revenues. But in these daies they possess the Barony of St. Mango in Cilento, and the Barony of Prato, St. Pro in the Coun. ty of Aquila, the one is Baron Tiberio del Pezzo descending of Luke, a Lord of

most pleasing behaviour, and a great lover of vertue (which is one of the rarest Noble men of thele daies) the other possesseth Hortenzio del Pezzo Doctor of Law,

and descended from Pirro before faid.

Now returning to Salerno, in whose reverend Churches the bodies of many Saints are in rest, whereof Marc. Antonio Marsilio Colonna, Arch-Bishop of the same City, very largely discourseth. Many ingenious and learned persons have given great ornament to the said City, as in Phisick Marreo Silvatio, who at the instance of King Rubert writ Aphorisms, of Philick: Trota, or Trotula de Ruggiero, a woman of great learning, which composed a book De morbis mulierum, & eorum cura, and another de compositione medicamentorum. Abella which very learnedly writ two books in Verses, the one de Atrabile, the other de natura seminis humani. Mercurial composed four books, the first de Crisi, the second de febre pestilentiale, the third de cura ulcerum exteriorum, and the last de unguentis. Rebecca Guarna wiit de febrishus de urinis, & de Embrione. Boccuccio Grillo wiit de differentiis pulsuum, & de febrium causis. John of Procida, although he were Lord of the Isle of Procida, notwithstanding he was an excellent Phiscian, and composed a learned Work of Philick, and was the Author of the Sicilian Evening against the French. In the same profession there have been in these latter daies very excellent men, as Paolo, Grisignano, Francesco d' Alfano, Antonello, and John Cola di Rugiero. In the faculty of the Law were very famous Pietro Bailardo, of whom the Gloss maketh mention in L quinquepidum, C. suinm regendorum. John Cola de Vicario, an expert, Doctor, which is much commended by John Vincenza, in the deciding and defining of freedoms and priviledges, Charls de Ruggiero for his learning was a Counceller of great estimation, of whom Afflitto testifieth in his definitions. Tomaso de Simeone, whose Works not long since were committed to the Press by Sebastian Massa. John Angelo Papia, a most worthy and famous Doctor now liveth, and bath read 26 years continually in the publick Schools of Bologna. Pirro Alfano, a man of excellent fame, whose writings are a sufficient testimony. No less famous have been Julio Pomponio Lieto, Masuccio Guardato, John Andrea Longo, and Andrea Guarna, which composed that excellent and learned discourse, entituled, Bellum Grammaticale. Benedetto Ruggio being a very famous Rhetorician, was fent by King Alfonsus, Ambassador to the State of Venice, where he died, whose funeral Marc. Antonio Sabellico performed in the behalf of the faid State, extolling his fingular vertues. Moreover this City hath no little fame for the two mighty Fairs, which are there every year, the one the third of May, and the other the 21 of September, the first Andrea Gaara continueth eight daies, and the other ten, where Merchants come almost from all parts of Italy, Sicilia, Schianonia, Gracia, and Asia, and other Nations to sell their Wares. This City contended with Capoa for the precedence, and in the general Assembly of the States in the publick Parliament at Naples, which could not be simisfied for the obstinacy and wilfulness of the Factions, the claim and The Fairs of contention, the Catholick King Ferdinando, moderated fo the matter, that he ap- Saierno. pointed Capoa to speak, saying, that it should speak before Salerno. The Arms of this City is in a field Azur under the Evangelist S. Matthew the protector thereof, fix barrs Ar: and gu. the which Enlignes are the Arms of Hungaria, Which Charls the second of Angio King of Naples gave to the said City, because his wife Mary the only daughter of King Stephen, succeeded in the aforesaid Kingdom of Hungary, the faid King Charls being before (as hath been declared) created Prince of Salerno.

Leaving Salerno and Sanseverino, twelves miles off, upon the side of a Hill is Sarno, the Town lieth beneath in the Plain, and the Castle is seated higher upon Sana. the Hill, which overlooketh both the Town and the Country. From hence walking towards Naples, about a mile and half, we encounter the head of the River Sarno, over the which is an entrance or passage guarded with a Tower, naturally fortified by the River and the Hill; the which place by the Inhabitants of the Same; country is named the mouth of Sarno: The faidcountry is adorned with the dignity of a Count, subject to the Family Tuttavilla. There are in it these Noble houses, Abbignente, Alteda, Balzerani, Lupo, Pandone, Montnoro, Romandia, de Srec-

Antenio Marfilio Colon, na, Archbithop of Salerno. Famous men in Philick. Matteo Silvatio Trotula Abella. Mer curial. Rebecca, Guar-Boccuccio Gri. John de Froci. da, Author of the Sicilian Evening. Paolo Grifigna Francesco de Alfano. Antonello di Rugiero. Pietro Bailar-

John Cols di Vicario. Carlo di Ruggie-Ichn Angelo Pirro Alfano. Benedetto Rug-

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Montero. Montecorvino.

Picentia, a famous City, why it was deltroyed by the Romans. Acerno. The City Campagna.

St. Antony the T. Abbat, an. 625.

Conturso.

Quaglietta. Evoli.

Virgil in the 3 of his Georg.

A woman changed to a man. Anno 1460.

chio, and others. Six miles after we come to Montoro, and not far off is the worthy Country of Montecorvino, built in a beautifull valley at the foot of a Hill. near the which , in a place which they now call Pattipaglia , are feen the ruines of the stately and ancient City of Picentia, called by Strabo, Picentum, which was destroyed by the Romans, because it was confederate with Hannibal the Carthaginian. Eight miles off, near Acerno is feen among the Hils, Campana, a City localled because it is situated in the borders of the Province of happy Campamia, and the faid City is insironed by two fittle Rivers, the one called Atro, and the other Tempfa, the which are full of fifn; and the Territory thereof is part plain, and part hilly, where are thick Woods of Oak, and therefore very good hunting both for Fowls and Beafts, the plain thereof is almost all full of Olive Trees, and Vines, and in the defert Hils are often taken goodly airs of strange Falcons. Of this City was the holy man St. Antonio a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict, who in the year 625, being created by his Monks, Abbot in the Monastery of the City Sorrento, went thither, where living godly, there died afterward, whereupon in token of his good life. God shewed after his death many miracles, and in particulars towards those which are visited with evil spirits, whose holy body the Sorentini with great reverence keep within their City, neither stick they to fay that he was their Citizen. There are in the faid City, these noble Families, Bernalla, Campanino, Ciminello, Greco, Guerrieri, de Nigris, Viviano, Tercasia, and others. Now liveth with much honour to this City, Augustino, and Detio Bernelli, both Doctors of the Law, and very learned, and great lovers of vertue. The said City was in the time of the ancient Kings indued with the dignity of a Count; but in the year 15 30. the Emperor Charls the fifth advanced it to the Title of a Marquis, in the person of Honorato Grimaldo Genoway, Lord of Monaco, under the enstalement (to speak like a Lawyer) to hold it as a feuditory liegman, and not with the succession of inheritance, whereby he that is Lord of the Castle of Monaco, and shall defend it at the pleasure of the King of Naples, doth succeed to the said Marquiship. Eight miles distant is the Country of Conturs, the which is compassed with the Rivers Sele and Negro, it hath a most pure Climat, and a plentiful Territory; of the said Country was that excellent and learned man Antonio Pepi, called by his siruame Peperone, which was judge of the great Court of the Vicaria in Naples, and writ a book de omni vero officio. John Cola Pepi was very inward with the King Farnando, which for his great skill and experience in the Laws, was by the said King made his Connceller, and to fames his brother he gave the Bishoprick of Capaccio. his brother he gave the Bishoprick of Capaccio. No less learned in these daies is Serterio Pepisa man singularly qualified and very faithfull. This Noble Family hath for a long time ruled the said Country, with other Castles.

Going then four miles is Quaglierra, a little Castle; and no more then 12 miles diftant, but from Salerno i8. we come to the fair and ancient Country of Evolo; by Ptolomy called Ebulum, which was builded by the people Eborini, fo naming it by the first son of Impiter King of Athens, the faid City stands not far from the River Sele, and the River Tusciano, the current or stream passeth along by the Walls thereof, named by the Country people, Toliero, which Virgil calleth Tanagro, when he faith, Sicci ripa Tanagri. The River Sele called by Strabo, Siler, rifeth in the Apennine, where the River Aufido hath his beginning, which runneth by Apulia, and falleth into the Ionian Sea, near Barletta three miles; but Sele runneth towards the South, and leaving Campania by Basilicata, in the end falleth into the Tirrene Sea. The faid River (according to Strabo, Pliny, and Sillio Italico) hath the property to change into a stone whatsoever is put therein keeping the colour, and the first form thereof. It is reported by grave and credible Authors, that in the time of Jone of Angio, the first of that name, Queen of Naples, took the Scepter of the Kingdom, a woman of Eveli, having brought forth a fon, became her felf a man. It is also verified that in the year 1460, in the same City, a woman called Emilia, maried to one Antonio Sponsa, after the had lived 12 years with her faid husband, was changed to a man, and Pontano which knew her, testifieth that afterward she exercised the office of a man, and besides took a wife, and that allowing her a dowry, by commandment of King Ferdinando, the Judge

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inforcing the faid Antonio to yield it her. The fame John Pontano, à man tat her John Pontano, divine then mortal, witnesseth in his tenth book of Celestial things, which Antomio Panormita reciteth, that a woman of Gaera, after 14 years the had been used by her husband, her natural member suddenly altered, and she became a man, wherefore to avoid the forms that were made thereof both by men and women, became a Frier, and so lived all the remainder of her life, where the faid Pontano affirmeth to have known her, and that she was buried in Rome in the Temple of Minerva . Therefore that feemeth not fo wonderfull which Pliny writeth in the fourth Chapter of the seventh Book of his natural History, which things, with all that appertain, feem rather impossible then miraculous; nevertheless for my felf I cannot deny the authority of fuch persons, and especially that which Philofophy cannot only not deny, but also approve, for that according to Philosophers and Philicians, the man differeth not, nor is known from the woman by any member, but by being either too hot or too cold, because the nature of man without all doubt is more hot then that of women, and by the power of this heat it so falleth one, that nature driveth out that member in men, which in women by reason of their coldness, remaineth inward, whereupon it may be, that after some cerrain time, or by some meat, or the air, or by some other occasion that coldness may be fo inflamed and heated, that it may now do that, which in the birth it could

If a woman may rurn to be a man.

But returning to Evoli, the faid City hath very fertile Territories , and spacious fields, abounding with all good things beneficial for the use of living crearures, whereof the faid City glorying, beareth for Arms, the four Elements. The -bones of St. Revisiero lie with great reverence in it, in a glorious Church, dedicacited to St. Pererithe Apostle, at whose Sepulchre (as they fay) God sheweth wonderfull miracles towards those which are possest with evil spirits. From the faid The body of Country eight miles; near to the River Silari is the reverend Church of St. Vito, The body of where resteth his faid holy body, together with Medesto and Grescentia the Nurse; St.Vito. -whereupon all those which are hitten with mad-dogs repair hither, and by the in: rercessions of the said St. Wite (as they say) are presently sealed.

There are in the faid Country these noble Families, Caravita, Clario, Corciose, Mhristophero, Crispos Fulgione, Fiorenza, Gentilcore, Granato, Giuliane, Ligoro de The noble Fa: Laifiv, Malacarne; Mancancione, Mirto, Monaro, Millone de Novellis, Orfo, Del- milies of Evo-La Porta, Perretta, Rugeni, Raghi, Ruffo , Saceo, Froiano, and others,

Going from Evoli no more then twelve miles, is Aquaro, a good Country, fo The Country called for the abundance of water which invironeth it round about. That R. Pa. Aquario. dre Matthia Juono, sirnamed Aquario, of the Order of Preachers, hath given great Matthia Juono. honour to this Country, of the learning of this man, many Works written by him are sufficient testimony, that is to say, certain learned discourses upon all the principles of Logick, natural Philosophy, Metaphisick, and the Soul, upon the four Books of Sentences, and another book in particular of the exquisite learning of the controversies between St. Thomas and all the other Doctors and Phi- The Country dosophers, with a brief discourse de memoria artificiali, & de significationibus ter- of Olivito. minorum juxta doctrinam Sancti Thome. The faid learned man died in the year of Agrandi 1591. Walking a little forward is the Country of Olivito, the natural Country The air of of Camillo Borrello, an excellent Lawyer. Olivito was fo named because the Ter- Agropali, and ritory thereof is full of Olives:

But leaving these Mediterranean places, and walking the ruinous way by the of.
The Castle of shore, we come to Agropolo, where is reported, that through the delicacy of the air, women at twelve yearsofage are capable of husbands, like to the Cipriots, which The Cape of at that time lose their virginity. After we come to the Castle of Abbate, is the Licola. Cape of Licofa, first called the Promontory of Possidoniate; hard by is the Castle of Bruca, a relique of old Velia, with the River Elette, which taketh the The River name from the City of Elea, and hither the Romans fent to celebrate their accu- Elette fromed sacrifice to Ceres their Goddels. Before the Country of Elia are the two The Isles of Enorie, which have two little artificial Havens, the one called Island Ponisa, and the other Ponisa. Afterward appeareth upon a high hill; Campserota, The Gountry in a small circuit of ground; builded (as some affirm) by the reliques of the anci-

the effect ther. Abbare.

Saprice , now of Pulicaffro.

Sapondra. Marfico. The disposition of the people of this Province.

A Proverb. The Arms of this Province.

The City Mol- ent City of Molpa, which standeth but a little distant. Going afterward some pa destroyed, few miles is a goodly Fortress. Near Policastro, with the Gulf which the Ancients call the Haven Saprico, is the City of Sapri, now named Bonati: Within called the gulf the Land is Capaccio, Novi, and the Valley of Diano, alitle from whence upon a hill is a Country called Atane, on the other fide is Polla, Tito, and Sala, fo called because the hils are full of Sage, whereupon because in this Valley riseth a great Spring of water which the City of Dianotakes the name from, Arane of Atteone, Tito of Titan, which is the Sun, Apolla of Apollo, it feemeth from the refemblance and near affinity of these names, and from the pleasantness of the Country the Fable might here have had its beginning of Accome, the fon of Arifteo, with Diana. After followeth the Fenn with the rich Monastery of St. Laurence, poffeffed by the Carthufian Monks, and not far distant is Laurino, Saponara, and

Marfice, with many other places.

But to conclude, touching this Province it remaineth that I now declare the disposition and nature of these people, which are of a strong constitution, and naturally merry, ready in arms, defirous of learning, wary in their affairs, and given both to pleasure and profit, they are also painfull and industrious, and inclined to Traffick; the Gentlemen are comely and nearly attired, nothing differing from the manner of the Neopolitans; but the common people respect not so much civility, for as much as they cloth themselves with cloth made of course wooll, and base attires on the head. All the men in general are very jealous, both of their honour and their wives, whereupon proceeds the old Proverb . Picentinorum Zelotypia. In bargaining and contracting their affairs, it behoveth a stranger to be very wary, for what with deceitfull and flattering speeches and many oaths, they eafily deceive those that buy any thing of them. The Arms of this Country is per fesse ar. & Sa. unto a Sea-compass, four wings extended and fixed in Salter, with the North-star in chief sinister or. The which said arms declare unto us that in this Province was found (as hath been faid) the Mariners Compass, with the vertue of the Adamant stone and the Sea-card, by Flavio di Gioia, whereupon the two fields, the one fignifieth the day, the other the night; the four wings which are joyned to the Sea-Compais, declare the four Cardinal Winds, and chiefest in the world, that is to fay, the East, the West, the North, and the South; the shining Star fignifieth the North Star, wherewith through that excel. lent invention, Pilots and Mariners might fail both day and night with any wind,

The



ThePRINCIPALITY

On the other fide the third Province in the Kingdom

NAPLE



He people of the Principality on the other fide, are part of the ancient Irpini , and derive this name from Lupo , which conduded them into this Province to inhabit; for fo much as the Sa-bines call Lupo, Irpo, the which Strado declareth in the end of his first Book , faying, Ordine de bine funt Hirpini, & ipfi Sam-

in deducenda Colonia Dux oblasme est Samilies enim Lupum vocant Hirpum. The limits of the people were on the East Lucama, at this present called Basilicata, on the South a part of the said Basilicata, with the Picentifi, and the happy Campania, on the West the Sabines and the Vestini, on the North the Apennine Hils, and the Plain Apaglia, now called Capitamico; with the Saracins and the Peligni. There is also contained in this Province a Country, now called the dale of Beneventana, the principal patt of all Sannio, where have been done greater exploits, and more in number then in any other part of Italy. This Country hath higher hils then the Apennine; from whence proceed in certain places little brooks, and from almost immeasurable Cliffs and Rocks, which is the cause of many Rivers, Screams, Lakes and Springs, it stretcheth in length (going along by the Apennine) 80 miles from the head of Videnino; to the beginning of the River Si-Valiatio.

Lare in Basilicata, and of so many Rivers which water this Valley (except fome manners of monters of few) all first fall into the River Sabaro, and afterward into Fulrarno, to that from boughs thereof. In Matele, which is a Promontory of the Afennine, did inhathe lower part, Sabato feemeth a fnag, or a branch of a Tree, among all the other

Strabo in his \$ book.

The ancient limits of this The Principality.

> The Vale of Beneventana, the principal part of Sannie.

The length of the Valley of Beneventana.

The Rivers Sabato and Vulturno.

the Apennine.

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The City Benevento, by whom it was built.

Benevento poffeffed by the Longobards more then 200 vears.

The Dukedom of Benevento, how much it contained.

The names of all the Dukes of Benevento.

Arechi the fecond of this name, Duke of Benevento Who fift underrook the dignity of a Prince in Ita-

Pope Adrian.

Charls the

The end of the Kingdom of the Longobards in Italy.

O VIUI

bit the most valiant people of all Sannio. Of these people which remained upon thefe hils, Livy faith that they were alwailes faithfull to the Sannites, neither could the Roman Army go much before them. The principal City of this Region is Benevente, edified (as Servie affirmeth) by Diomedes the Greek, and Livy faith that it was first called Malvento, and that it was made a Colony of the Romans at the same time with Arimino, under the Consulship of P. Sempronio, and Ap. Claudio. The faid City was maintained many years in great peace under the Government of the Romans, untill the coming of Tottila, King of the for certain years, was sterward repaired and possess by the Longobards more then two hundred sears at which time they became Lords of Italy, and established their Dukedom of Benevento, the which time they became Lords of Italy, which we now call the Country of Lavoro, except Pozznolo and Naples, the greater part of the Sannity, of Benevento, Iseria; and Guasto, even to the River Pescara, which of the Accients was called Aterno; and all that which was contained under the name of Island, of Marsi, and of Marracini, now commonly called Abraczi called Abruzzi.

The first Duke of Benevento which began to reign in the year 573: was Zotone, which reigned twenty years, to whom succeeded in the Dukedom, Arechi, sent thither by Agifulfo, King of the Longobards, who ruling 50 years, died, left his fuccessor dione his son, which died in the year 645. Aione dead, Rodoaldo five years quiedly possest the Dukedom, who died in the year 649. and left Grimoaldo his brother to forceed him, a worthy Warrier, who became King of the Longobards, the year 666, whereupon Romoaldo his natural fon remained Duke of Benevento, which reigned 16 years, and died in the year 681. whom Grimoaldo the fecond, his fon, succeeded, which reigning three years, and died the year 694. and left the Seigniory to Gifulfo his brother, who having reigned, as Erechem-perto faith, 24 years, died the year 707. and left Romoaldo the second, his son, succeffor and heir of the Dukedom, which held that Seigniory 26 years, and died in the year 733. By the death of Romando, Gisulfo the second, his son succeeded in the State, and died in the year 750. After Gisulfo, Luitprando took that Dukedome, which reigned 5 years, died the year 755. and Arechithe second succeeded him, which was a valiant and a worthy Prince, and as we have elsewhere said, was the first of all the Dukes of Benevento, which caused himself to be entituled Prince, and perhaps Lord of all others, which until that age had but the particular tiple of Lordship. He would also wear a Crown upon he head, and caused himself to be anointed by Bishops, and in the end of his princedges and Letters Papents, and other writings, caused this to be added,

Scriptum in noftre facratiffime Pulatio;" the which dignity in what manner hoobtained it, is not known; except it were granted by King Deliderio, whole for in-law he was. Great were the Wars of this King which he made with the Romans, dand the Bishops that hved in those daies in Rome; fo that Adrien which at that time toled the Apostoliek Sea, was inforced for his refuge to flie to King Charle foraid of the French, in foch manner that Stephen the lecond his predecessor, through the roll and travel Which King Afolfo urged him unto, was confirmed to submit himself unto the power of King Pepinthe second, father of the said Charle, who for his great enterprises was af-

terwardfirnamed the great, and product you of then manner then be

Then came King Charls in the aid of Adrian, and overcame King Defiderio, and took him prisoner in the year 774 in the month of May, and absolutely rook the Kingdomof Italy from the hands of the Longobards, the which for the space of 206 years possest the fame; but he thought himself no absolute Conqueror unless he subdued the Prince Arechi, especialy for that by the right of his wife he pretended a title to the Kingdom of Italy, he made War against him. But the Prince knowing his power unable to reful the puiffance of fo mighty a King, which was now come to beleaguer the City of Benevento, was constrained to accept such Conditions as were offered unto him, acknowledging himself from thence forward to be under the Crown of France,

Ambaffador to

Many notable things are written by the Longobards of this Arechi; for because Charls the that when Charls fent unto him Ambaffadors from Salerno to perform the Cove- great was difnants agreed between them, difguifed himself through the fame of his great renown into the habit of a Royal Ambassador, to see himself the Prince Arechi, see the Prince and having seen the Magnificence and splendor of his Court, the number of Arechi-Knights that attended him, his great abundance of Plate, his Stables full of excellent Horse, and the majesty with the which he gave andience, and the wisdom wherewith he answered, returned to his people with great admiration, often times faying, that the Prince Arechi and his Court was far more excellent then the fame thereof. He bestowed much labour and great cost to repair, and newly to forti-fie Salerno, that he might have one secure Fortress upon the Tirrene Sea. There Salerno fortifirepaired unto his Court, Paolo Diacono when he fled to St. Mary of Trimiti, Salemo forting whether he was confined by Charls the great, and was by him and his wife well Arechi died entertained. Finally, Arechi being of the age of 53 years, died the 26 of An- the year 787.

guff, in the year of our Lord 787. having reigned Prince 29 years and 5 months.

Arechi dead, Grimoaldo the third, his ion, succeeded in the State, which with King Charls and Pepin, made great Wars, and died the year 807. having reigned 19 years and 6 months.

By the death of Grimoaldo, was created Grimoaldo the fourth, fon of Delrico which was Treasuror of Prince Grimoaldo; but making himself odious to some, was slain in the year of our Lord 820. having reigned 12 years lacking 5 months. Great contention suddenly arose among the Beneventani about the Principality: but in the end Sicone, a noble Lord, was created, which died in the year 832. and reigned 12 years and 6 months. Sicone dead, his fon Sicardo succeeded in the State, which made great wars with the Saracins that molefled the Kingdom: But perceiving afterward they had fet foot in Sicilia, and therefore doubting lest in time they would overrun all the Islands of that Sea, sent through all those places to fearch out the bodies of Saints, which were there found, and caused them to be brought to Benevento with great reverence. Among which the most excellent and worthiest work he did, was, that he caused the body of St. Bartholmew the Apostle, to be brought from Lipare. Sicardo was flain the year \$39. The Saracins having reigned 7 years wanting 2 months. After the death of Sicardo, Radelchi in Sicilia. his Treasuror got the Principality of Benevento, which reigned 12 years, and died St. Bartholmen the year 850. in whose Principality succeeded Radelgano his son, which died the year 853, and left his successor Radelchi his brother, though by some Writers he is called Adelgifio, which fled into Corfica the year (as Regione faith) 873. Af- destroyed by terward Ganderi the fon of Radelgario got the Principality of Benevento, who held the Saracinsin it but two years and half, and to him succeeded the year 876. Radelchi his Con- the year 884. fin, fon of the Prince Radelchi, and held the Principality 3 years lacking 9 months. The Principality of Benevento came into thepossession of Aione, the year 879 under Leone Empewhose Regiment, and the ensuing Lords, the Saracins being almost the space of ror of Confian-40 years fetled in a place called Garigliano, committed infinite evils through the Country of Lavoro. Among other milchiefs which were done in the year 884. The Dukedom they burnt the Monastery of Monte Casino. Not long after departed Bafflio, of Benevento Emperor of Constantinople, the year 886, to whom succeeded Leone his first be- possest by the gotten fon, in which time the Prince Aione taking occasion by the death of the Emperor of Emperor, the greatest part of his State revolted; whereupon Leone having endu- Castaldo was a red this injury certain years, at length in the year 891 he fent against him a strong certain digni-Army, under the command of Simbatizio Patrizio, who being three months encamped about Benevento; happily subdued it 318 years after it had been posfessed by the Lombards, beginning from Zorone the first, Duke of Benevento untill to this time. Simbatizio Patrizio having possest the Dukedom of Benevento, used bestow on the Authority of a Prince; after whom came Giorgio Patrizio, by whom the faid their favor-State was Governed 3 years and 9 months. Coming afterwards in the year 895 ires; which fome fay fig-Gnido, Marquis of Tescana drove away the Greeks, and held the Seighiory about infieth a Lieu-2 years, to whom prefently followed Radelebi, the which held it two others, un- renant of Fretill it was possest by Atenosfo Castaldo of Capon, in whose house the Principality of sidene. Capoa was joyned with that of Benevento; who maintained it a long time in great

the Apostle.

Monte Cafine

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Anno 9 96.
The Emperor Otho the 3 goeth about to take away from Benevento the body of St. Bartholmen the Apostle.

Henry the 2 Emperor, by many named the first-

Beneditt the 7 by fome called the 8.

How Beneven.
to came under
the dominion
of the Church.
Ruberto Guifeard created
Duke of Puglia and Calauria.

Ruggiero the Norman, King of Naples, poffest Benevento.

Bishops of Reme.
Orbilio Grammatico:
Rofredo, and Odofredo, famous Lawyers.

prosperity. Atenosso being now made Castaldo of Capoa, was afterward in the year 899. entituled Prince of Capoa and Benevento, in the which house for the space of 163 years that Seigniory remained. Atenosso died the year 914. and Atenosso and Landosso his sons succeeded him in the Principality. Atenosso died about the year 946. and the Principality only remained to Landosso, which by that most valiant Prince Luitprando, received many overthrows, and died the year 951. and lest that Principality to his son Pandosso, which was sirnamed Iron-head. The Prince Pandosso departed this life the year 966, and lest eight sons, whereof Landosso his sirst begotten had the Principality, and died the year 982, and Landonolfo took the Government of the State, which was slain the year 991. The Prince Landonsolfo dead, his brother Laidosso succeeded in the Seigniory, which continued not long in the Principality, in whose place was in the year 996. created Prince Pandosso of St. Agata his son, in which year the Emperor Otho the third was Crowned in Rome, under whose Principality Historians recite, that the Emperor going about to take away from Benevento the body of St. Bartholmen, the Apostle, there was given him instead thereof the body of St. Paolino, Bishop of Wola; of which deceit being informed, made War with the Beneventani, but growing grievously sick, raised his siege, and as he much desired, returned into Germany, little regarding the heat of Summer; being come into his natural Country, departed this life the year of our Lord 1001. and so the Beneventany were delivered of so grievous a War.

Henry the fecond succeeded in the Empire by the election of the Princes of Germany, who in the year 1022. levying a mighty Army came into Italy to the prejudice of the Greeks, and understanding the ill demeanor and most wicked proceeding of the Prince Pandolfo, took the Prince prisoner, and carryed him along with him into Germany, and the Principality of Capoa he bestowed upon Pandolfo Count of Tiano. Henry the Emperor having builded in Bamberg , a City of Germany, a noble Church in the honour of St. George, and desiring that the same might be consecrated as a Cathedral Church, Benedict the 7 consenting thereto obtained with condition, that the faid Church should give by way of tribute yearly to the Bishop of Rome, a mark of silver with a white horse well furnished; but within a while the Bishop receiving in gift from the Emperor Benevento, the tribute from the Church of Bamberg was discharged, by this means then Benevento came under the dominion of the Church, which we have declared in our History of the lives of the Kings of Naples, and after we have declared how Ruberto Gniscard having possest Benevento, being desirous to expell the Saracins out of Italy, came to the Parlament in the City of Aquila in the year 1060, with Pope Nicolas the fecond, which was much laboured by the Roman Barons, and Guifcard having with great humility adored the Pope made peace with him, and he restored the City of Benevento, and all other places which he held belonging to the Church, whereupon the Pope did not only receive him into grace and favour, but created him Duke of Puglia and Caulauria, and fo Ruberto was now made a vaffal of the Church. Benevento being afterward possest by Ruggiero the Norman, King of Naples, William his fon who succeeded in the Kingdom, restored it to Pope Adrian the fourth, as a thing properly belonging to the Church, whereupon he was by him confirmed in the Kingdom, the Emperor Frederick the fecond, and King of Naples, having been excommunicated by Gregory the ninth, difdaining the fame, ruinated and made spoil of the faid City, and threw the Walls even to the ground; being afterward repaired by the Citizens thereof, was by Charls of Angio, the first of this name, sacked, because they were known to be favourable to King Manfred; and although this City sustained so many spoils, yet the Citizens thereof alwaies repaired it. St. Gianuario Martyr, was Bishop of Benevento, whose body lieth with great reverence in the principal Church of Naples, where (as they say) are seen many miracles of his holy blood. There was born in Benevento, Felix the fourth, called the third ; Villor the third , and Gregory the eight, Bishops of the holy Church of Rome, which were of exemplary life, and indued with learning. Orbillio Grammatico was very famous in the time of Cicero, which for his austerity and severe speech, was by Horace called the wonder. Rofredo and

Odofredo, Lawyers of great fame were thereof, from whence afterward descended Angelo Catone the house of the Odofredi in Bologna, Alberto Morrs Cardinal, and Dionisio which Marino Bilotta. was also a Cardinal, Angelo Catone, a learned Philosopher was Count and Arch-Vipera. Bishop of Vienna. Marino Bilotta was President of the Chamber under King Ferrant the first, Mercurio of Vipera was dearly beloved of the Roman Bishops, and imployed in divers affairs, and afterward made Auditor of Rota. Pietro of the worthy Family Candida, was Councellor of State, and Captain of the principal Fortress of the Kingdom under King Ferrant the first. Bartholmew Camera- Pietro Candido. rio, a famous Lawyer, having been from the beginning in most honourable imploy- Bartholmen ments in the service of the Emperor Charls the fifth, was made Lieutenant of the Camerario. Kings Chamber, with Title of Keeper of the Patrimony. He was in great account with Pope Paul the fourth, by whom he was created in Rome Purveyor of the Store, and General of the Army; he was afterward entertained by King Francis in France, and made his Councellor. Leonardo Grifo most expert in the affairs of the Church of Rome, whereupon he was created Arch-Bishop of this Country. Thomaso Controviero, a man of Princely behaviour, was in great account with Paul the fixth, by whom he was created Bishop of the City of Penna, and Vice- Gabriel de Bla-Legat of Bologna, and had been advanced to greater honour if the death of the fo Pope had not hindred it. Gabriel de Blasio, being a man of great vertue, was made Rilate Judge of the Vicaria, and of the Kings Councel. Two men of the Family Bi- Scipio Billat. lotta have carried great honour in their Country, which florished in the time of our fold-fathers, the one called John Camillo, the other Seipio, of whom the first being a man much learned in many Sciences, was by the King imployed in divers honourable affairs, and was created the first Exchequer Advocate of the Vicaria, and afterward of the Sommaria. And the second was a most vertuous and a good man, and was general Commissary of the Kingdom against Malefactors, which through his good Government brought them into peace and tranquility, and in reward had the Office of Exchequer-Advocate of the Vicaria, which his brother held, and had enjoyed, if untimely death had not prevented it. This famous Hellore Savar's City hath also brought forth many excellent men in Arms, of whom omitting ano.

Andrea Candito speak, I refer the Reader to the Histories which largely discourse thereof, a- do. mong whom two have been very famous in the time of our fore-fathers, as He- The noble Hore Savariano a valiant Souldier of his age, of whom Giovio in the life of Leo the Families of tenth maketh honourable mention. And Andrea Candido, Prior of Barletta, Benevente. Knight of the Rodes.

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There are in the faid City these Noble Families, Aquino, Avolos, Bilotti, Bottimi, Candidi, Capassi, Calendi, Capobianchi, Caraccioli del Leone, Contestabili, Con. trovieri, Del' Aquila, Di Blasio, Di Enea, Del Sindico, della Vipera, Egittii, Filingieri, Grisi, Laurentii, Leoni, Mascambroni, Mazzei, Mazzilli, Monforti, Morri, Pesci, Saltaroli, Savariani, Tufi, Vico, Vintimiglia, Vitro, the Arch-Bishop of this City bath 24 Bishops his Suffraganes, which number no other place of Christendom hath equalled. This City is situate in a plain place, near a Plain full of little brooks of water, with many hils round about very plentifull, and distant from Naples 30 miles. Writers affirm that in the division that was made of the Roman Empire between Charls the great, and F.L. Nicefero the Greek, the Duke- Charls the dom of Benevento, and the City of Venice were appointed as the limits and con-

fines between the one and the other: Now because we have sufficiently discoursed of Benevento, we will declare the quality of this Country, the whichalthough it be full of hils, is nevertheless very pleasant through the variety of the situation, high, low, plain, and very commodious for tillage, because the Country is wholly inhabited, and aboundeth with all good things. The Hils are covered with Vines and fruitfull Trees, the Dales and Plains with Corn, and Gardens, there are also thick Woods, and watered with many Rivers, and store of Cattel, of Corn, Wine, Oyle, Flax, Apples, Chefnuts, both great and small Nuts, Pears, and other fruits of great goodness and perfection; whereby in time of Harvest it doth appear that it contends in equal comparison with other plentifull Provinces, and above all there is excellent hunting both for fowles and beafts. The Aire is fubtle and wholfome although cold;

great, and F. L. Nicefero divided the Empire the year of our Lord The quality of the Provinces

The Valley of Caudina.
The Gity Caudino.
Hirpio, now called Arpaia.
The Gallows of Caudine.
St. Martino.
St. Angelo on Scala.
Attavilla.
Montefredano.
Avellino.

Mercogliane.

Montevirgine.

Montefuscolo.

Monti Tremeli. The River Sabato.

Montefalcione, Candida. Serpito. Vulturara.

Pia. Chiusano. Castello vetere. Montella. Apice.

There are moreover in this Country in the Territory of Prata, Mines of Gold and Silver, which for that they yield no great profit, are not much regarded. Di-Stant from Benevento little less then ten miles, is the Valley of Candina, where was the ancient City of Caudio, the reliques whereof yet appear; and not far from thence is the ancient Harpino, now called Arpata, which is very near to the Gallows of Caudine, very famous for the overthrow which the Romans had there, where the Conful and the Roman Army by deceit inclosed, were constrained by the Sannites to pass shamefully under the yoke, the which place the Country-people now call the ftreit of Arpaia, which stands but a little distant from the City, the which is indued with the dignity of a Marquifs, subject to the house of Gueva-On the other fide of the Valley Candina, are these Countries, St. Martino, St. Angelo a Scala, afterward cometh the same River, which joyneth with the River Sabaro, which rifeth from Montewirgine, a high and spacious place, in the Valley whereof, the first Country which is there is Altavilla, afterward is the Castle of Montefredano, and near the Valley is the ancient City of Avellino, which is now written in the Exchequer Roll Avellinensis, but in the Books of the Roman Court, Avellinus Episcopus; and the Territory thereof aboundeth with great flote of small Nuts, and therefore by the Latines they were called Avellana nuces. The faid City is dignified with the Title of a Prince, which the family Caracciola the Red possesseth. Then followeth Mercuriale, now called Mercugliano, the Country of the holy Hospital of the Annunciation of Naples; and above that Hill is the noble Church and Monastery of Montevirgine of white Monks, of the Order of St. Benedict, which was builded in old time in honour of Cibele, mother of the Gods; but changed by the Christians into the honour of the glorious mother of God our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, a place of fo much beauty and fanctity, which not only excelleth in fame through all this Kingdom, but through all Italy, and beyond; whereupon at two feveral times of the year, that is to fay at Whitefontide and our Lady day in September, there concurs and flocks together from far and near places, innumerable people bringing all forts of Prefents. This Monaflery is the head of the faid Congregation of Montevirgine, and therein are continually refident 200 Monks. In the Church there is a Reliquary, which the Monks of the same place say, that a greater is not in all Christendom, for so many bodies of Saints, and other reliques that are therein, among which there are to be feen (as they fay) the entire bodies of the three children which were put into the fla-There are other notable things, as the Sepulchres of Kings, and ming furnace. The Founder of this holy place was William of Vercelli, of whole life, manners, and miracles, and of the things abovefaid, who defreth to have a full and true fatisfaction thereof, he may read the History of the Original of the notable things of Montevirgine.

Six miles from Benevento upon a very high Hill, is seen the Country of Montefuscolo, where resident the Kings Audit of the Province, and every Sunday is held a Market with great concourse of people. And a little distant is the Castle, and

Montemitere, which hath the Title of a County:

Afterward we come to the Hils of the Apennine, which are called Monti Tremoli, where ariseth the River Subato, which passing by low places, in the end is joyned with the River Vulturno. Antonio in his book of remembrance, calleth this River Sabbatum; but the people of the Country name it the River of Benevento, because it runneth near the said City. Asterward we come to these Countries, Montefalcione, Candida and Serpito; but above the high and difficult mountains, called Monti Tremoli, above named, appeareth the City Vulturara. Above Benevento little more then the third part of a mile, runneth the River Calore into the River Sabato; on the right hand whereof, which bendeth towards the Hils and Mountains, which we have said to be above Benevento, are these Castles and Countries, Pia, Chinsano, the old Castle, and a little above Montella, an excellent and goodly Country, indued with the Title of a Count. Over the River Calore two miles from Sabato, the Emperor Valentine made a great and magnificent Bridg, joyning with the way Appin, which was therefore called Valentino, which is now all ruinated. On the left side of the said River are these Countries, Apier,

where was another goodly Bridg, which was joyned with the faid way Appia, and then Mirabella, Tauraso, Cursano, Bagnuto, Cassano, Nusco. And afterward be- Mirabella. ginneth the Apennine to rife, where springeth the River Calore, and on the other Taurajo. fide of the Hill in like fort rifeth the River Anfido, which the Country people call Curfano. Lofanto, which paffeth through Apuglia, and runneth into the Adriatick Sea. Then Caffado. cometh on the right hand of Calore the River Tripalto, which is near the popu- Najco. lous Country of Tripalta, which hath the honour of a Dukedom, in the princi- The River Ca. pal Church whereof lieth with great reverence the body of St. Ipolistro Martyr and Priest. On the right side of the said River is a long and spacious Wood, called by the same name Tripalta, near the which on the side of this River are si- The River tuated these Countries, Bonito, Grottamenarda, Flumari, and Vico. On the lest Tripatto. side of the said River is Melito, Amando, Zuncoli, and then up towards the Apen Bonito.

Grottamin in is a great back of the Hill called Gruma about through the great difficulty to Flumari. climb up, is called Crepacore, upon the which Hill foringeth the River Moscano, Vico. which runneth into Calore, in the same place where entreth the River Tripalio. Meliti. On the right hand of Moscano is Corsano, and Monecalvo, and in the distance Amando. which is between the faid rivers upon a pleasant hill is the City of Ariano, called The Hill Crein old time Ara fani, of a famous Temple which was there, and dedicated to fa. pacore. nus. On the right fide of Moscano are these Countries and Castles, Montemale, Buon, Albergo, Casalalbore, and the Freemens Castle. Afterward is to be seen scano. the mouth of the River Tamaro, which runneth into Calore, and hath as great Mentecalio, plenty of water as any other above named; and between the faid two Rivers; as Ariano. it were in the midst, is Paluda, a populous and principal Country, and somewhat Montemale. higher on the right fide of Tamaro are thefe Countries and Castles, Sainto forio, Molinara, Reino, Santa Maria del Colle, where died facobo Caldora a famous and Caffle. a valiant Captain, Cercello, Callano, and Santa Croce.
Here beginneth a mighty great Wood which inclose the both fides the Apen-

nine Hils, fo that one part stretcheth even to Fortore, a River of Puglia, the other to Tamaro, the which Wood is four miles in breadth, and twenty in length. On the left hand of Tamaro are these Countries, Pietrapulcina, Pavoni, Pestolo, Colle. Fragnito, Campolottara, the Monastery of Ginlietto, Morcone, and in the Apen- Cercello. nine, Supino, an ancient Country, whereof Livy maketh mention. Then followeth Altavilla before named, which hath the dignity of a Count, subject to the noble house of Capoa, above the which, in a hill of the Apennine is to be seen

Castellovecchio, near which rifeth the River Tamaro.

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Having now described this Region; it remainesh that we now discourse some- The quality thing of the Inhabitants therein, the which are very flurdy and frong, and of the people of healthfull complexion, and all are exercised and expert in arms, and in Jearning this Province.
they grow excellent which apply themselves into it. But in Merchandize they
are little imployed, which so falleth out because every man is contented with his own goods ... Those in general which dwell in the Country are attired stee the fashion of the Neopolitans, but not the women, the which good welly apparelled, and very few use to wear a mantle upon their gown, they dress their heads with base attires, only covering them with a broad linen cloth, neither do they wear pantofles, but shooes and chopineos. The natural colour of the people inclines more to white then a swarr colour. more to white then a swart colour, in reasoning and discouring they are very stately and distainfull, and great braggadochios, but very obedient to their superior. riors. The arms which this Region have used is a field per felle gin. and argent, a The Arms of Crown in chief or the which Arms I think fignific no other then that new title of this Provinces Prince, which the valorous Arechi the fecand, the fourteenth Duke of Benevento gave in the time that he subdued the Picentine people to his dominion, whereupon by the field gu. and ar. would manifest the vertue and courage of this Country, which was in the faid Arechi, and for the Crown of Gold which little or nothing differeth from a regal Crown, I think fignifieth the new Lordfhip, as hath been The state of some state of the state of the

The River Grattaminards. The River M. Corfano. The Freemens Reino. S. Maria d:1

where was another :

ginnech elle Apenni inifie entro spi ero, which rat minis ed ano deservo lous Cogatty of onethe day of hiero

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BASILICATA

The Fourth Province of the Kingdom

. To that one range threatening were to to y memo, the winch Wood is AuD iles in broaden, and ewen efchand of Temero are the ax Soundies, a burn paking, For mi,

River of Pagent

Part of Montagins, fometimes named Lucania, and another of Raglia, were in ancient time called by one only name Bafilicata, but from whence the faid name thould proceed

Baflicara, but from whence the faid name should proceed is not certainly known: But some think, although they have it not from any great authority, that this Province was by an Emperor of Constitutionale, given in downy with one of his daughters. Others aftirm, and more probably, that it was so called by Buflio, a man very valiant in Arms, which in those dates possess with his industry and valour drove away the Greeks and Carthaginians that were established therein. The River Silare divideth this Province from Vellini, and from happy Campania. It hath on the South the Tirrene Sea, on the East the River Lave, with the Bravil, and part of Magna Greeks, and on the North the Puglish, the Peantly, with a part of the Irpini.

These people Lucani had their original, according to Pliny, from the Sannis, which are now called Abruzzell; but first the Possidonian inhabited there, a people of Magna Greeks, afterward the Morgeti, Seculi, Italiani, Emori and Pelassi,

ple of Magna Grecia, afterward the Morgeti, Secili, Italiani, Enori and Pelaigi, and at length the laid Sanniti were afterward caffed Lucani, the which were a long time popularly governed by themselves, and were lo called by Lucano a Captain, which with a Colony of Sanniti came into this place to inhabit. The first Blephants that were ever feen in Italy, were brought hither in the Wars of King Pyrrhue, and were called Lucan Buls, in respect of Lucania, which was in the year afterthe building of Rome 473. This Province is for the most part mountainous and hilly,

The limits of the Province of Bafelicata.

The Lucani and their original. Elephants brought into Italy, see Pliny lib.8. chap.6. The fertility of the Province.

billy, but yet very fertile in all forts of grain, and yieldeth excellent Wines, for the Vines grow to a wonderfull greatness, which proceeds through the perfect temperature of the air, and the ground where they are planted, and for the most part were joyned to the Oppi, and embracing and taking hold of them, fretch out their boughs on every fide, and in time of Vintage is often feen one only Vine to be able to make a But or Hogshead of Wine. Moreover this excellent Country yieldeth in abundance Corn, Oyl, Hony, Wax, Annis, Corianders, Saffron and Bombace, of which things the Country of Turfi, called in old time Tarfia, doth most exceed. In this excellent Province through the delicacy of the air the Trees and Rofes florish twice in a year, where in every place is feen great abundance of divers sweet and pleasant fruits; there are also most beautifull Gardens, the which for so much as they are watted with pleasant Rivers, bring forth excellent Citrons, Oringes, and Limons. On that part which stretcheth towards the Sea, the pleasant fields yield no small delight to the beholders thereof, and all the year there is excellent hunting both for fowls and beafts. And it is no less plentifull in heards of Cattel and Hoggs, wherewith the people of the Country make great store of Sausages, and Sopressate, very excellent and good, which the Lucan Latinists so call because they were invented by the Lucani, whereupon Martial thus faith,

Martial lib. 13:

Filia Picena venio Lucanica porca, Plutibus hinc niveu grata corona datur.

The Sea thereof aboundeth with excellent Fish, and yieldeth shel-fish of a delicate and pleasant taste, which have within them an excellent Pearl.

But in describing the Country of this Province, I will begin from the mouth of the River Sele, where it runneth into the Sea, that is to fay, here from it I will follow along the shore of the Sea, even to the River Lave, where it runneth into the

Sea, afterward I will describe the places of the Medeterrane.

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Departing then from the mouth of Sile, and walking along the shore of the Tirrene Sea we come to a place where was the Temple of Juno the Argive built (as of Juno the Strabo affirmeth) by Jason; and going from thence seven miles, is the place where Argive. was Possidonia, by Strabo called Pesto, which was built near the Sea by the Possidonia. Doresi, and afterward magnificently inlarged by the Sibariti. Servio reciting the authority of Virgil in the fourth book of his Georgicks, faith thus, Biferique ro. Saria Pefte. He placeth the faid City in Calauria, wherein he was deceived, standing in Basilicata. Also Ovid maketh mention of this City in his first book de arte Amandi, saying, Caltaque Pestanas vincat odore rosas. The Ancients call the Gulf of the Sea which lieth hereby, Sinus Pestanus, but now Mariners call it the The Gulf of Agropoli, and others of Salerno, the which Gulf beginneth at the shore of Agropoli. the Picentini, and fo compaffeth even to the Promontory of Pofficiniato. Pefte was called by the Greeks Possidonia, the which City the Ancient ruinated buildings are now to be feen half in the Sea: little more then eight miles farther on the shore is to be seen Agropoli, and Castello del Abbate, where is made the best Malmfie : directly against it is a little Ille called Leucofia, by the name of a Sirene which did there inhabit; and going no more then nine miles appeareth Caffella amare of Bruca, with the large and spacious Wood, where was the ancient Hyela, by Virgil called Velia. Opposite to the place where Velia stood, are in the Sea to be Velia. feen two little Islands, called Enotrie, the one is named Pontia, the other Ifacia. And for as much as I have written of thefe fix places in the Province of the Principality on this fide, I will speak no farther thereof, and especially having counted them among the places of the said Region, though pethaps they rather belong to Bafilicata.

A little farther is to be feen Pisciotta, by Strabe called Pyxuntum oppidum. And Pisciotta. from thence two miles appeareth the Cape of Palinuro, named by the Ancients, Promontorium Palinuri, which was so called by Palinuro the Pilot of Aneas The Cape of thip, of whom Virgil writeth in his fixth book. Having past the Cape of Palinur Palinuro. to; there is to be leen upon a Promontory the ruines of Molpa, which was by Bel- Molpa.

and the state of

Rock. Francavilla. Aoia. St. Arcangelo. Roccanova. Castellonova. Episcopia. Claramont, Senifi: Turfte St. Mauro. Ferrandina. Pesticcie. The River Vaisento. Metaponte.

The Imperial lifario Captain of the Emperor Justinian destroyed. Entring now into the Land from the Sea a mile on the fide of the hill is to be feen the Emperial Fortress, and among the hils standeth Francavilla, where is a sumptious Monastery of Cathus fians. Afterward at the soot of the Mountain is Noia; and farther within the hils is St. Arcangelo, Roccanova, Castelonova, and Episcopia, a Country very fertile, whereof the ancient Lord is Francesco Antonio of Porta, a Gentleman of Salerno, whose worthy Family was much ennobled by the Kings of this Kingdom Then followeth Claramont, Senifi, and the City Turfi, distant from the Sea fifteen miles, and from the River Acri two; and the faid City hath the dignity of h Duke, which lately King Philip gave to Don Carlo d' Oria, the son of John Andrea Prince of Melfi, Admiral of the Sea. A little farther among the hils is St. Mauro and Ferrandina, in a populous Country made by Ferrandino the fon of Alfonsus the fecond, King of Naples, being Duke of Calauria. Walking yet among the hils, appeareth Pefticcie; and returning by the shore of the Sea is the mouth of the River Vaisento, where it falleth into the Sea; going a little farther we discover a large and a goodly Plain, and half a mile from the Sea is to be feen the ruines of the noble City of Metaponte, built by the Pilii, which came hither from Troy with Nestor. Metaponte was destroyed by the Sannites. In the said City dwelt Pithagoras a long time, where he died, which after his death the Metapontini made of his house a Temple, and there adored him as one of the Gods. To the which City Ippafo, a most excellent Philosopher, Disciple to Pithageras, hath given much honour. Now upon the faid rufnated City is Corn; fowed, and in the end of the Territory thereof (as Strabo declareth) ended the limits of Grecia Magna.

Leaving the place where stood Metaponte four miles, and from the Sea but one, upon a place somewhat elevated, is to be seen twenty high and mighty Pillars of Marble placed in two ranks, which the Country people fay that there was the School of Archita the Tarantine, and passing within the Country is the River Vafente, and two miles from the said River, at the foot of the hill is Pomarico a good Country, and the hill Miglionico, and six miles distant stands Grottola, adorned with the dignity of a Marquisat, the Lord thereof is Alfonso Sances Decano, one of the Councel of State; and going not far is Grassano, and Montescagioso. Within a mile of Bradano. Descending towards the Sea at the foot of the Hils appeareth Tricarico, a very honourable and beautifull City; and afcending up the Hils is

the City of Montepelofo. And ten miles from hence following the right fide of the River Bradano, is the City of Venofa, called by Pliny, Venusia; Patercolo writeth, that it was a Colony of the Romans, the which Livy confirmeth, which was in the year 552, under the Confulfhip of P. Galba, and C. Cotta, Horace that eloquent Lirical Poet hath given much honour to this City, it is adorned with the dignity of a Prince, subject to the Family Gefvalda. From it fifteen miles appeareth Canofo, whether Terentio Varonne the Roman Conful did retire with fifty of the remainder of the Cavaliery at that famous overthrow which Hannibal gave to the Romans at Canna, where L: Paulo Emilio the other Conful was flain.

Six miles after appeareth Lavella, which hath the Title of a Marquifat, fubject to the Family of Tufo; then cometh Potenza, a populous and rich City upon the Apennine, to the which Sebastian Barnaba a Neopolitan Gentleman the Bishop thereof, now giveth no small ornament, a Prelat of sincere life, and indued with great learning. The said City hath been a long time possess with the Title with great learning. of a Count by the House of Gevara, which through defect of issue male, is now conveyed to the Family of Noia Prince of Sulmona. Going on the lest fide is feen the noble and rich City of Melfi, from whence John Andrea d'Oria Admiral of the Sea by the grace and favour of King Philip hath the Title of Prince, a Noble man, well experienced in Sea affairs, and very honourable. And following the same way is Spinazzola, and not far off is Stigliano, which hath the Title of a Prince, which Lewis Carrafa Duke of Mondragone enjoyeth, a very rich Lord, and much affected to Poetry.

Coming now to a conclusion of this Province, the which produceth tall and ftrong

Pomarico. Miglionico. Grottela. -Montescagioso. The River Bradano. Tricarico. Montepeloso. Venosa.

.Canosa.

Lavello.

Potenza.

Melfi.

Stigliano.

The condition of the Inhabiters of this Province.

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frong men, with black hairs, azured eyes, and of a white complexion, and geperally all are accustomed to cut their beards very short, and also the hair on their heads, their manners and conditions are divers, and in their Apparel fomewhat base and rude, except those which inhabit in the City, which go very civil, and have good behaviour and conversation, but the common people are very ruffical and barbarous, they imploy themselvs to nothing but tillage and hunting, and wreftling, and all practice Arms, in fo much as there is not a child that knows not how to discharge a Pistol and Galiver. They little apply themselves to learning. The women are not fair, and basely attired without any ornament or handsomness, but very painfull, and carry great burthens upon their heads, The Arms of this Province is or, a felle, counterindented after voided of the field, The Arms of in chief an Eagles head arrached proper and crowned of the first, which arms this Province. fignifie the victory which the Lucani had, having expel'd and driven away all the Greeks out of their Country, whereupon the Lieutenant of the Emperor of Constantinople flying with other Captains, were drowned in the River Bradano:



On this fide the Fifth Province of the Kingdom

NAPLES

Owards the South in the utmost Confines of the Kingdom, lieth the antient Province of Calauria, in the South part of Italy, included within the Terrene, Sicilian, and Ionian Seas, like the figure of a beaft with fix heads; and is in circuit 544 miles. In this excellent and fruitfull Province grows almost all things, not The fertility only necessary for the sustenance of living creatures, but also for of Columbia the delights and pleasures thereof. It is all full of pleasant and fruitfull Hits, Moun-

tains and Vallies : the fields are like those of Campunia felia, they are watred

The divers Mines in Ca. lauria,

with Springs and Christaline Fountains. Here is had all forts of Corn, fundry Wines, and in great abundance, all kinds of Fruits, Oyle, Sugar, Hony, Wax, Saffron, Bombace, Annis and Coriander feeds. There groweth Gum, Pitch, Turpentine, and liquid Storax. In former time it was never without Mettals , but at this prefent it doth much abound, having in most places divers forts of Mines, as Gold, Silver, Iron, Marble, Alabafter, Criftal, Marchesite, three forts of white Chaulk, Virmilion, Alume, Brimstone, and the Adamant stone, which being in the fifth degree, draweth not Iron, and is in colour black. There groweth hemp and flax of two forts, the one called the male, the other the female: There falleth Manna from heaven, truly a thing very rare; and although there is not gathered such abundance of Silk, yet I dare say there is not had so much in all Italy besides. There are also Bathes, both hot, luke-warm, and cold, to cure many diseases. Near the Seafide, and likewise on the Mediterrane are goodly Gardens full of Oringes, Citrons, and Limons of divers forts, it is watered with many Rivers. There are on the hils of the Apennine, thick Woods of high Firrs, Holms, Platanes, Oaks, where grows the white odoriferous Mushrome which shineth in the night. Here is bred the foft stone Frigia, which every month yields a delicate and wholsome Gum, and the stone Etites, by us called the stone Aquilina. In this Province there is excellent hunting of divers creatures, as wild Hoggs, Staggs, Goats, Hares, Foxes, Porcupines, Marmosets. There are also ravenous beasts, as Wolves, Bears, Lyzards, which are quick-fighted, and have the hinder parts spotted with divers colours. This kind of Beast was brought from France to Rome in the sports of Pompey the great, and Hunters affirm this Beaft to be of fo frail a memory, that although he eateth with hunger, if he chance to look back, remembreth no more his meat, and departing fearcheth for other. The Sea then which lyeth upon this happy Country, aboundeth with great store of excellent fish, and in many places grows both white and red Coral, and near the shore is found the Touch-Stone which trieth Gold and Silver from all other Mettals. This Province is of greater antiquity then any other in all staly, because it was begun to be inhabited before the floud by Aschenaza the son of Gomero, the Nephews of Noe, into which place being come where now is Regio, through the amenity and temperature of the aire very delightfull, made there his habitation, and founded a City which by his own name he called Aschenaza, and the inhabiters thereof were called Aschenazei; which that it may feem true, Tofephase which lived in the time of the Emperor Titus, in his first book of Jewish antiquities testifieth saying, Aschenaz instituit Aschevazeos, qui nunc Rhegini vocantur à Grecis. The same also St. Jerome confirmeth in his Hebrew questions upon Genesis saying, Aschenas Graci Rheginos vo-The like name of a City was not heard of among any other people except that in Calauria, the which City was afterward by the overthrow called of the Greeks Rhegium; Sicilia being in the same place divided from Italy through the violence of an Earthquake.

The excellent hunting in Ca. lauria.

The fundry names of Calauria.

The City Pan. dosia. King Italo:

King Morgete.

Why it was called Magna Grecia.

Calauria was called by fundry names, at the first it was called Aufonia by the valiant Ausonii, the inhabiters thereof, or as some affirm by Ausono the son of Ulisses, it was afterward by the Oriental Greeks called Hesperia, because it is situate in the West. Five hundred fixty seven years before the destruction of Troy it was called Enotria by Enotro of Arcadia, which with a Colony came to inhabit in the middle of Ansonia, where he builded many Cities, the principal whereof was Pandosia: This name of Ausonia continued many and many years, untill Italo was by the Enotri created King, from whom they named the faid Region Italia. This Italo being a man very ingenious, taught the Enotri the manner to till and ear the ground, and to shear their sheep, and lived but nineteen years, and lest Morgete his son heir of the Kingdom, the which ordained that by his name Italy should be called Morgetia. Morgete dead, and the people not contented to continue his name, in as much as he was odious unto them, the name of Italy was renewed again, and they called the Country Italia, the which name continued a long time untill the Greeks came to inhabit there; and then they called it Magna Greria, for the frequency of the great number of learned Scholars which came thither to hear the Philosopher Pithagoras; but as the Poet Archilao faith,

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t was fo called through the great multitude of Greeks which whabited there, being drawn through the fertility and pleasures of this Countrey; whereupon Ovid in his fourth book de factis thus faith , lamper feeplo meling nafeern.

Itala nam rolliu Gracia major erat. Thad add songraver deed It was afterward by the latter Greeks, which came thither to inhabit called. Why it was Calauria, which in our conque fignifieth abundance of all good things, and truly colled Calauto is it, because there is no place, I will fay not only in all Iraly, but in all Europe, 714. that may contend with this, there being not any thing necessary for the life of man, or which may yield delight, that is not in great abundance, and with all perfect ion : fo that corresponding in every part, the effects agree with the name thereof, as plainly appears, that nature it felf cannot be more delighted in it felf, yielding fo many benefits as any Country whatfoever of All this Country was devided by The angient the Apennine into two parts, and that part which was toward the Jonian Sea was fituation of called Magna Grecia, the which also contained a part of Libraria (now called Ba- Calauria. flicata) and did ftretch from Regio even to Taranon The other part was by the Greeks called Bretia, from Bresiothe fon of Herender, and of the Latines Bratia, Bretia. and firetched from Regio to the River Land, wow talled Laine, Is bath lately been The sixer Land divided by the Kings Court into two Provincesy whereof the one is called Calauria on this fide, the other Catanria on the other fide that on this fide containeth a great part of Magna Grecia, and of the Brotin; and endeth with Bafilicata; and from the one fide where is the head of the River Acri, and of the other where runneth the River Lavo, firetcheth from one fea to the other, except that part which lieth in the East, and is joyned with Calauria on the other fide. As touching those people which dwell upon the Tirrene Sea, where the Brutii in old time inhabited, are both in nature and manners more temperate and staid then those near the Jonian Sea, who are more fierce and craftie, as also their colour bewraieth, for the other are white and red, these dark and brown. And for so much by the Kings Court it is divided into two parts (as hath been faid) in the superior and inferior, in the one is the Cape Cofenza, in the other Catanzaro; the one bath 30 Cities, the other 16, and in all three hundred fixty feven with Countries and

But entring into the particular description of Calauria on this fide, having past the River Turbolo, the ancient bounds of the people Lucani, there appeareth Turture, in the Territory whereof grow many Sugar Canes; almost opposite standeth the Isle of Dimi, Scalea, and the River Lavo, even where the ancient Lucani The River did arrive: Then followeth Cerella, Belvedere, Bonifasi and Cirraero, where are The Isle of often made many Vessels through the great commodity of Timber, and Pitch, Dini. whereof that Country doth much abound; within upon the banks of Lavo, is Scalea. the City of Lanie, built upon the ruines of the ancient Lan, and the faid City is Lanie. honoured with the dignity of a Marquis, subject to the Family of Cardinas: Not far off is Campotenese, which had this word from the ancient Temesini; thaving been their Territory. On the right hand is the Hill Apillonie, where is fuch The Hill Apilplenty of excellent Pasture, that the best Cheese is there made in all those parts; on lonio. Commentaries calleth Summuranum, where is made excellent Cloth, and every) Morano. year there is a Fair with great concourse of people there about; the Territory thereof is very fruitfull and fertile, and there is made very fine Silk, and Manna gathered, and on the Hill there are infinite store of excellent simples.

Not far distant from the said Country springeth the River Sybari, where was the ancient Syphei, the rules are to be feen, whereof Livy maketh mention. Go. The River Si. ing thence four miles is Saracena, in a good Country, called by Stefano, Sestium, bari. which was built by the Enotri, in whose Territory is made singular Wine, and ex- Saracena. cellent Oyle; it hath besides Mines of Gold, and of Lead, of Alabaster and Cristal. Near hand about five miles distant is to be seen the ancient Country of Altemonth, called Balbia, which is not certainly known, whether it was built by the Ausoni, or Enersi. The Wines which are there made have a very delicate Altomonte. tafte, whereof Pliny in his 14 book much commends, and prefers before all the Wines of Calauria, from whence in their most costly and sumptuous banquets

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St. Mark.

A Proverb.

Foftaldor

Lattarice. Torano. Regina.

Montalto.

Paula.

St. Nocito. Caftellofranco.

The death of of Moloffi foretold by the Oracle.

was alwaies the Wine of Balbane. And Atheneo making mention thereof in his first book, thus writeth , Vinum Balbinum generosum , & admodum austerum , & Semper feipso melius nascitur. In the principal Church of this Country lieth with much reverence the body of St. Paolo of Malta, brother of St. Dominico. There are in the faid Territory natural Hils of white falt, and they are no otherwise cut then if they were stones, and there is Alabaster, and two rich Mines of Gold, of Silver, and Iron, and the Azured Lazul stone. And at the foot of the Apennine in the Territory thereof groweth Cristal, and white Chalk; and the River Grondo passeth through the said Territory, being very full of Eeles and Trouts. This Country was given with the Title of a Count in the year 1462, by King Ferrant of Arragonia to Luca Sanseverino Prince of Basignano, which now in the said house is maintained. Next after followeth the City of St. Mark, called by the Latines Argentamum; and a little diffant is the ancient City Meluito, fo called for the plenty of Vines which grow there; but in old time it was called Temela, in which place by the providence of God haunted an evil spirit a long time for the death of Hippolitus the companion of Vlyffet; which was there flain against all humanity; whereupon rose the Proverb among the Ancients, Aderit genius Temeseus. Noting hereby that Gods vengeance never faileth to reward such wickedness, if by humane means it be not punished. The said City was built by the Au-Soni , which Strabo affirmeth in his fixth book , saying , Alao prima urbs Brettia Tempsa, quam Auxonii condiderunt, nostra autem atatis bomines Tempsam etiam vocitant. Temesa was a Bishops Sea, as appeareth in the Councels, when Hillary the Bishop thereof came to the fourth Roman Sinod under the Popedom of Agathon. And the Territory thereof is very fat and fertile, and yieldeth excellent Wine, Oyle, Hony, fine Silk, Grain, and other Corn, and all kinds of Fruits, and from heaven descendeth Manna, and there is made great store of Bird-lime and Glue. Hard by is Foscaldo, where is great abundance of Sugar, Hony, Wine, Corn, and other Fruits. The said Country is honoured with the dignity of a Marquis. A little higher is the Country of Lastarico, which by Livy is called Hetrienlum; hard by standeth Torano, and Regina, called in old time Herinium, built by the Enotri, in whole Territory is made great abundance of Oyle, there is also Mines of Brimstone, Saltpeter, and Alabaster; and a little farther is situate the City Montalto, by Barrio called Offugium, it had sometimes a Bishops Sea, which dignity was joyned to Cosenza. It hath a good Territory, which yieldeth Grain, Oyle, and other Fruits, and there is made great abundance of Silk, there is also Alabaster, and Brimstone, and every year there is a very great Fair. It hath the dignity of a Dukedom, the Lady whereof is the Lady Mary of Arragon, in whom endeth the line of old Alfonsus of Arragon, King of Naples, the which State by marriage fell into the Family of Moncada.

Going now towards the Sea we may behold Paula, a name corrupted, derived from ancient Patreos, very famoms for being the natural Country of St. Francis, the Author of the Order of the Minimi; hard by is St. Nocito, very famous for the excellent sweet Wine; then cometh Castellofranco, with the River Campagnano, called in old time Acheronte, where was flain (even as he was foretold by the Oracle) Alexander, King of Molossi, mean while he not understanding the cau-Alexander King tions of the devil, rested secure, having avoided another River of the same name

in Epiro. The words of the Oracle were thefe,

Eacida cave accedas ad aquam Acherufiam, Et Pandasiam, quod ibi tibi latum decretum est.

Cerifano. Cofenza.

Near hand is feen Cerifano, called in old time Citerium; and upon the fide of the River Crati, and of Basenta is the famous City Consenza, full of people, rich, and very ancient; it was a Colony of the Lucani, in old time it was the chief City of the Brutii, but now the head of this Province. The faid City is fituate between hils and dales, it hath before it a great Plain which stretcheth very near forty miles, and is called the Villey of Crati, it is compassed with 85 Hamlets or Villages, which for the most part are very great. It aboundeth in all things which

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which may be defired either for profit or humane pleasure; it hath brought forth many excellent men, and among others, the Abbot Giacchino, indued (as Dane faith) with a prophetical spirit, who was of one of the Villages of Cosenza, called Celico. St. Thelesphoro, Jano Parassio, Antonio Telesio, John Baptista d'Amico, Coriolano Marticano, and Berardino Martirano, which was also Secretary of the Kingdom, Pierrepaolo Parifio, a famous Doctor of Law, which was made Cardinal by Pope Paul the third, Borardino Telefio, which wit against the Philosophy of Avistorie, John Maria Barnauda, Sertario Quattromani, Giovanpaolo a' Aquino, Profetto Parifio, and facobo of Gaeta. In this City are thele noble families, Abenante, Aquino, Andriotto, Aloe, Amico, Arnoni, Alimena, Arduino, Barono, Bornando, Beccuto, Bombino, Bonconto, Britto, Bovi, Bonaccurfi, Cavalcante, Ciacci, Caputo, Cafella, Cozzi, Cicala, Caroleo, Caratore, Celfo, Clavelli, Dattilo, Donato, Domanico, Ferrao, Farrao d'Epaminonda, Farrao d'Antonello, Fera, Favo-ro, Figlino, Franza, Gaeta, Gaeta d'Marc. Antonio, Garofalo, Giannochiri, Gaeli, Gioanni, Giaccino, Gadi, Longo, Longobuccho, Migliarde, Marano, Monaco, Martorano, Maurello, Minardo, Mosi, Materi, Massaro, Mirabello, Mangoni, Nero, Poglisi, Peloso, l'ellegrino, Pascate, Passalacqua, Poprio, Parisi di Ruggiero, Parisi di Mario, Pantuso, Quottromani, Roccho Ruggiero, Rapgi, Russo, Scaglione, Spata-fora, Sersalo, della Motta, Sersale di Guido, Sambiase, Spirito, Sirisanto, Spina, Sanfelice, Stocca, Tilefio, Tofto, Tofcano, Tarfii, Tirello, Velle, and others. Arms of this City is feven Hils vert, in a field on. From hence on the right hand lieth the Wood Brutiana, which the people of the Country call for the excellen. cy thereof Sila, not so hideous and terrible in Winter through continual snow and ice, as it is pleafant and delightfull in Summer, where the fresh and cheerfull air, with many Rivers full of excellent fish, and the divers sports of fowling, and hunting of wild beafts, and the infinite heards of Cattel which there feed upon the plentifull fruits thereof, represent in effect that which the Poets feign of their Arcadia. Not far distant lieth Carolei, called by the Latines Ixias, built by the Enotri. And walking a little farther appeareth Bifignano, a good and plentifult Eifignano. City, much inhabited, which hath the Title of a Principality subject to the Family Sanseverina. Stifano calleth this City Besidia, which according to Barrio was built by the Ausoni; and very near lieth Tarsia, called Gapresis.

Returning towards the Sea we come into these Countries, Fiumefreddo, Bello-Tarsa.

monte, and the City Amontea, which was an Episcopal Seat, but now united with Fiumefredd Bellomente. the Church of Tropia, A little farther is Aiello , called by Bario , Tylesium, Amontea. which hath a strong Castle, and a fruitfull Territory, with a Wood where is great sport in the lianting of divers living creatures. This Country holdeth the Title Aiello. of a Marquis, and the Lord thereof is Alberico Cybo, Prince of Massa, no less worthy of honour for his Learning then his Chivaldri. Near to Aiello is the Hill Cocuzeo, where it seemeth that the Apennine exceeds it self in height. Then followeth Martirano corrupted from the ancient name of Mamerto, whole Citizens shewed themselves no less faithfull to the people of Rome, then valiant in Arms, Marirano. they only fighting with Pyrrhus, one of the best Souldiers of the world, the which they performed so couragiously, that Pyrrhus being mindfull of the valour of the Brutii, and of the death of his Alexandro, durst not any farther hazard his fortune. From thence afterward lieth on the fide of the Sea, Nocera, the re-·liques of the ancient Terinia, which was destroyed by Hannibal, they being not able to defend it: and here runneth (according as the Ancients affirm) Ligia, one of the Sirenes upon the mouth of the River Saccuto. Then followeth Cafti- Caffiglione: glione, the Cape of Subero, where Pyrrhius disbarked himself coming from Sicilia; after cometh St. Eusemia, which Stephano faith is called Lametia, where is a Gulf To named, very full of Coral, and the best Tunny; and a little distant lieth Nica- St. Eusemie, fire, and here the Emperor Frederick Barbaroffa made for delight and pleasure, Nicafire. convenient Baths, and excellent hunting both for wild beafts and fowles, the first which began in Italy to be delighted in hanking with Falcons, which in formet time was unknown, although some write that Anasilao was the first. Not very far is Tiriolo, the reliques of old Tirio, where the Apennine is drawn into fo nar- Tiriolo.

row a point, that the rain-water which descendeth from the ridg of some one koufe ; house, falleth on the left side into the Terrene Sea, and on the right into the Adriatick.

The Arms of this Province:

And coming now to an end of this Province, which hath for the Arms thereof, a Crofs bastone sa, in a field Ar. the which Ensignes and Arms had its original in the time that Bamnado the Norman, Duke of Calauria came with twelve thou-sand choice souldiers invaid of the holy Land, whereby through his prowesse and valour was afterward made Prince of Antioche, and for somuch as the enterprise was very famous and honourable, therefore I believe the said Province gave these Arms, representing thereby the great Voyage which the said Duke made.



CALAURIA.

On the other fide the Sixth Province of the Kingdom

OF

NAPLES.



ALAURIA on the other side, is a Province which containeth a good part of Magna Grecia, and of the Brutil, and passeth from the one and the other side of the Apennine, to the Ionian and Terrene Seas, and is divided from Calauria on this side by the Mediterrane above Cosenza; going by a direct line to the one and the other Sea, into the Ionian near Stromboli, and into the Terrene at the Gulf Inposiate. Which is the Gulf of St. Eusemia and

the Ionian near Stromboli, and into the Terrene at the Gulf Ipponiate, which is the Gulf of St. Enfemia, and these are onlythe Confines of the said Province where the Brutii sometimes inhabited: From that part which lieth towards the North, except a little, is wholly compassed with the Sea; on the East is the Ionian, on the South Sicilia, and on the West the Terrene, which is the utmost limits of the Kingdom. It is partly plain; and partly mountainous; it hath fair and fruitfull Hils; Woods, Rivers; and Fountains, great plenty of Corn, Vine, Olives, and every other thing necessarian

The fertility of this Pro-

ry for the fustenance of living creatures: There are horses and heards of cattel very plentifull, and great abundance of woll, and of the best and finest filk. In this Province are pits of gold, of filver, and great plenty almost of all mettals; it hath many hot baths which cure divers infirmities, and to conclude, it is a Country indued with all good things, for the which it may be called a most happy Region. The men of this Country, as also of all Calauria, after other ancient names which they had, were called Bretii, and they were so called from Brettie the son Brutii, why of Hercoles was Stephane writeth in his book of the City, and Ermolae upon Stephano I and las it appeareth by many. Greek Monuments, which are declared with great Learning by Pierio Valeriano, and by many Antiquaries. Instine and Trogo lay that they were called Brutis, of Brutis maids Hobs Annie affirmeth that they were so called by Brate Ombrone asmost valiant Captain. Calepino and Nicholas Pererto lay they are called Brutil; ad Brutis maribus; but this is a vain thing, and an idle conjecture of them. Guaring pot well understanding Strabe, addeth to his translation many things of this owid conceit, Smale faying that Brntis fuerunt rebelles Lucanorum, he addeth herethat they were fugitives, a name which was given to fervants; but we finding in Histories, and principally in fuffine, that these were children, and not servants of the Lucani, for somuch as the Lucani were accustomed to bring up and foster their children in the field after the manner of the Sparrans ; but their children milliking that manner of education, oppoled themicis against their fathers, that isto fay the Lucani, and went to inhabit in Calauria. These people in process of time became so mighty, that they feared not any, whereby (for as much as their Country was not well able to contain them) they made spoil of the places near unto them, and expel'd the natural inhabitants, the which they often attempted, being allured through the sweetness of the booty,

The ancient limits of the Brutii were the River Lavo, or Lao, now called the River Laine (measuring along the shore of the Sea) and the streight of Sicilia, the space between these bounds is according to Strabo 1350 furlongs, which contains 169 miles; but according to the description of Ptelomy, these were the limits, on the West the River Lavowith the Lucani, on the South the Terrene Sea with Fare of Mellina, on the East part of the Ionian Sea, on the North Mag-

na Grecia, with the River Chrati: And to make a description of this Province, I will begin from the Cape of Sabero, where Pyrrhus King of the Epirots coming from Sicilia, disbarkt himself. Not far off is Triolo, the reliques of old Turo, where the Apennine Hils are very Triolo. narrow; and then is Malda built by the Saracins, which hath a very fruitfull Malda. Country. From hence on the Sea at the mouth of Amaro, is Angitola, where Dionifius often defired to unite the faid Haven with that of Squillia. Afterward appeareth Pizzo in a very spacious and pleasant place, with the little Islands Itacensi, which perhaps had this name because Whyses arrived there:

Then cometh Beyong planted with goodly Gardens of Citrons and Oringes, the ancient Harbour of Hipponio, which the Countrey people now call Monteleone, which lieth in a pleasant prospect with many fields round about; the faid City was founded by the Greeks, and they called it Hipponium, hecause Montel ones it was builded according to the likeness prid similitude of a horse, for that entres in the Greek tongue fignifieth a horse, the which City (as the Histories thereof recite) was in compals eight miles!, wholly built with bricks, the ruines whereof are at this present to be seen; this noble City had very pleasant and delightfull fields which compast it round about. Poets have feigned that when Ceres travelled in fearch of her daughter Proferpina that was stoln away, remained here that Winter to gather Roses and other pleasant Flowers, where also continues the three Festival daies which the Tyrant Agatocles so long fince ordained. Pestino a famous Writer was of this City, which is celebrated by Macrobio in his fixth book de Saturnali, in this word Transmitto, Dominico Pizzimetti a learned Philosopher was also of the same City, which translated ont of Greek into Latine the predicaments of Archita Tarenzino. The ancient Vibo was destroyed by the Agareni in the time of bleffed Nilo, and the like ruine luftained Terino, Tauri-

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2 ry ano, and Trischene. And this noble Territory is very fertile, for it bringeth forth Grain, Barley, Beans, Fitches, and other Corn there are also planted great store of Sugar Canes, a thing very rare in Italy. This Country is adorned with

the dignity of a Dukeco of bar

Soriano.
Arena.
Birrello.

Melito.

After followeth Soriano, which hath the Title of a Count: Then cometh Arena, and ascending up the Apennine is the goodly Monastery of St. Stephen del Bofco, built by Rugiero the Norman, where is kept (as we have faid) with many other reliques the body of St. Bruno. From hence on the right hand appeareth Borrello, and Melito an honoarable and an ancient City which was builded by the Milefit, a people of Afia; for as Herodorni writeth in his fixth book, Mileto a City of Afia being conquered and overcome by Darini, the inhabiters which departed from the ruine thereof, being deprived of their natural Country, came with their wives and children together with the Sanni into Regio, where they were received by Anafilao Lord of the Country, to whom he gave fo much Territory as they built therein a City to inhabit, the which they called (as we have faid) Melito; thefe in process of time, the Country leing too little, many of them went into Messina, but being expel'd by the inhabiters of the Country, went to the Isle of Malia. There is to be feen in the faid City of Melito, a flately and magnificent Church under the name of the Trinity, which is beautified with stately Pillars of Marble, which the Duke Ruggiero the Norman caused to be transported from the ancient Hipponio; the faid Church was by the mediation of the faid Duke confecrated by Pope Califto the second, in the year of our Lord 1722, where at this present is to be feen the fair and costly Tomb of Marble of the Duke Ruggiero. Paolo of the Order of Preachers was of the faid City.

Briatico. Tropea.

Nicatera.

Metauro. Tauriano. Gioia. Seminara.

Sinopoli.

Copido.
Terrancoa.
Polifiena.
The Isles Eoli.
Lipars.

Walking towards the shore of the Sea is Briatico, which hath the Title of a Marquifat, and Tropen hath this name from the Greek word 36000, for that aris ving there, the Current of Faro is turned back, very dangerous to Sailers, near which Hercoles arived coming from Spain, whereupon that place was afterward named the Harbour of Hercoles. Here butteth out into the Sea the Cape of Vaticuno, and near at hand is foppolo; and Nicotera, augmentned by the ancient ruins of Medama, and Rofarno; there is the River Metramo, in whose waves, according as the Ancients were accustomed, feeling themselves opprest with any sin, were freed by their washing themselves therein, as Orestes who thought hereby to be purged from the murther of his mother; a little farther was the ancient Metauro, which boafted much of Steficoro, though with little right the Sicilians challeng him to themselves; and after is discovered Tauriano: and from hence on the Sea is Gioia. A little diftant remaineth Seminara, a Countrey well inhabited, in whose Territory the Frenchmen were overcome by Consalvo Fernan-des of Aghilare in the time of Lewis the 12 King of France. And near the Mediterrane under a great descent of the Apennine, called by the country-people Aspromonte, riseth as it were a rock between two Rivers: the Country of Sinopoli is adorned with the ancient dignity of a Count, the jurisdiction whereof is from the house of Ruffa. There was born in this Country that holy man Paolo of Sinopoli, Fryer of the Order of Saint Francis, called the Minori of Offervanza, whose reliques are reverendly preserved in the City of Nicotera. Going a little farther is Oppido, which hath the Title of a Count, and Terrano: vo, a populous City, which is adorned with the dignity of a Dukedom. Not very far is Polistena; sgainst the Castle whereof lie the Isles Eolie, the which have this name from Eolo, which the Poets feign to be the God of the winds, knowing by the nature of the place their change and alteration; of these Isles Lipare was only inhabited, whose circuit is 16 miles, sometimes a Colony of the Gnidii, which were very strong at Sea, and made long refistance to the improvident affaults of the Toscans, and of their first fruits they oftentimes consecrated to the Temple of Apollo at Delphus: The faid Isle is distant from Sicilia 20 miles; Strabo and Pliny call this Isle Meligone, which is very famous as wel for the fruitfulnels of the ground, as also for the delicacy and sweetness of the fruits, and the great plenty of Alume which it yieldeth; the faid Ishe was at the first inhabited by Liparee the fon of Aufonio King of Italy, who being at discord with his bro-

brothers, came hither with divers foeldiers to remain, and here built a City, which by his own name was called Lipari, the which City was alwaies faithfull to the Kings of Naples, from whom in recompence it obtained many priviledges and freedoms; but finally in the month of July 1544 it was destroyed with fword and fire by Ariadeno Barbaroffa , Captain of the Turkish Army ; but it was fuddenly repaired again by the Emperor Charls the fifth. The other Isles are not manured nor inhabited, whereby their ancient names yet continue, that is to fay Stromboli, and Vulcane, from whence continually rifeth smoke, and fometimes flames of fire with horrible noise and thundring. Here we may see Bagnara, where the women for their beauty and comlines appear like Nymphe : and here is the general fishing for the Sword-fish, called by Pliny Kiphia, the which is done (as Strabo declareth in his first book of Geography) in this manner following, which manner is also recited by Palybins. First of all one is appointed as a fpie to fland in a high place, being as a common guard or defence for all the fishers, the which are dispersed into many little boats of two oars, remaining in every one two of them, one which guideth the boat with two oars, the other to wound the fifth with an aimed Sphear, which he standing on the fore-deck, or head of the boat, holdeth in his hand; fo foon as the spie maketh a signe that the fish is discovered rising with the third part of his body above the water, he with the oars roweth near the boat, and the other preparing his blow wounds him with a wonderful agility, then fnatching out the sphear, the iron remans behind, which being broad-headed, and fo wel accommodated, that eafily aman may wound with it. and as easily leave it in the wound; to the iron is tied a longlittle cord, which goes fo far with the wounded fish, that beating himself and labouring to escape, becometh weary : Then they draw the fish to the shore, or get him into one of their little boats, if he be not over-great; and if it so fall out the sphear be cast into the Sea, it cannot therefore be loft, because that being made part of Oak, and part of Firr fo well joyned together, the weight of the oak drawing one end under the water, the lightness of the firr causeth the other end to rife up, so that it may easily be taken. Moreover it falleth out sometimes, that he which roweth is wounded in the boat, so great is the sword of the fish and his fierceness, that this labour is no less dangerous then the chasing of the wild Boar. Some say that this fishing was learned in the time of Ulysses, which came into thefe

Afterward appeareth upon a great Rock, Sciglio, by Pliny called Scylleum Oppe dam, which also holdeth the name of Scilla the daughter of Force, which while the Ancients fay should be turned into a Rock, according to the Fable, was a borrible and hideous Monfter which devoured ships, noting that great danger of Pharaoh, where the roaring and terror of the waves, and the fearfull aspect of the fands, represent very often to passengers which there fail, the great horror This place was fortified by and dreadfull fear, oftentimes bringing death it felf. Anafilao against the Tufcans, where Spartaco was overcome by Marco Crafe, he in vain purpofing to escape in the dead time of the night; And the faid City is a-

dorned with the dignity of a Prince.

Continuing the beautifull Coast of this Country, we may behold the ancient Cemi, now called Coda della Volpe, and Catona, with Fiumara di Muro, and Re- Coda della Vol. gie, called of the Latines Regium Julium, which is one of the most ancient Cities of all Italy, builded (as hath been said) by Eschenes the Nephews son of Noe, to whom the Greeks gave this name because from that place Sicilia was separated Muro. from Italy through the violence of an Earthquake, the which Virgil confirmeth in his third book of Eneides, faying,

The taking of the iword fish, how it is done, and by whom it was invented.

Scielie.

Fiumara di

Hec loca vi quandam vasta convulsa ruina. Tantum avi longiqua valet mutare vetustas: Dissilnisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus Una foret, venit medio vi pontis, & undis Hesperium Siculo tatus abscidit, arvaque & urlis Lictore deductas angusto interluit afto.

Grashoppers& their natures.

This City maintained the Commonwealth thereof a long time, and was destroyed by Dionisms of Siracusa, but being afterward repaired and beautisted by Inhim Cofar, fuffered many ruines, and last of all by Ariadeno Barbaroffa that famous Captain of the Turkish Navy. In the Territory of this City on the right fide, the Grashopders make a wonderfull noise, and on the left they are still, the which by Poets is attributed to the cursings of Hercoles, being therewith difquieted in his fleep, but more truly it fo hapneth by the dew which falleth there in the night, because those creatures receive not so much heat to make a noise, although some affirm they have another kind of voice then the other, where also they declare the Fable which chanced to Ariston and Ennance, the Musician of the Grafhopper, supplying to the one the found of the firing which he brake in his Citaren; the which the Ancients kept in remembrance a long time. In Regio is made the best filk, and excellent Wine, whereof Athenea in his first book thus faith. Vinum Rhegium cum Surrentino pinguius sit,usque ad annum quintumdecimum eft write. The earthen Veffels that are there made are much commended , and in old time also were made excellent dishes and vessels, as Pliny reporteth in his 35. book, saying, Rhegium inquit siglina, & plastice nobilitatur. And in another place saith, nobilitatur Rhegium patinis. This City had in old time many excellent Philosophers, and learned men , as Aristides, Aristocrates, Demostenes, Athosione, Calais, Eurchyde, Eliacone, Hipporco, Mnesibolo, Obsimo, Physio, Selinusio, and Theocle, of the which Eliacone Hipparco and Phyrio, were excellent Philosophers; to Hipparso Plato entituled a book de frudio lucrandi. Androdamo and Theetheo were also of Regio, two Philosophers and Lawyers.

The worthy men of Regio.

L - ·

The Cape of Partivento.

Potamia. Metua Bovalina

Now going a little further we come to the Promontory of Lencopetra, so called by the shining stones that are there, which Mariners now call the Cape dell arme. Afterward appeareth the Promontory of Hercules, which the Countrey-people at this present call the Cape of Partivento: A little surther is Mendalaia, afterward Brancaleone, Bruzzano; this Cape in old time was called Zessiro, where the Moors atived in the year 1126. which afterward destroyed a good part of the Kingdom. Strabo speaking of this Cape thus saith, Zephirum Promontorium agri Locri à quo Locrenses Zephiri disti sunt: Pling saith that in this Promontory is included the first Harbour of Europe, from the which the Seas have their name. Then follows Bianco, from whose Country is had great store of Wine; going a little further is discovered Potamia, which aboundeth with great store of the best hony; and a little below is Motta Bovalina, whose Territory is very fertile, yielding good Wines, and there is gathered no small quantity of Manna, and in the pleasant fields do naturally grow great plenty of medicinable hearbs; here through the amenity of the air is seen as it were a perpetual Spring, and in every place is excellent sowling for Partridges, Quails, and other Fowls. Gismondo Loffredo possessite this Country, which by the grace and favour of King Philip, hath besides it, newly obtained the Title of a Marquis. Not farr off is to be seen Condoianni, called in old time Vria, the which Country hath the dignity of a Count. And a little distant from hence is the ancient and noble City of Geraci, called in old time Locri. By whom the said City should be built, Writers hold divers opinions, for Dionism Aphro in his book de situ orbis writeth that Locri was builded by the Queen of the Locres, and thus saith,

Hinc ab boream Zephiri, qua summa vocatur, Sub qua sunt Locri celeres, qui tempore prisco. Illuc Reginam propriam venere secuti Ausoniamque tenent, qua currit flumen Halecui:

Others hold epinion that it was built by Aiace Oilee, or by the Naricii his companions, confirming it with the words of Virgil in his third book of Eneidos, saying,

Hic, & Nariiti posnere mænia Locri.

This

This first City used of all others, the written Laws of the Greeks, and were a long time governed by that commonwealth, and grew very famous for the Government of Zelenco their Lawgiver, who was so severe against Adulterers, that he Law giver, &c. refuled to pardon his own fon taken in adultery, he would to theend the rigor his leverny of his Laws thould be observed, which commanded that the proof of this crime should be deprivation of both the eyes (he reputing these two as it were one thing) was himself first deprived of one eye, and his son of another: This City also was very famous through Times the Philosopher, and Eunomo the Musician, and Eutimo Atleta, who was fo strong that he did bear upon his shoulders a stone which two Oxen were scant able to draw. Likewise this City hath been very glorious Musician, for the sumptuous and admirable Temple of Proserpina, whereof Livy maketh Futimo atleta. The Temple of Proserpina, whereof Livy maketh The Temple of Proserpina of Proserpina. for the riches therein by Pyrrhus, and by Dionisius the Tyrant; and last of all it was robbed by P. Plemnio the Roman Legat. Nevertheless they all sustained the punishment of Divine vengeance, the one whilft he went up and down the shore, through fear restored the sacriledg, was afterward slain by Arem; the punishment of the other was imposed upon his son, being therefore deprived his Kingdom by God, which often punisheth the sins of fathers in their children, and the other by authority of the Senate died miserably in prison. There are in the Territory of the faid City excellent Baths of brinish and sulphure water, which help and cure many difeases, and are very good for barren women. Here are made very fair earthen dishes, and great abundance of the best and finest filk, excellent oyl, capers, corianders, and most delicate manna. But to the end the Reader may be well fatisfied, I will fay fomewhat of the faid manna which is so much commended by Phisicians. Manna then (as that learned Mattiolo faith) is a certain dew, or fweet liquor which falleth in the night from the air upon the leaves, and the boughs What Manna of trees, and upon the grass and herbs, and upon the stones, and likewise upon cometh. the earth, the which afterward growing very thick within a certain space of time, becometh grainy like gum, and this is properly called manna on the leaves, and is a small grain transparent and heavy, like to a little grain of white mastick, and of a sweet and pleasant tafte. After this, that on the boughs holds the second place, and the third is that on the stones, and on the earth, the which hath a bigger grain, and nothing fo pure a colour, and this is gathered in the morning before the heat of the Sun, forafmuch afterward as the Sun diffolving it, it is eafily converted into air, and therefore some of them use, which gather it when any great plenty falls, to cut off the boughs of the trees in the morning betimes, and to carry them into the fields in the cold air, where through the hardness they gather it with the greater ease. Averroe was of opinion, and many other besides him, that the Ancients, and especially Galen, knew not this manna. Manna salleth in the nights in the Summer season when the air is coldest, and the day before very hot and dry, for the learned interpreters of nature fay this proceeds of the light vapours from the earth and the water. Forafmuch as being first purified and concocted by the Sun; it is to be thought that by the cold of the night following it becomes thick. And besides it is to be understood, that that Manna which falls upon fig-leaves, and the Ash is whitest and most gummie; but that which falleth upon the leaves of peaches, of almonds, or oaks, is liquid, and in tafte and colour like honey. Therefore we may easily believe, that not by its own nature, or of it self, Manna becommeth gummy, and is made thick like unto mastick; but these accidents cause these effects upon the leaves and trees where it chanceth to fall. Neither is that to be believed which many report thereof, that manna before the canicular daies, sweateth in Calauria, without falling from the air, even from boughs, and likewise from the bark of the bodies of the ash and plum-trees, and to be ingendred naturally of it felf in these trees, and to sweat out of them, in like manner as gum sweateth from divers other trees, wherein they are much deceived; forasmuch as that which sweateth from these trees in the canicular daies, is no other then the celestial manna descending there in the next succeeding months of May and June, fucked up by the bark, and drawn out again in fuch manner as a man draweth a drop of oyl out of a piece of woollen cloath that is fallen upon it, and so it after-

Of Zeleuco the

Timeo the Philosopher.

is, and how ic

ward comes to pais, being incorporated with the rine of the tree, iffueth out a-

The rempera-

Livy,lib 9. Siderono.

Gretteria.

gain, drawn by the violent heat of the canicular starr, and is there thickned, and becomes grainy in the manner of gum. It is evidently feen, that that which falleth from the air is better preserved by the ash and the plum-trees, then any other kind of Tree or Plant whatfoever; and therefore it is not to be admired if the most fottile and thin part entreth and penetrateth through the pores thereof, being there preserved, doth not corrupt in a long time. Manna is (according as Avicenne and Mesue relates) of an equal temperature, more inclining to heat then otherwise. But according to Averree, it is hot and moist, it loosneth the body, although but weakly by it felf alone, and therefore it is given to women with child, and to little children without any hurt or fear; being mingled and wrought with medicines, it increaseth their vertue. It gently and easily purgeth choler, taketh away thirst, openeth and mollifieth the parts of the breft, and of the throat; but it cannot be preserved in the true perfection thereof above one year. Leaving the faid City two miles, we come to the River Buthreto, whereof Livy maketh mention; and not far off is the little Castle of Siderono, with the River Locano which is full of fish; and a little above is Grotteria, which is fix miles from the Sea, and from feraco ten. Barrio is of opinion that the faid City was builded by idomeneo, King of Candia, called by the Ancients Caftrum Mi-The Territory thereof is very fruitfull and fertile, because that besides the great abundance of fruit, of oyl, of almonds, of filk, and of the best hony; it hath very delectable and pleasant Gardens full of Oringes, Citrons, Limons, and Pomgranates, and in it are Mines of Gold and Lead. The faid Country is adorned with the dignity of a Marquiss subject to the house of Aragona d'Ayerbe. Departing from Grotteria we come to Mottagioiofa, called by Pliny and by Mela, Ministra, where is made good Wine, Oyle, and Silk, and there is also Mines of Salt. Near the Sea is Roccolla, called in old time Amphissia, whereof Ovid in the 15 book of Met. maketh mention, faying, -

Mottagioissa. Roccella.

Levibusque Amphissia remis saxa sugit.

Mottapaganica.
The Promontory of Cocinte, now i called the Cape of, Stilo.
The Ionian Sea, where it beginneth to be fo called.

This Country hath lately been honoured with the dignity of a Prince, by the favour of King Philip. Following the same way, we come to the mouth of Alaro, which the Ancients called Sacra; after we incounter Mottapaganica, we come to Monesteria, very famous for the excellent Cheeses, and Flax that are made there; a little higher appears the ancient Promontory of Cocinto, which is now called the Cape of Stilo, which according to the opinion of some, is the longest in all Italy, there are digged round about it many Mines of Gold, of Silver, and Iron, and of Steel. From the point of the above said Cape beginneth the Ionian Sea; and afterward is Stilo, a good and populous Country, whose Territory is very rich of Mines of Gold and Silver, and other Mettals. And there is also made very excellent Flax, Capers Saffron, Bombace, and it standeth from the Sea five miles. Tomaso Campanella of the Order of Preachers, was born in this Country, and Telefiano the Philosopher, the which hath learnedly writ eight books of disputations against the Peripateticks in favour of Berardino Telesio, and is now at this present writing De sensurerum, where he shews he understands all things. A little distant is Santa Caterina, and Badolato, a Country very delightfull, where is made excellent Wines, Oyl, Hony, and very fine Silk, and also is gathered great store of Manna, to the which Country Ginlio Berlingiero, and Giovandomenico Greco, excellent Lawyers, at this present yield much honour. After followeth Satriano, called of the Ancients (acinnum, from whom the River taketh the name, which runneth but a little from thence, of the which Thueidides in his third book maketh mention, saying, Laches, & Atheniensis egressi è navibu nonnulla loca locridis juxta cacinnum amnem Locrenses ad arcendam vim occurrentes cum Proxeno Capatonis filio circiser trecentos experunt, detractifque armis abierunt. Afterward is to be feen Petrito, a little Castle situate in a pleasant seat, where is made excellent good Wine; not very far is Claravalle, which for the goodness of the Flax, contends with Alexandria for the precedence. Then followeth Soverato, whose Territo-

Badolato.

Petrito. Soverato. ry is garnished with beautifull Gardens of Citrons, Limons, and Oringes, where near to the Fountain Meliteo, is to be seen an Oak whose leaves never fals. afterward is Squillaci, a noble and an ancient City, built, as some affirm, by the Aufoni, or by the Enotri. Of this City thus writeth Strabo, Scyllaceum Atheni- Squillaci. ensium Colonia, qui Menestei comites fuere: From the name of this City, the Gulf of Squillaci taketh its name, fo perilous to Sailers, whereof grows the Proverb, Naufragus Scyllaceus. Squillace was a Colony of the Romans, as C. Velleio Patercole writeth in his first book; to the which City Cassiodoro, Munk of the Order of St. Benedict hath given great ornament, which writ many books upon divers matters; and among others, composed the Tripartite History in 12 books, and a book de ratione anima, and another upon the Canticles; he writ another book of Etimologies, with a Catalogue of all the Roman Confuls. He lived in the time of Justine the old Emperor, and died in the year of our Lord 575. The faid City is honoured with the title of a Prince, subject to the house of Borgia, wherein with much reverence is preferved the body of Sr. Agatio. Here leaving the River Crotalo, and Roccella, upon a high Hill is Catanzaro, a noble and populous City, the which was builded by Fagitio, Lieutenant in Italy for the Emperor Nicephero. And Catanzaro was so called of the Greek word Catizo, which in Latin fignifieth fedeo, to which the excellent fituation and the workmanship of Silk, and Cloath bringeth great profit, it is one of the fairest and principal Cities of Calauria; and at this present it is the head of this Province, and in it resideth the Kings Audit.

In the chiefest Church thereof lie with great reverence, the bodies of St. Vitaliano, and Theodoro, Martyrs, whose holy lives are written by the reverend Pao-

lo Regio, Bishop of Vico.

Hard by is to be seen the City of Taverna, which standeth near the Wood Taverna This City had its original from the ancient Treschiness, the which being in Treschiness. the year 1068, ruinated by the Saracins, was afterward reedified within the land in a most strong and inpregnable place; but sustaining afterward divers calamities, was again newly built by the Citizens thereof two miles distant, under a most delicate temperature of air. In the Territory of this City groweth the odoriferous Turpentine which Macedonia, Damasco, and Syria so much esteemed the having thereof. This City hath received much honour by John Lorenzo Anania, an excellent Divine and Cosmographer, which hath writ the Universal Fa- Simari. brick of the world, and a learned discourse of the nature of devils.

Towards the Sea-fide is to be feen Simari; and a little diffant is the City Tri- Trifchenefi. chenefi, which had very stately buildings in the old time; but at this present the

reliques are scant to be feen.

Then followeth the City Belcastro, which some say was the ancient Chona. This City boasteth much of St. Thomas of Aquin, affirming that he was there Belcastro.

The Calaurcsi to contend with the Neopolitans saying he was of their City, this worthy Saint say that S. to contend with the Neopolitans, faying he was of their City; this worthy Saint Thomas of Adied in the Monastery of Fossanova, in the Territory of Terracina, in the year quin was born of our Lord 1274. Near unto it is Mesuraga, called in old time Reatinum, in Belcastro. builded by the Enotrii, of the which Country was the worthy Mattee Vidio, of Mejuraga. the Order of the Mineri, whose body with honour lieth in the City of Taverna. Not far diftant standeth Policastro, called by the Ancients Petilia, was builded by Philotete, the fon of Piante, companion of Hercoles : Of this City Policaffro: Virgil in the 3. book of Eneid. faith thus,

Hic illa. Dulcis Melibai parva Philotteta Subnexa Petilia muro.

This City was a Colony of the Romans, the which was many times defended with much valour against the assaults of Hannibal, by whom being at length taken, was destroyed.

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S. Severina.
Cutro.
The Cape of
Pillars.
Caftra Hanni.
balis.

Then follows Siberna, an ancient and an honourable City, now called Santa Severina, which is fituate on a high Hill in the mids between two famous Rivers, very strong by nature; and after is the Rock where are digged great hils of Salt. From hence leaving the River Tacina, appears Cutro, which aboundeth with excellent Flax; and a little above is the Castle, which some say should be the place named by the Latines, Castra Hannibalis. Then appeare the Isle and the Cape of Pillars, before called the Promontory Lacinio, and was so called of Lacinio a samous Pirat which went robbing up and down, and was afterward slain by Hercules, who built there a sumptuous Temple to Juno, which Enem honoured with a Cup of Gold; this place was very samous for the School of Pithagoras, and for the ashes of Filosete, which laid upon the Altar, was not dispersed with the wind. This Cape of Pillars in these latter times was so called by the many and great Pillars which are there standing of the said ruinated Temple.

Cotrone.

See Plutarch in Communio, and Sr. Thom is in the i book of the Methertaiof Ariffotle.

Roffano.

Longobucco.

reth much this City.

Turio.

The quality and disposition of the men of this Province. Leaving this Cape, where beginneth the second gulf of the Mediterrane, is the famous City of Cotrone, in old time one of the greatest and chiefest Cities of Magna Grecia: The opinions of Writers are divers, by whom the said City should be builded, for some affirm that it was built by Lacinio Corcireo. Ovid, and Strabo say it should be Missio; Pithagoras more ancient then these, writeth that Hercules built it. This City was very samous because the Philosopher Pithagoras was a Citizen thereof, from whose School proceeded more Philosophers then were Captains in the Trojan horse, and also for Orphess the Poet, and Democides the Philosopher, form whose School proceeded more Philosophers then were Captains in the Trojan horse, and also for Orphess the Poet, and Democides the Phiscian, so much esteemed of the King of Persia; besides the beauty of the women have been much commended, for Zeunses portraying Images in the Temple of Juno, took them for his pattern, and for the sports and exercises of Atleta, where was Milo, so strong that he used to carry a Bull; and Egone which in running overtook the young Heisers, cutting from them their hoofs, and making afterward a present thereof to his Amarillis.

Walking along we come to the City Cariati which hath the dignity of a Prince;

and not far off lieth Calopizzato, Crusia, and the noble and ancient City Rosano,

built by the Eners; John the 7. Bishop of Rome, which was born there, honou-

A little farther within the Land, is Longobucco, where are found certain Mines of Silver; from thence descending towards the Sea, we may see Corigliano; and not far off is Cassano, in to fair and temperate a Country, as it is not inferior to the best part of all the Land of Lavero; and here within the circuit of this plea-fant Country was the ancient City of Turio, which at this present the people of the Country call Terranova: Trogo writeth in his 20 book, that the faid City was builded by Filotrete, the which was much ennobled by Herodorm, having writ therein his Histories, in which City he also died, as Pliny faith; from the fame City Ottavisus Augustus had his beginning. And this City hath also been the natural Soil of many Roman Bishops: Then appears towards the sea-side, Trebifazze, Albidona, Amendolara, and the River Semio, called in old time Siri, by the City of Siro, which stood very near, which was afterward named Heraclea, to whom the Statue of Minerva bred great wonder, in turning and rouling the eyes against the Ionii, which facking and spoyling the City, respected it not. men of this Province are of a white complexion, of indifferent stature, and strong, crafty, firm and resolute instheir opinions, hardy and stout, much inclined to Learning and Arms; they use Daggs, Swords, and Pikes. The Gentlemen artire themselves after the Neopolitan fashion, and likewise the women; but those which live in Villages are very rude and barbarous. The Arms of this Province are per falter or: 4. pates gules; and on the second partition or. so many The which two Crosses signifie the two Calaurias; and the crosses bastone Sa. other partitions are the Arms of Aragon. These Arms were invented by Don Ferdinando of Aragon, Duke of Calauria, the fon of Alfon w the first, King of Naples, for that he would not otherwise express them, that although the Region of Calauria was divided by his Father into two Provinces, nevertheless he was Lord of them both,

The



The Countrey of

OTRANTO

The seventh Province of the Kingdom of

APLES.



He fair and rich Province of the Country of Otranto, called in old time Japigia, as Solon faith, of Japige the son of Dedalus, which came thither with many people to inha-These people had their original from Latis, and as others fay, from the Cretians, which with the Illerians came into this utmost bound of Italy. This Province was also called Salentina, from the Promontory Salentino, at this present named the Cape of Santa Maria; but

as Festus faith, of Salo, which is to say the Sea which compasseth it almost round about except a little part which joyneth with the firm land; others affirm that it was called Salentina of the people Salentini, which came with the Cretians hither to inhabit. It was afterward called Meffapia, of the Captain Meffapo, which came from Pelopones with a Colony into this Region. And not long after it was named by the Creeks, Calauria. And finally from the City of Orrante, all this Region is called the Country of Orranto. The figure and form of this Province is an out-cape of land, which is one of the three angles or corners of Italy, wherein endeth one of the two principal capes, wherein is a part of the Apennine, The form and and here as is commonly thought, ends the Adriatick Ses, and is united with the figure of this Verily this Province feemeth as another Cherfone is, lying under a plea- Province The circuit of fant air. The circuit thereof is little more then 200 miles, whose Iftmus is between this Province. Taranto and Monopoli, not exceeding the space of 40 miles in the which Peninfula, The quality of although the superficial part of the earth for the most part be tough and stony, the earth.

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The great plenty of fruit in this Province.

Why the difease of the leprose reigneth in this country.

Chirfidri.

The discription of the country.

Taranto.

Archita the Mathematician.

The river Galesio.
The situation of the city of Taranto.

Cefaria. Gallipoli.

neverth eless being ploughed up, discovereth excellent mould, and although there be little store of water, it yields good pasture for Cattel, and bringeth forth Wheat, Wine, Barley, Oats, Olives, Citrons, excellent Musk-millions, Figgs, Apples, Pears, Limons, Oringes, Oxen, Asses, Mules of the best breed, and such abundance of Saffron, that it feems to be rather the proper fruit of this Country, then of Carthage. The great plenty of O, I which is there made, feemeth a thing incredible to those which have not seen it, whereby all the Kingdom doth not only abound therewith, but also the greatest part of Italy; and every where is excellent fowling, and hunting both for Conies and hares. And although the air be very wholsome, yet the leprosie is very common, by the means, as I think, of eating Pork, and drie Figgs, the ordinary food of the common people. springs of water are partly sweet, and partly gross and brackish. In this Coun. try is bred the Tarantola, whose venom is driven away with found and finging, the which Galen also affirms, with the authority of Theofrastus, of certain other creatures. There are also bred the Chersidri, and there is no part of Italy more troubled with Grashoppers, which devour all things where they come, and in one night consume the ripest fields. But nature hath provided a remedy by the means of certain Fowls, which they call Ganie, which destroy this vermin. The Hail also much hurteth this Province, which almost every year doth some spoil. Thunder is there felt, as in the Country of Lavoro, both in Summer and Winter. But coming to the description of this Province, beginning at the River Bradano, is Taranzo, a worthy and an ancient City, which some say had that name from the River Tara, and others from Tara the son of Neptune, and others impute the original to Hercoles. This City fo increased by the means of Falanto the Spartan, who governing under the Democratical Regiment, contended sometimes with the Lucani, and sometimes with the Senate, being alwaies aided by strange Captains, having sometines the help of Alexander, and sometines of Pyrrhus, became so rich, that there was no City except Siracufa, that brought greater riches to the people of Rome; it glorieth much in her Archita, that admirable Mathematician, which caused a Dove of Copper to fly round about the City, and of Aristosseno the Musician. Taranto lieth between two Seas, whereof the one is called the great, the other the little; in the leffer which is in compals 18 miles, there runneth in many springs, and the River Galeso, by means whereof, and the calmness of the water, there are many fishes, and no less then in the Sea of Constantinople. The City standeth in an Island like unto a ship, having bridges to pass over into the Continent; here the ebbing and slowing of the Sea is very violent; on the other fide with a ditch made by mens labours, is joyned the little fea with the great, the which ditch is able to receive a gally, where at this present is the City, esteemed one of the strongest Forts of the Kingdom, where was the first Fortress which Fardinando of Aragon King of Naples repaired. Of this Country there is no more to be faid, then that which Horace faith,

IRe terrarum mihi prater omnes, angulus ridet.

Coasting from hence is Cesaria, a place ruinated by those of Gallipoli, with the lower sea, full of great skuls of fishes; not very far is Gallipoli, a City very fair and populous, which Pliny calleth Anza, but Pomponius Mela nameth it Gallipolis, the said City was built by the Greeks, which being afterward droven out by the Gauls, called it Gallipoli. The said City is situate in a narrow piece of Land, running into the Sea in the sashino of a Frying-pan, in whose utmost part is that most impregnable City, both for the situation, the Wall, and the Castle, because the steep and craggy Rocks rampire it; where in the Wars between the Aragone-si and the French, defended it self in the behalf of Aragon, with great commendation. That excellent Philosopher John Baptista Crispo, hath much emobled this City, who hath writ 23 books De Ethnicis philosophis cause legendis, and three others de Animarum statu ex has vita migrantium. Departing from thence is Ugento, and the Cape of Luca, called in old time the Promonto y of Japigio; and in this place was the samous Temple of Minerva, where was kept the Arms and the

Vgento.

Chain

Chain of Diomedes; this cape is now called the cape of Santa Maria, in the end of the country, fo named at this present by the sumptuous church here builded in honour of the glorious mother of our Lord, called of the Ancients Promonto-rium Japigium, and of Pliny, Ara Japigia. This cape rifeth out as a front or brow of Lacinio, compassing on both sides the gulf of Taranto. Then followeth Caftro, a place to be noted for the ruines it sustained by the Turks, in the time that Soloman attempted the enterprise of Italy. Not far from thence is the cape and the famous City of Otranto; here Acomat Bascia first mustered his souldiers in Italy, having destroyed this City according to the manner of Mahomet 2. his Prince, he made new fortifications in the city, whereupon were afterward made by our ancestors so many fortresses through all Europe, that they seemed invincible. And this city is so near to Greece, that it is scant distant 50 miles, and therefore in this place I think first Pirrhus, and after M. Varro purposed to joyn Italy with Greece by a bridg of ships. Here also begins the Adriatick Gulf, which is divided from the Ionian sea, as it were by a line or path, although many say it hath its beginning from the Mount St. Angelo; or rather according to some, from An- beginneth. cona. This great gulf had its name from the city of Adria, the which lying crooked as it were a horn, more then any other gulf of the Mediterrane, even to Tieste, separating Italy from Sclavonia, being on the right side sull of Havens, and having very few on the left, and oftentimes fo tempestuous, whereupon grew this Proverb amond the Ancients, Adria furiofier; it is now called the gulf of Venice, that famous City giving the name by a Ring of Gold, which the Duke casteth in on the Ascention day, the Popes Legat being present. And continuing this course are to he seen near the Lake of Liminisi certain ruins, which declare the greatness of the Emperor Adrian. After comes the Haven of St. Cataldo, and Brindess, which was sometimes one of the chiefest cities in Italy; for all the shipping from the East arived here; and now through discord and diffention it is half defart. And therefore the aire is very unwholfome, a thing which hapneth to all great cities, why the air is no better, is the want of inhabitants (because they dry up the moist and moorish places with their tillage, and cut down the woods that are too thick, and with fire purge the ill air, and with high buildings have that which is good) fo contrarily there is nothing worse then the solitude of great cities, because not only they are deprived of the abovesaid helps, but of the houses themselves, and their ruine is the receptacle of corruption, which appeared in Aquileia, Rome, Ravenna, Alexandria in Egipt, and also Bagdel. For the which cause the Greeks did not too excessively inlarge their cities. Flato would not that his should exceed five thousand Families; Aristocle, that all his people at one instant might hear the voice of the Crier. The Haven of Brindes is like to the head of a harr, whose horns compass the city within it, because it is divided in two, it is barred up with a chain, the outward part is guarded by two rocks, and an Illand, the month of it is very deep, but in the Wars between K. Alfonius and the Venetians, a ship funk to the bottom, which choked it in such manner, that hardly a Gally can pass. Here we incounter two Vallies digged by hand, which brings in the sea on the right hand, and the left side of the city lieth in such fort, that it makes almost an Illand. It hath two fortresses, one within the two horns, built by the Emperor Frederick the second of square stone, very beautifully built; the other in the sle of St. Andrea. At the mouth of the outward haven, built by King Alfonsus of Aragon. Strabe cals this city Brundusium, and others write that it was builded by the Etoli, and afterward inhabited by the Cretefi, which came with Theleus and Gnofo, and at last is was a colony of the Romans, and in old time was of so great power, that L. Floro saith it was the head of the Salenti-M Pacavio, the Tragical Poet, the nephew of Ennius on whose Tomb saith A. Gellio, was ingraven this Epitaph.

The diffance betweenOtranto and Greece.

Where the Adriatick Gulf

Why it was Gulf of Venice. The Lake of Liminiti.

Plato and Arigreat they would have a The Haven of Brundeft.

By whom.

Adolescens, temetsi properas, hoc te saxum rogat, Ut se aspicias ; deinde quod scriptume st, legas. Hic sunt poeta Pacuvii Marsi sita Offa; hoc volebam, nescins ne effes: vale.

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Matera.

The Mine of Boalearmonack.
The Poet Eufachio.

Motola. Misagne: Otra.

Leccici.

The Epitaph on the Tomb of the Poet! There lieth with great reverence in the principal church thereof, the bodies of St. Theodore and Pelino, Martyrs, and there is to be feen all the whole tongue of St. ferome. The noble Families that are in this city, are thefe following, Balze, Bove, Caracciolo, Catignano, Cuggio, d' Eredia, Fornaro, Pando, Pascale, Pizzica, Ramondo, Scomafora, Sasso, Tomasino, Villanova, Vacchedani, and others. Between Brindes and Otranto, every place is full of Olives; but from Brindesi to Offuni (for the space of 24 miles) there is nothing but bushes and woods. Brindes is distant from Rome 360 miles, and from Durazzo 220. On the Mediterrane lieth in a corner of the River Bradano, Matera, the which some say should be Acheronitia, Matera is distant from Gravina twelve miles, and is very famous for the strangeness of the situation thereof, and for the multitude of people, and in it is a Mine of Boalarmonack, which is of excellent nature to heal a wound, and the bloudy flux, and the biting of venomous creatures; and moreover there is a Mine of Saltpeter. Eustachio, said to be of Materea, was a citizen thereof, a Phisician which in verse writ of the vertue of the Baths of Pozznolo, and also M. Vito of Matera, a very learned man of the Order of St. Dominick, was a citizen thereof, as the Chronicle of the Order of Preachers makes mention, faying, Nec defuit Italia dare nobis fratrem vitum de Matera Sydus, atque alterum longe clarius. Following that way, we come to Motola, Mifagne, and Otra, which bath the title of a Marquis: and a little farther appears the ruines of Balefo, but without that famous fountain, being either loft, or otherwise having changed its course. Afterward is to be feen Leccie, where resides the Councel of State and the Nobility of the Province, which hath fuch a residence, such buildings, and the precinct of such a country, and so great civility, that it feems as a little Naples. Carlo Sigonio cals this city Aletium, and others Licium, which as some write was built by Idomeneo a Greek, Captain of the Cretian fouldiers, and called it Litio, of his own country. Others fay that it was not Idomeneo, but Malennio King of the Salentini that built it; but howfoever it is not to be doubted but it is ancient. Afterward it increased in people by the ruine of Lupia, and of Rudia the natural place of the Poet Ennius, which as Cicero writeth, upon his Tomb were ingraven these verses .

> Aspicite O cives senis Ennis imaginis urnam, Hic vestrum panxit maxima facta patrum. Nemo me Lacrimis decoret, nec funera stetu Faxit ? cur? volito viva per ora virum.

This City hath an excellent fruitfull Territory with pleasant Gardens, and about it is a Grove of Olive trees of forty miles, which yields a very fair prospect. Within the said city besides many goodly churches, there are also 13 convents of Friers, 8 of Munks, and two honourable and worthy Hospitals. The citizens thereof are generally given to Arms and Learning, and all apparel themselves very costly. This city hath brought forth among others, excellent men of War, as Leonardo Prato Knight of Jernsalem, Bailief of Venosa, which as Bembo writeth, was one of the best Captains of his time, and in the enterprise of the Rodes kild in a single combat a Turkish Giant, which very often had overcome valiant Christian Captains, he being very expert in the Wars, served the Commonwealth of Venice with such general applause, that after his death the said Commonwealth erected a Statue of Marble, which at this present is to be seen in the Church of St. John and Paul, with this subscription,

Leornardum Pratum militem fortissimum, & ex provocatione semper victorem.

Prafectum Ferdinandi junioris, & Frederici Regum Neap. ob virtutem terrostribus,
navalibusque preliis sælicissimum magnis, clarissimus que rebus pro veneta Republica

gestis, pugnantem ab hoste cesum. Leonardus Loredanus Princeps, & amplissimus ordo Senatorius prudentia, ac

itis not true. fortitudinis ergo, statua hac aquestri donandum censuit.

Scipio Ammirato, an excellent Historian, liveth at this present with much honour to this city, which for his rare qualities is much esteemed by the Duke of Tuscan.

Bembo in the 7. book of the History of Venice.

This Leonardo Prato Guicciardino, and others fay, was of Naples, but

Tuscan. Going a little forward through this pleasant and delightfull country, is fituate upon a hill the City Ogento, by Ptolomeo called Vxentum, which hath the title of a Count subject to the house of Orfina; and walking certain miles appeareth the fair country of St. Pietro in Galatina, the natural country of Marc. Antonio Zimara, and of Theophilus his son, an excellent Philosopher. Departing from thence, and walking a mile appeareth Soleto, called by Pliny Soletum, of which place was Mattee, called of Soleto, the famous Nigromant. Hard by is the worthy country of Galatena, to the which Antonio (called the Galatean) hath given great honour, a Philosopher, Orator, Poet, and an excellent Cosmographer, Galatena. whose Works are well known, he was dearly esteemed of King Fardinando of Aragon, and of King Frederick, from whom he obtained many bountifull gifts; he departed this life with much honour in the year of our Lord 1509. in the city of Lecce, on whose Tomb remaineth this Epitaph.

Qui novit medicas artes, & sydera cœli Hac Galateus humo conditus ille jacet Qui cœlum, terramque animo concepit Olympum Cernite mortales quam brevis urna tegit.

The fields of this country are fruitfull, and yield all forts of corn, wine, and oyle the Marquis thereof is Cosmo Pinelli, the son of Galeazzo, Duke of Acerenza, Lord warthily qualified, very vertuous and kind, and as he hath an honourable prefence, and a Princely port, loves not only Arms, but Learning also, wherein is Marquis of added further perfection in the full felicity of a flowing wit, graciously to express Galatena. his noble and high magnanimity, whereby he doth not a jot degenerate from his Walking along we may discover certain small Villages worthy progenitors. and Castles here, and there near these places, which being of no great importance, I think best to omit. Going from Galatena six miles, appeareth Paravita, and Nardo, a city very fair and ancient, which Ptolomy calleth Nerisum, where is often feen in the air, the fouthwind blowing, as it were in a glass, the likeness of those things which are round about, the common people that knows not the reason or cause thereof, imputeth it to a diabolical illusion, whereas the reason is the dispofition of the place, and the quality of the air, which is made thick through the superfluous and excessive humidity opposite unto it : hard by are to be seen the ruines of Veste, where not long since were discovered certain Epitaphs of the ancient Letters of Mesapie. Afterward we come to Casalnnovo, edified by the ruines of the ancient Mandurio, which hath a very fruitfull Territory.

Paravita:

But coming now to an end of this Province, it remaineth that we declare fome- Calalnows thing of the Inhabitants, the which generally are very firong, and of a comely Mandurio.

The nature & constitution, simple in behaviour, and more neat then those that dwell near unto quality of the them, their proper language feems to be divers, for some speak with the pallat, o- inhabitants of thers with the pallat and the brest, and in all appears a strong and ingenious wit, this Province, and in their apparel very decent and comely. They apply themselves much to Arms, and those that are exercised in Learning prove very excellent. Whereupon I do believe that which a wiseman seigned, that here Mars and Minerva should incounter, only for that it seemeth that the most part of men therein are imployed in Learning and Arms. The Arms of this Province is or. four pales gu. a Dol- The arms of phin proper, in his mouth a Creffent argent. The original of the which Arms the region of was in the year 1481. At the time that Alfonsus of Aragon Duke of Calauria, Otranto. the fon of Ferdinando the first King of Naples, drove away the Turks from the city of Otronto, and other places; whereupon the men of this Province willing to shew that great service which the King had done for them, in delivering them from the hands of the wicked Tyrant Mahumet the second, Emperor of the Turks, for this cause devised the said Arms, declaring by the sour pales gu. in the field or. the Arms of the King Fardinando of Aragon. The Dolphin was no new invention, but very ancient, for fo much as the monuments declare, that the Dolphin with Neptune were the proper enfignes of the country of the Salentini; but only they added the half-moon in the mouth of the Dolphin, noting thereby that the new

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Seigniory which the Tyrant Mahumet endeavoured to hold in this worthy Province, was by the care and diligence of the valiant Alfonsus, and the vertue of the Inhabitants thereof taken from him:



The Countrey of

BARY,

The eighth Province of the Kingdom of

PLES.

He fertile and fruitfull Province of the Country of Bary, was in old time called Apulia Pucetia, of Pucetio the brother of Enotrie, and fon of Licaone, which with many followers departed from Greece 375 years before the Wars of Troy, and fetled themselves in this place, the which people were fometimes called Pucetii, and fometimes Pedicoli, and were the first men sent out of Greece to dwell elsewhere. Also the said people which inhabited

between the Territory of Taranto, Brindess, and the River Aufido, were named Etoli, of Etolia of Greece, the people whereof came into these places to inhabit, as certain Writers affirm, the Pediculi being droven from thence, remained there-What these Pediculi were, Strabe declares in his fixth book, and Pliny in the third; and fay that they were nine youths, and as many wenches which departed from Iliria, and here inhabited, from whom descended 13 people, and to the end they might dwell the more securely, built many Castles, and were called Pediculi, that is to say, boys or children. At this present it is called the Land of Barry, from the city of Barry, anciently called Japigia, and Baretum, the head of this Province, in the which city in a stately church wherein with great reverence is preferved

preserved the body of St. Nicholas, sometimes Bishop of Licia, from whom continually iffueth (as is faid) a certain liquor, called by the Citizens Manna, which is an admirable thing, and the Priests which have the keeping thereof use to bestow on those that come thicker, little viols of glass full of the said Manna. The said Church is served by a hundred beneficed Priests: The bounds of this Province was according to Strabo and Pliny, from the Territory of Taranto, and of the Brindesi, along unto the River Fortore, from thence by the Mount Gargane, and fertility of towards the Adriatick Sea, or rather Ionian (according to Ptolomy) even to the this country Lucani, and the Irpini, and the Sanniti, and so the said bounds have on the South of Bari. the Salentini, Lucani, and Irpini, on the North the coast of Ionian, and Adriatick, on the West the River Fortoro, the limit of the Caraceni, and Ferrentani, now called Abruzzo. The goodness and fertility of this Province is very great, for it yields Grain, Wine, Oyl, Barley, Beans, Fitches, Annis, Comin, Coriander, Saf-fron, and Bombace. There are great Woods of Almons and Olives, so bigg-bodied and fo high, that it feems that nature hath brought them forth as a wonder unto men. And to be brief, fo great is the difference of these Trees, from those which grow elsewhere, as is between the wild Olives and those which are planted, and also of the greatness of the bodies, and their admirable height, with the fashion of their boughs, whereupon the Ancients have said that they were dedicated to Minerva, and have also feigned that in these places was hanged Filida the Thesable of Nymph; and is no less plentifull of Oringes, Limons, and other the like fruitfull Fillida. Trees, as well for the benefit of living creatures, as for pleafure; besides there is excellent hunting, both for fowls, and also wild beafts. The Sea thereof hath great store of good fishes, the air is very chearfull and temperate, but the waters are otherwise, for they are gross and brackish. There are on the fide of the Sea Barletta. these Cities and Countrys following, Barletta, of later Latinists called Barolum, a worthy City, rich and full of people, built by the inhabiters of Canufio, but inlarged by the Emperor Frederick the second. In the midst of the Market-place of this noble City is a great Statue of Mettal of ten yards high of the Emperor Frederick, although the Barletani affirm that it is the Image of the Emp. Heraclio, nevertheless the first opinion is truest. There is also a very strong castle, which is The city Trans accounted one of the four that are so famous in Italy. Presently follows the fair, Don Ferrant city of Trany, named by Pliny, Trinium. built by Terreno the fon of Diomides Gonzaga. and repaired by the Emperor Trajan. Hard by is Molfetta, a city full of civility, Prince of which with the title of a Prince is possest by the Lord Don Ferrant Gonzaga, chief Molfetta. Justicer in the Kingdom. Nicolo, sirnamed of Giovenazzo, companion of St. venezzo com-Dominick, gave the name to this City, to whom was revealed the manner of con- panion of St. veying his bones, as is to be read in the book of the famous men of the Order of Dominick. Preachers. Walking along we come to Mola, Saint Vito, Polignano, St. Stefano, and Villanova. Farther within the land are these cities, Monopoli, built by the Monopoli. ruines of Egnatia, to which City hath grown great honour by Bartholomeo Sibilla of the Order of Preachers, an excellent Philosopher and Divine, and Camillo Querno, a fingular Poet who lived in the time of Pope Leo, Offuno, Ceglie, Conver-Sano, Gioia, Rotigliano, Altamura, Acquaviva, Cassano, Monorvino, Modugno, Terlizzi, Rutigliano, Quarato, Pulignano, and Biseglia, called in old time Vigile, !. a noble city and full of Traffick, wherein was found the bodies of St. Mauro Bishop of Sergio, and Pantaleone, martyred for the Christian faith, being revealed to Francesco del Balzo d' Andri, Lord of this city, who caused them to be put with great reverence in an honourable Sepulchre, from which rifeth (as they fay) con- The city Gratinually a precious liquor called Manna: After follows Bitetto, Ruvo, and Gra- vind, why i vina a great city, very fair and civil, the which with the title of a Duke is ancient-, was so called: ly possest by the worthy Family Orfina, Don Antonio Orfino is the present Duke, thereof, a young man, which is very likely to imitate the honourable steps of Duke Ferrant his father of worthy memory. And the faid Gravina was the Garner and Store-house of Puglia, for the inestimable quantity of corn which was gathered in the Territory thereof; and there is one notable thing which is there done every fummer by the Stork, whereby the country receiveth no fmall benefit by the destruction of Serpents which breed there too plentifully, which the Storks feed

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The History of the

The batel which the flork makes with the fer-

Bitonto.

Cornelio Muffo Bishop of Bitonto. Adri. Canosa.

The tarantole and their nature, see Alexander of Alexandria in the 2 lib. of thes. Geniale. cap.17 The quality and condition of the men of this Province.

The arms of this Province, and the fignification there-

upon; whereupon I will not conceal the manner observed by this bird in killing that venomous creature, as the people of the country report, and is at all times to The Stork hath a very long beak, bigg and tharp pointed, and making one of his wings to serve as a buckler, which is very great among the bigg quils thereof, thrusteth his beak in and out, being accompanied with a very long neck, so fiercely pricketh and gripeth his enemy, until he kill him, and afterward taking him in his mouth carrieth him to his nest, oftentimes slying within the view of the city. And it is to be noted that in this combat was never feen any flork killed by the serpent; whereupon the Dukes have alwaies observed by a penal Act to punish whomfoever killeth any flork, and therefore they live familiarly with them. The Arms of Gravina are certain ears of Corn, and bunches of Grapes to declare how much the Territory thereof aboundeth with these two sorts of fruits, that is to lay Corn and Wine, whereupon some think from thence it taketh its name. In this Province is Bisonto, so called as it were bonne corum, it is a rich and a populous city: the Territory thereof is very fertile, for fo much as it yields besides Wine, Oyle, and Corn, Almons, and Oringes, and Limons in great abundance. Julius Acquaviva Duke of Arriwas Marquis of Biconto. This country is famous by the means of Antonio the Divine, an excellent Preacher, and Mariano likewise a Divine of great name in his time. Cornelio Musso the Bishop doth also increase the honour of this city, an admirable and incomparable Preacher, whose Works are generally known. There is Andri the renowned and beautifull City, and likewife Canofa near ancient Canna, where Maherbal Captain of the horse said unto Hannibal, Vincere scis Annibal, sed victoria nei nescis, because he obtaining the victory of Canna, went not prefently to Rome, as he was advised. In this Province are bred a great multitude of venomous ferpents, called the Tarantole, which Latinifts call Phalangi, which are certain living creatures little differing from the likeness of a frog, which with often biting, so envenometh that the infection cannot be cured, but with mulick, danling, finging, and colours, and without these means they cannot live. The men of this Province are generally of great courage, and very forward in military affairs, but very frail, and unable to incounter adversity, whereof grew this proverb, That in the beginning of the battel they are more then men, but in the end less then women. They are for the most part of a swart complexion, and of a tall stature, in conversation courteous, and painfull in their affairs, they abstain marvelously from stealing, in taking parts, and in bargaing they are very honest, and seldom is any contention among them, the women are beautifull, loving, and compleat. Some have thought, because there is no Iron in this country, they had in old time little use of swords, but only a long staff pointed with a little iron, which served them to fight and defend themselves; but having the enemy in a streight, or a little distant, the footmen cast darts and other weapons, going to skirmish, they wore only one coat, they had their Targets painted with divers colours, and very few used any mail; but at this present it is otherwife; for there is not a boy that knows not how with good aim to discharge a peece, and almost every one is trained up in the practice of military affairs. Arms of this Province is per falter azur and argent, a crofier or Bishops staff or. These Arms as I think, signifie by the corners, the bounds thereof, which divide it from the other Provinces, and by the Bishops staff, should seem to declare the devotion of St. Nicholas, and so much the more we may believe it, in so much as the body of the faid Saint lieth in the principal City of this City.

ABRVZ



ABRUZZO

On this fide the ninth Province of the Kingdom

OF

NAPLES



PRUZZO is the coldest part of all the Kingdom, but the Province is very famous, for the puissance and glory of the ancient Sanniti, which are the Pentri, Amiternini, Precutini, Marci, Caraceni, Vestini, Marracini, and Irpini; although Pliny also addeth the Frentani, and Peligni. All these people descend of the Sannity, from the City of Sannio, called in old time Samnum; where the Sabines remained, being arived in these places, from whom the said Sannity

derive their original. Of what power and authority these people have been, would be a thing no less difficult then tedious to recite; insomuch as their Empire became so great, that they overan, sacking and spoyling even to Arden of the Latines, and also to Campania felix, whereby they held War in these countries the space of 80 years, oftentimes incountring the Romans with victory, and after divers fortunes both on the one and the other side, in the end they became so subject by the means of the Fabii and the Papirii, both the sathers and their sons, that they could never any more strive against them. The History is well known of the samous exploit at the gallows of Caudine, when under the Consussing of Veterrio and Posthumio, the Romans being there intrapped, were afterward inforced by Pontio Captain of the Sanniti, to pass dishonourable under the yoke, the which being indured by the Romans with a silent dissain, within awhile after was revenged with a notable overthrow given unto them under the most valiant Curfor L. Papirie, the which is discoursed at large by Titus Livius. At this present (as is else-

The Sanniti & their inhabi-

How long the war continued between the Sannites and the Romans.

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where declared) where is named the Gallows Candine, is called the freight of Arpaia, and where the Romans past under the yoke, is the yoke of St. Mary, and the Valley Candine is eight miles distant from Benevento. Strabo speaking of the Sannity, thus faith, Sannites postremo a Sylla deleti funt, quos cum cateris Italis bello fractis, solos arma retinentes, ac Romam oppugnantes, videret, alios in fuga cecidit, alios abjectis armis se dedentes ad quatuor millia in villa publica, que in Campo Martio est trucidavit, fractisque proscriptionibus, non ante destitit, quam universum Sannitium nomen deleverit, aut Italia fugarit. The Region of Sannio was more in length then in breadth, for it had on the North the Ferentani and Pugliesi, on the South the Campani and Lucany, on the West the Ausoni with Piligni, and on the East the same Lucani and Pugliesi. The worthiest people of all the Sanniti were the Pentri, Caraceni and Hirpini; from whom this country of Abruzzo derived its name, there are fundry opinions, for some say, they were called by the Latines Aprutium, because it is mountenous and full of wild hoggs. Others affirm that a part of Abruzzo being sometimee inhabited by the Precutini, time having corrupted the word, instead of Precutio, was called Aprutio. I name this Province Abruzzo, as it is by the Kings Court, and as at this present it is commonly called, changing the letter P. into B. The bounds of Abruzzo had on the East the River Fortore, Tronto on the Welt, on the North the Adriatick Sea, and on the South the Apennine Hils, and moreover also it had on the East the Plain Puglia, with the River Fortore, on the West part of the Sabines, Picentini, and Campani, with Latium, the Equicoli along the Apennine, as much on the one fide of the faid Hill, as is on the other. It now taketh its beginning from the mouth of the River Pefcara, and goeth along the shore of the Adriatick fea, even to the mouth of Fortore, where it ends with Capitanato, leaving by that Province the City of Teramo, and between the Land with Abruzzo on the other fide, and that branch of the River Pescara, which rising from the streight of Valata, passeth by the foot of the Apennine against the Land of Popoli, and near it entreth into the Valley called Itramanti; leaving all the country which hath the River on the right fide; and a little higder above the Marsi are the Apennine Hils, where the River Sangro springeth, which riseth from that obscure Valley of Barrea, which they call the Kings Valley, in the Plain near the castle of Sangro, which divides this Province from the county of Molife. This Province is partly plain, and partly mountainous, and hath great plenty of Rivers, and great and thick Woods, and the Territory thereof is very fertile, for it bringeth forth Wine, Grain, Oyle, Rice, Barley, and other Corn, and everywhere is gathered great abundance of excellent Saffron And although the air be somewhat cold, nevertheless the amenity of the country is fiveetned thereby with fo good a temper, and fuch plenty of fruits, and heards of cattel, and abundance of wild beafts, befides ravenous creatures, as wolves and Some think that the Frentani were the most valiant people of all Italy, but (as I think) they were much deceived, having not first well considered the words of Pliny, who describing the Region of the Frentani, faith it makes the fourth, which from the River Tiferno beginneth the fourth Region of the Frentani, fo that by these valiant people he meaneth the Frentani themselves, and the Marrucini, which came afterward, and the Peligni, and the Precutini; and who readeth the Roman Histories, may know that the squadrons of the Peligni were preferred before all the Latine Nations. The principal city of this Region is called at this present Civita di Chieti, named by Ptolomy Teatea, and of Pliny Theate, and also of Strabo, Theate, and was so called by Theata the mother of Achilles. Both these said Authors write, that this city was the chief and principal head of the Marucini, as likewife Silio affirms the fame, faying,

Peligni the most valiant people of all Italy. Civita di Chie. ti, the chief city of this Province. Pepin the fon of Charls the great, for what caule he ded: Chieti.

Marhucina simul Frentanis amula pubes, Corfini populos, magnumque Theate trahebat.

This city is situate upon a very high hill, distant from the Adriatick Sea no throved Civita more then seven miles, it was destroyed by Pepin the son of Charls the great, for taking part with the Longobards; but it was about two hundred years following re-

paired again, and became so pleasing to the Normans for the most pleasant situation thereof, that Gotfredo the brother of Ruberto Guiscardo, in the time of Pope Nicholas the second possessing this Province, made the said City the head of all the Country of Abruzzo, the Territory thereof is very excellent, and bringeth forth all necessary things, as well for profit as pleasure. beyond the River Sangro, among the Peligni'is the ancient City of Orton upon the Sea, being by Strabo called Oftonium, and of Cato, Ortonum; but Ptolomy nameth it Orton: And Strabo writeth that it was in old time called Petra Piratorum, because the Rovers and Pirats retired hither when they had robbed at the fea; in the which City is to be feen in a very stately Church, where with great reverence is preferved the body of St. Thomas the Apostle, with his ancient Tomb, in which Church appeareth alwaies upon the Steeple when any ship is in danger at sea, the miraculous light of St. Heramo, which the Ancients attributed to Cafter and Pollux, although Philosophers affirm that it naturally proceeds from the repercussion of the air through the winds and water, which feemeth very unlikely, because there is not so much as the leaf of a tree that moveth without the providence of God; how should this light cafually chance, the sea presently becoming calm, and the failers in safety, which in that perilous state called faithfully upon the name of God? Neither can it be by the means of any evil spirits, for never is shewed any deed of piety but by some celestial and divine means, and especially towards the faithfull. Not far distant from Ortona, is to be seen Ferentana, at this present corruptly called Francavika, because it was often possest by the French; this City was (according to Razamo) the head of the Frentani. From the River Sangro, or Sanguine, called in old time Saro, four miles distant; and as far from the sea is Lanciano, a noble City, called by Pliny, Anxium, and of Ptolomy, Anxanum: Here at two several times in the year, that is to say in the month of May and August, do Merchants assemble almost from all parts of Europe, Asia, and from other parts, where is a principal Mart or Fair very famous through all the world: on the right hand of Lanciane, at the foot of the Hill is Maiella and Palumbaro; and on the right hand of the River Sangro, near the Sea, is the Monastery of St. John, where sometimes was the famous Temple of Venu; and above are these Countries, Fosfaceca, and the Fort of St. John; and a little higher on the fide of Sangro are feen the great ruines of the City of Bica, which the countrypeople call Seea; on the right hand cometh the River Aventino, and joyneth with Sangro, and near the foot of Civitella and Lama, and on the right Maiella are these Countries, hand of the River Aventino is Palena, the word being corrupted in place of Peligno, near the which appears the ruines of the ancient City sometimes the chief and head of the Piligni, called Superequani. This Country is ennobled with the dignity of a Count, the Lord whereof is Matteo of Capoa, Prince of Conca, a very rich Lord, and a great lover of Learning.

But returning behind Lanciano, going along the shore of the sea, we come to the mouth of the River Foro, which riseth from the Mount Maiella, where it entreth into the Sea, near the which is the Castle Tollo, and on the left side thereof near unto it is Miglionico; and a little higher is Fara, and before it is Rapino, and near to Maiella is Penna. After the mouth of the River Foro, is to be seen on the sea the mouth of the River Lento, which also riseth from Maiella: On whose right side (but yet very near) distant from the Sea but sive miles, appears Villamania, above the which (nevertheless under Maiella) is the Castle Petrono, near to the which is the Fort of Montipiano, and above the sountain from whence the River Lento springeth, is Castel Menale. And somewhat lower upon the Mediterrane is Bucchianico, a civil Country, honoured with the dignity of a Marquisat, the Territory whereof is very fertile, and hath great plenty of Olives; going a little farther we come to the noble and fair City of Solmona, by Strabo called Sulmo, and likewise Prolomy and Cato so name it; the said City was built by Solemo of Frigia the companion of £neas. That eloquent Poet Ovid Nasone, was here born,

as he witnesseth in the 4 book of de Tristibus, in his tenth Elegy,

Sulmo mihi patria est gelidis uberimus undis, Milia qui novies distat ab urbe decem.

Gotfredo the the Norman made Civita di Chieti the principal city of Abruzzo. The body of St. Thomas the Apostle. The light of which appeareth to failers when they are in great danger. The city Ferentana, now

The river Foron.
Tollo.
Miglionice
Fara
Rapino
Penna
The river Lento
Villamaina
Petrono
The fort of
Montepiano
Caftel Menale
Bucchianiche
The city Sulmona, the natural place of
the Poet Ovid.

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And the Poet Martial in the first book of his Epigrams declares the same, saying,

Mantua Virgilia gandet, verona Catullo, Peligna gentis gloria dicar ego.

The River Aterno, now called Pescara.

The ftony oyl which rifeth in the territory of Cantalupo Caramanico. Cufano. The mines of pitch which are in Manu; pelli. The nature & condition of the people of this Province. The arms of this Province, and what they fignific.

This City hath the dignity of a Principality, the Lord thereof is Don Horatio of Noia, a most generous Knight. Departing from Sulmona we come to the River Aterno, now called Pescara, from the City of Pescara, which is very near, built by the ancient City of Aterno, from whence the River hath its name. The said City is ennobled with the dignity of a Marquisat, possess by the Family Davolo. Going a little farther towards the Mediterrane, is the little Castle of Cantalupo, fituated at the foot of a Hill, under the which most miraculously doth flow a liquor called the stony oyle, the which is very carefully gathered for the vertue and medicinable operation. Afterward appears Caramanico, a noble Country, the Territory whereof is very sertile; and a little beneath is to be seen Cusano, in whose higher parts the River Librata endeth in Pescara, in old time called Albula, into the which runneth two little Rivers, which also descend from Maiella, in the midst whereof is the Country of Lietto Manupello, in whose Territory is a Mine of Pitch, which was found the year 1577. And it is in the manner of Tarr.

Being now come to an end of this Province, it remains that I declare somewhat of the Inhabitants. The people of this Country are very tall and strong, and in countenance not much unlike the French Nation; in bargaining with strangers they are simple and courteous, full of courage, and much affected to the profession of Arms, wherein they grow to great perfection; they are not very costly in their apparel, but much given to hunting, they are also well inclined to Learning, and apply themselves much to the study of the Law, and Phisick. The Arms belonging to this Province, is or. a wild Boars head couped in pale on bas, a yoke in chief gu. noting as I think thereby, the great abundance of wild Hoggs that are therein, and with this, that memorable exploit that chanced between these people and the Romans, as it is before recited; moreover it may be said, that these two charges should signific the same service, placing the head of the Boar as a fierce and cruel beast, for the arrogancy of the Romans put under the yoke. But I refer my self to better judgment.

ABRUZ.



ABRUZZO

On the other fide the tenth Province of the Kingdom

APLES.



He worthy and renowned Alfonsus of Aragon, the first of this name, King of Naples, willing to take away the continual strife which fell out among the Collecters of the Impost and Custom of Abrazzo, divided the said Province into two parts, and so that which is included in Aterno, and the Hils of Marsi, is called Abrazzo ulteriore, The limits of which I am now to handle. This part contained the Abruzzo on the other fide.

Marrucini, Piligni, and Ferentani, and part of the Sanni-

Abruzzo is now divided from Campania of Rome between the Region of the Equicoli, and a little River of obscure name, having on the one side certain Vaults and Caves, and on the other a high Hill. It is divided from the Province of Abruzzo on this fide by a branch of the River Pefeara, running from the foot of the Apennine above Raiano, and directly against Popoli endeth its course: and a fittle higher by the Apennine Hils, near the head of the River Sangro, between Pesco and Sarli, and Gioia, and above the Lake Fucino, in the utmost parts of the Marsi. By the same Hils which lie towards the South it is also divided from the Country of Lavoro, by the River Garigliano, even at the spring which rifeth by the Valley of Orvito under the Fountain, near to Balzorano, cometh Abruz-20 on this side to joyn with the Territory of Sora. And these places end not only with the Marsi, the Marrucini, the Peligni, the Ferentani, the Vestini, the Sanniti, and the Preguntini of Abruzzo, but also with the Territory of Naples.

This Countrey is both in men and situation very strong, it hath of this Progreat plenty of Corn, heards of Cattel and Wine, it hath many Rivers, vince. and an excellent air, there is great variety both for hunting and fowling, there are

also Bears, and great store of Wolves.

The fertility

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But now coming to describe in particular the Rivers, and the Cities which are in this Province, I will begin from the shore where is a Castle called Montepagano;

and going along twelve miles upon the Sea-fide, is to be feen the River Viciola, which springeth from the Apennine near the Mount Corvo, and running along, Montepagano. ciola. dino. Teramo. Campio_ Biligno. Ragnano. Muiro. Locarifto. Guaruia di Vomano. Cajtebuecchio. Tranjmondo. Саниапо. Forcella. Malano. Rapino. Diontorio. Compotofie. Poggio. Motoia. Monteverde. Montegualco. binba. Porta d'Adria. Silva. Hadria, new called Atri, peror Adrian was born. From whence the Adriatick Sea had its name. Celino. Schlarano. Civita St. An. gelo. Alece. lino. Porto St. Ange-Caffilento.

Pignano.

Serra.

na.

entreth into the River Tordine, by Pling called Juvaniso, which also floweth from The tiver Tor- the Apennine, near to the foot of the faid Hill Corvo. Among the faid Rivers appears Teramo, a City full of civility, the Bishop thereof is ennobled with many Titles of dignity, and the Lord is called a Duke. The faid City is the head of all this Country, named by Pliny and Ptolomy, Interamnia, the which name it had because it is situated among the Rivers, for a little above it runneth into Tordino, a swift stream called Fiumicello, near the which are three Countries so near , that they are all called by one only name Campio. Above the Fountain of the River Vicola, are these Castles, Bisigno and Rugnano, from the River Tordino to the River Vomano, by the sea-side are only six miles, and between the one and the other are many Countries and Castles, some in the midst, and others nearer to the one then the other, because the Rivers in their courses make many turnings. It were requifite to declare with what order all thefe are placed from the head to the feet, and first is Murro, Locaristo, Guardia di Vomano, the old Castle, Transmondo, Cautiano, Forcella, Miano, Rapino, Colle Vecchio, Fornarolo, Montorio, Poggio, Umbreco, and Roffeo: and where Vomano springeth from the Apennine, are many Villages well inhabited, as Comporofto, and Poggio, which is a Castle, and Massione on the left hand of Vomano; and within the Country are fituated these Castles, Motola, Monteverde, and Montegualco; and here endeth (as Pliny saith) The liver Pi- the Precutini. And following the same course, we come to speak of the Marrucini, which Livy faith, caused themselves voluntarily to be enrolled among the Souldiers that went with Scipio into Africa. Now then after the River Vomano, comes another River called Piomba, where is another Castle which is called Porto a' Adria; and a little higher is a Country called Silva; five miles within the Land, where the Em. and almost in the midk between the said two Rivers, upon a high Hill is the City of Arri, called in old time Hadria, which was a Colony of the Romans. Here was born (as Celio the Spartan writeth) the Roman Emperor Adrian. P. Vittore believeth that the Adriatick Sea had its name from this City, the which also Sefto Aurelio affirms in his book of Cefars. Above Atri, or Hadria, upon the right hand of the River Piomba, is the Castle of Celino, and above where this River fpringeth, is the Country of Schiarano, on the left fide of Piemba, two miles within the Land, is Civita S. Angelo, which Pliny and Ptolomy names Angolo; above the faid Country, near the River, is the little Country of Ilece. From Piomba, three miles from the Sea, is another River called Salino; on the right hand where-The river Sa- of on the shore is a Castle called Porto S. Angelo, and a little above within the Country entreth into Salino another River called Sino, which floweth from the Apennine, at the foot of the Hill Corvo, on whose right side are eight Countries The river Sino. and Castles, the which shall be named the one after the other, Cassilento, Montesicco, Pignano, Bisento, Corvignano, Serra, and Valviano; and a little below the mouth of the River Sino, doth alforun into Salino another River called Tavo, which rifeth near Corvo in the Apennine. In the midft of these Rivers, five miles The river Tadistant from the Sea, is Civita di Penna, an excellent Country, and very famous in Civita di Pen- old time, Pliny calleth this City Pinna, and placeth it among the Vestini. this City was the most valiant young man Pluton, of whom Valerius Maximus maketh mention; but much more it is honoured for bringing forth that famous Lawyer, called Luca of Penna, who learnedly writ upon the three books of the l'alerim Maxi. Code, wherein appears his great knowledg both in Divinity and the Law, and parnus de pietate ticularly of the constitutions in the municipial Laws and customs of this Kingerga parentes. dom, as he sheweth to be very judicious and skilfull in divers places, and especi-Luca de Penna. ally in Law-Causes, de senten. advers. fiscum latis retrattandis lib, 12. In the Rubrick C. de Magistris sacr. scriniorum lib. 12. where he teacheth the Office of a principal Secretary of the Kingdom. And in the l. a palatinis, C. de privilegiis corum qui in sacro palatio militant, where very diffusedly he disputeth of one of the prin ipal constitutions of the Kingdom, alleadging Andrea of Isernia, Prince of

the Feudists. All this I thought good to declare, what a worthy man bath been of this City, although otherwise modern writers have fally christned him for a Frenchman, defrauding his Country, where at this present in the Hall of the publick Palace is to be feen his ancient Picture, with the late named young Pluton, and Laureto. besides yet standeth bis house where he dwelt. Afterward not much distant from The his Corvithe River Tavo, appears above the Hils the pleasant country of Laureto, and the The river A-Hill Corvino. Then cometh near upon the shore the mouth of the river Aterno, tento, now now called Pefcara, which is one of the principal rivers of the country; and called Pefcara. right hand on the fide of the Apennine called Nuria, on whose right fide are Mon-Montesilvani. tesilvano, Spotorio, Moscufo, Pianello, and Capogatto, all Castles; and under the Micufo. fountain of the said river is the noble Monastery of Casanova, of the Order of Pianello. Cistello, which is not only beautified with sumptuous buildings, but with great Rosans. Above Nuria on the right hand of Pescara, are Rossano, Alendo Petranico, Alendo. the Towers of Amonello, and a little above is Caftiglione. And coming down Castiglione. from thence we incounter a river called Capod acqua, who hath a very great Offens. fpring, and near the fountain is Offena, and on the left hand is Buffo, between the which two Castles, but two miles distant is Capistrano, the natural place of the holy John Capistrano of the Order of the Minors of St. Francis, who in his life did many miracles. Above Capiftrano within the Land is Carapello, and at the ascent of the Hils near to the river Pescara, is Vetorito, and Raiano; and going but Caragello. a few miles higher upon the ridg of a Hill is to be feen the suinated City of Amiter. Vettorito. no, by Strabo named Amiternum, whole magnificent buildings both of the Theatre, and certain great Churches; and mighty Towers declare what greatness it was in old time, and Livy writeth that Spurio Cornelio Carvilio the Conful, took Amiterno, and there were cut in pieces 2800 Citizens, and 4280 made prisoners, and notwithstanding the same Livy addeth, that L. Scipio going into Africa, they voluntarily offered themselves to go with him in that action with the Umbri, Nor- Livy lib. 10. cini, and the Reatini; Amiterno is called by Virgil, full of Towers. There are to be feen among the ruines of the faid City, graven in Marble, the triumph of the Sannites, when they caused the Roman Army to pass under the yoke at the Gallows of Candine, and the Sepulchre of the daughter of Druso, and near to Virgil, lib.7. the Theatre is the Temple of Sarara the founder thereof. This City had among other famous Citizens Caio Crispo Salustio, Proconsul for Cefar in Africa, and Crispo Salustio. the first writer of the Roman History, and the Bishop Vertorino, who died for the faith of Christ, as Prolomy and Lippomano faith, in the Empire of Nerva, whose name remaineth in a Castle built among the stones of those ancient ruines, where are his bones and 83 Martyrs; by whom the faid City was destroyed I cannot yet understand.

Going from hence two miles is Civita Tomasa, a little Castle, in whose circuit are to be feen many ruines of ancient buildings, with many inscriptions, which Foruli. apparently shews that here was the ancient City of Foruli, celebrated by Virgil in his feventh book of Eneid. and of Silio Italico in his eight book, and Strabo ma-keth also mention thereof, and placeth it among the Sabines. And following that way about three miles there are to be seen great foundations of square stones, which the country-people call Furconio, whereupon it is not to be doubted that there flood the City of Furconio, the which was not fo ancient nor populous, nor Furconio, fo rich as Amiterno, but of greater dignity and honour in the time of the Christians, for in all the Councels for the space of 800 years following, which had been in Rome or any other place of Italy, we read the Bishop of Forcenio. Here was thrown down from a high Tower, that young and holy man Massimo, whose miracles moved Pope John the 16. and the Emperor Otho to visit his reliques, giving to the Bishoprick twenty thousand crows yearly, of the which it is almost wholly deprived, and by Alexander the fourth bestowed upon the City Aguila. In this place is the Furnals wherein Ginsta, a most holy Virgin, was condemned to be burnt, but by the providence of God was delivered by an Angel, and inclosed in the Mount Offido, which is now called Bazzarano. The faid City was destroy- The hil Office. ed by the Longobards, the people whereof being dispersed, were united with the

Civita Tomaffa.

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The City Aquila.

Robert Guifcard the Norman created Duke of Puglia and Calauria. 1060.

Amiternini, Abienfi, and the people Duronii, which likewife fled the wrath and fury of the Longobards; and fo under the conduct of an Amiternin their Captain called Aquila, they built in a pleasant place upon the ridge of a plain and low Hill, a City called by the name of their Captain, Aquila; which in process of time increafing with people, was beautified, and afterward inlarged by the Emperour Frederick the second King of Naples, to the greatness which now it seems, a City truly very worthy famous and rich, and the head of this Province. Here Pope Nicolas the fecond, being much molefted by the Roman Barons, came to the Parliament with Robert Guiscard the Norman, who restoring Benevento, and all that which he held of the Church, was by the said Pope created Duke of Puglia and Calauria; the which (as we have also declared in the lives of the Kings of Naples) was in the year 1060. The said Citie is in compasse four miles, and without the walls it hath a very pleasant vally of excellent pasture, compassed with trees, and watred with crystalline and fresh Springs, besides the profit which proceeds from the river Aterno, which dividing it with a pleasing current, yeelds also a great commodity by the Mills. The length of this plain is not above four and twenty miles, and three in breadth; but every where fruitfull. It hath great abundance of all forts of wood, and plenty of corn, wine, oyl, and every other thing which ferveth for the use of living creatures: their Orchards are fuch as neither through cold, or the heat of Summer they ever fail in yeilding their fruits. Whereupon Martial faith,

Nos Amiternus ager, felicibus educat Bortis.

The number of the Churches of Aquila.

The wares and Merchandise wherein this Citie most abounds, are very fine flax, saffron, filk, cloth, wooll, great plenty both of great and small cattell, that it serves the most part of Italy with flesh: the horses are excellent coursers and very swift. There are in this City an hundred and eleven Churches all richly beneficed; and besides, they have many Reliques of Saints, among the which are the four Protectors of the Citie, carefully and richly kept, and faithfully worthipped. And within a Coffin of filver, of the value of 1800 crowns, is to be feen the body of St. Rernardino Senesis of the order of the Minors of St. Francis, the first reformer of the regular life of that religion. And in the Church of Collemaggio are to be feen the bones of St. Pietro of Marrone, called Celestino the fifth. The other two Protectors, that is to fay, St. Massimo in Duomo, and St. Equitio in St. Lorenzo, and every one of these had a statue or Image from the middle upward, of their naturall bigenffe of pure filver. Moreover, there is besides the said Churches twelve magnificent and stately Monasteries of religious Nuns.

The nature' and manner of the Aquitani.

This Citie is much commended for the Conferves and Preferves that are there made: The Citizens thereof for the most part, exercise merchandize, and making of cloth, and in every thing shew prompt and ready wit : In Arms they are fierce and cruell, and very coffly and magnificent in civil matters; they are courteous, & in their apparell and conversation very civill. The Lady Margarite of Austria, the naturall daughter of the Emperour Charls the fifth, governed this Citie many years, the Citizens for the benefit they received by her, made her a stately palace in length 256 hands breadth, and in breadth an hundred and fixty, with an hundred windows round about, a very costly building. But it is not fit that I should omit the remembrance of the strong & wel fortified Castle which is in the said Citie; for to them that know it, it feems one of the goodlieft Forts in all Italy. This Citieby the tolling of a Bell is able to arm 15000. men. It hath a great county, rich and much exercised in Arms, the situation is for the most part mountainous and strong. Pontano speaking of this Citie, Pontano de bello thus faith : - Auctus post civibus, atq; opibus prolatis etiam confinibus, facta est Aquila urbs quidem ipsa civibus, auctoritate, & opibus clara, regionisque totius caput. And in another place speaking thereof, saith the like words; Nam & populus ipse, quam quam lanificio deditus, ac texture, maxime tamen bellicosus est, sinitimisq; undique formidini,nec minus regibus qui Neapoli imperant. And John Albino in his 5. book de Bello

intestino, Alphonsi 2. Aragonei Ducis Calabria, declaring the riches and great power thereof, thus writeth, Reges praterea urbes, caterofq; primores, per tot annos tributo exaustos, veteri quodam odio in regem, Apostolica sedis signa intrepide secumos, populis

Neapolitano.

infuper

insuper quotidianis injuriis supra modum lacessitis invisos, rerum omnium egenos, undiq; bello cintos, brevi regno ejici posse prasertim, quod ditissima, ac populosissima urbs Aquila, totius regionis caput, Apostolica sedis Imperium datis obsidibus subire deposeit, cujus urbie defectionem ad Aragonei nominis internecionem satis esse putaret, &c.

Aquila was made (as we have faid) a Bishops Seat by Pope Alexander the fourth, in the year of our Lord 1257. the which Bishop, besides many other pre-rogatives which he hath, acknowledgeth not any other Metropolitan, or any other superior, except the Bishop of Rome. Bafilio Pignatell, a Neopolitan Gentleman, is now Bishop of this City, a most carefull and vigilant Prelat, and of great

fincerity of life.

There are in this City many noble Families, which are these following, Angifili del Cardinale Antonelli, Alfieri, Angelini, Baroni, Baroncelli, Branconii, Bucci- The noble faarellis, Camponeschi, Caselli, Carli, called Cardicchi, Caprucci, Castiglioni, Colan- milies in tonii, Crispo, Dragonetti, Emiliani, Eugenio de Matteu, Emiliani, Franchi, Gi- Aquila. gli, Lucentini, Piccolomini, Legistis, Lepidi, Lepori, Maneri, Mariani, Mattucci, Micheletti, Nardi, Oliva, Orsegli, Pasquali, Porcinarii, Prati, Pica, Paoli, Perelli, Rustici, Rosis, Rivera, Simeoni, Ugolini, Salvati, Trentacinque, Valla, Vetusti, Vinio, Zechieri.

The Families extinguished are these following, Bonaginiti, Findazi, Roiani, Pretatti, Camponeschi, Gagliossi, Mozzapiedi, Todini, Miraluce, Cocci, and Orse gli. There are besides many other honourable Families of strangers, indued with all true nobility, which being more then we purposed to speak, we will at

this time omit.

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The faid City hath brought forth many excellent men, and famous as well in Arms as in Learning, as Anfalda of Aquila, General of the Army of William the evil, King of Naples and Sicilia, Antonuccio Camponesco, General of King Ladislao, and Captain of the Venetians, and was afterward by Pope Engenio the fourth, created General of the holy Church, Minicuccio Ugolino, Captain of King Alfonsus of Aragon, Guelfallione Fonticulano, was General of the Perufini, against Braccio, and took in battel Nicolo Piccinino, and to his great honour defended Padova from the fury of the Venetians; Geronimo Gaglioffa was a Colonel of Charls the eight King of France, and Master of the Camp of King Lewis the twelfth in the Conquest of the Kingdom of Naples; Francesco Rustico was Captain of the Crossbow-horsmen of King Ferdinando the second. In Learning there have been very famous men, as Pietro, called Scotello of Aquila, a religious Frier of the Order of St. Francis, which learnedly writ upon the four books of the Master of Sentences. John Aquilano, a Frier also of the Order of Saint Francis, a famous Preacher of his time; he composed a book which he entituled, Vitiorum lima. Francesco Vivio, a most famous Lawyer, who now liveth, and hath lately publisht the Forest of divers opinions, and hath done many things belides, and of the decilions of the Kingdom, of the Audience of the Country of Bary, where he was the Kings Auditor, whose works are very profitable to the professors of the Law. Gievanni Crispo, called de Monte, writ three books of Law, one de Gradibus, the other de Hared, qui ab intest. de. and the last de attionibus. Gioseppo Rustici, a Do for of great account, which is now a Counceller of the great Duke of Tuscane, hath written and published a Treatife, An, & quando libers in conditione positi vocentur, and very shortly he is to publish another discourse. De utraque conditione si fine liberis decesserit, ad L. cum avus, F. de cond & demonst. Jacopo Carli, a learned Doctor, hath written in Law a book entituled, Gemmatus Pavo in quo juru canonici, & civilis materie tanguntur. Alexander Trentacinque, a most noble and renowned Doctor of Law, writ de Substitutionibus, with other subtile and witty advisements. John Aguilano, a famous Phisician, writ a discourse de sanguinis missione in pluritide. Bernardino Cerillo writ the Annals of the City of Agnila, his natural Country, and the History of his time. Serifino Aquilano was the mirror of his time for Poetry, whose Works are well known, over whose Sepulchre Aretino caused these Verses to be ingraven,

Qui giace, Serafin. Partirti bor puci, Sold haver visto il Sasso, che lo serra A Jai sei debitore a gli occhi tuoi.

Here

Here lieth Serafin depart in peace, Enough thou art indebted to thy eyes To have seen the stone under which he lies.!

Schastian Aquilano, a Phiscian, hath published a discourse de Morbo Gallico, and another de sebre sanguinis. Cesar Campana, which now abideth at Vicenza, hath writ with an eloquent stile in the vulgar tongue the History of the World. John Angelo Consecelli hath published a discourse de dissernitis sebrium, and another de Sanguinis missione. Blasto Pico a Phiscian hath writ the contemplative Grammer. Angelo Fonticulano, a worthy Historian, writ very eloquently in the Latin tongue the Wars of Braccio of Montone with the Aquilani.

There remain many other nobleand learned men, which have much ennobled this City, as I have understood; but because I have no true information thereof,

I think it not amiss to omit them.

The Territory of this City brings forth besides other things, great abundance of Saffron, which as the Aquilani themselves affirm, there is made thereof every year more then coood crowns. Above Aquila in the Apennine under the River of Pescara, is Monte Reale, called in old time Monte Pireo, but inlarged and beautified by King Charls the fecond of Angio, abandoning the first name, it is a city very fair civil, and rich, compassed round about with a very strong Wal; here with great reverence lieth in the church of St. Mary of Piano, the body of Saint Deminick, of whom the Chronicle of St. Francis maketh mention; and in the church of St. Augustine is to be seen the body of St. Andrew, which in token of his holy life it pleafeth God (as they fay) to shew many miracles. There now liveth with much honour to this country, Pertio, Pompeo, and John Circii, all three Doctors of Law, and great learned men, of whom there is much commendation by Vivio in the Forest of common opinions. The Territory of this country is very fertile, for the spacious vallies and pleasant hils yield grain, wine, fitches, beans, flax, hemp, and other fruits. A little distant from the said country is the River Pescara, and at the mouth thereof on the lest side is the city called Pescara, named by Pliny and Protony, Acerno, a most ancient city, which they also so called the said River, which according to the common opinion was held the swiftest and coldest of all the Rivers in Italy. The faid country is honoured with the dignity of a Marquisat subject to the house of Avolo.

Somewhat higher in Pefcara runs another River called Alba, and into Alba cometh two little streams, which flow from the Mount Maiella, between the which is Manopello; and a little higher on the side of Maiella is the Fort of Molife, and underneath is Cosano, and upon the bank of Pescara is Torre, a little country; and on the side of the River Pescara is Lucolo, a populous country; and not very far is Caramanico, a very good country, and hard by lieth Cantalupo, in whose Territory riseth under a Hill, a quick spring of Petronical Oyl. Near the bank of Pescara is the country of Tocco, which hath an excellent Territory, where is made the best Oyl in all Abrazzo, and the purest Wine; and sour mile off Popoli. a most noble and populous country which hath the title of a Dukedom, it is very strong every way, partly by the Rivers which cannot be past as a plash of water, and also by the Forts which guard it as a Wall. And going certain miles we come to Tagliacozzo; a country well inhabited, and very rich; but not very ancient, it hath the title of a Dukedom, governed by the Family Colonna

But we are now come to the country of the Marsi, destroyed long since by Hannibal, with all the other people round about; in this country was a city called Valeria, the natural country of Pope Boniface the fourth, who obtained of the Emperor Phocas the Temple Pantheon in Rome, dedicated to all the gods of the Geniles, which he dedicated to all the Saints. This city in the time of the Longobards, had the name of Marsi changed into Valeria; Pliny saith that Marsi was a city from whence all the country took its name. These people were also called Marruvii of Virgil, when in his seventh book he saith,

Monte Reale.

The river Pefcare.
Pefcara, called in old time A.

The river Alba. Man-pello. The toot of Malife. Torre.

Lucolo.

Caramanico.
Cantalupo.
Tr. coPopoii
Tagliacozzo.
Tre Murii
Biniface, the 4
Pope.
When the
name of the
Mirii were
chinged.
The Marravii.

Quin, & Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos

Virgil lib. 7.

The which words Servio declaring, faith, that they were the people Maruvii, which inhabited neer the Lake Fucino, as it were Inhabiters about the Sea, fo called for the greatness of the Lakes which were in those dayes, although others affirm it was so named by Marro their King, the companion of Marsia. And the said Servio faith, that Medea which followed fafon, came at length into Italy, and taught certain people which inhabited neer the Lake Fucino, the way to charm Snakes and Serpents with words, and likewise shewed the remedies against the venom of these creatures, whereupon it was by these called Meden Angitia as if it vexed and afflicted The Agnitii. the Serpents with their charms : the which people were also named Agnitii, of which Virgil in his feventh book thus faith,

Et Marsis quasita in montibus herba, Te nemus Angnitia, vitrea te Fucinus unda.

Virgi lib.7.

Pliny faith, that in his time this generation of Marsi also continued, descended (as he supposed) from the son of Cerces and therefore had this vertue against Serpents. Guilio Capitolino writeth, that the Emperour Heliogabolus gathered a great company of Serpents with the incantations of the Marfi, the which he caused on the sudden to be thrown in the place where the people affembled, to see their publique sports; whereupon many being bitten, fled with great terror. Neither is it to be held as a fable which is written of these Incantations, because the Prophet David singing his Psalms, makes a similitude of the deaf Adder which stoppeth his ears to avoid inchantments. And St. Augustine expounding it faith, That that similitude was meant of the Marfo, which maketh his charm to draw the Adder out of his dark obscure hole into the perfect light; and the serpent which loveth darknesse to avoid the found of the charm, which he knoweth will inforce him, layeth one of his ears to the ground, because he would not hear; and the other he covereth with his tail. Livy writing the wars of Italy beginneth from the Marsi, calling it Livy lib.2. Marsica, and among the people that rebelled against the Romans, here he nameth the Marruci, and the Marsi, and in another place saith, that the Marsi being overcome by L. Murena, and Cecilio Pina, desired peace of Silla. In the which war M. T. Cicero as M. T. Cicero, being a follower and fighting therein, grew into so great a milike of bandoned the Romans cruelty, that he utterly abandoned his military profession, and wholly wars, and apimployed his time to the study of learning: Whereupon it so fell out, that Rome plied himself had yet a wit comparable to the greatnesse thereof. Silio Italico speaking of the to the study Marsi, thus faith,

of learning,

· Marsorum novit terra gens nota per omnes Et bellare manu, & chelydris cantare saporem Vipereumque herbis hebetare, & carmine dentem. Æata prolem; Angitiam mala gramina primam. Monstravissa ferunt, tactuque domare venena. Et lunam excussisse polo, stridoribus amnes Frenantem, acsylvis montes undasse vocatis, Sed populis nomen posuit metuentior bospes, Quum fugeret Phrygios trans aquora Martiarenos, Migdoniam Phochi superatus pectine loton Marruvium veteris celebratum nomine Marri Urbibus est ille caput interiorque per udos Alba sedet campos, pomisque rependit aristas Catera in obscuro fama, & sine nomine vulgi, Sed numero castella valent, & milite forti.

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The lake Fuci_ no, now called

The water Martia brought to Rome.

The city Archippa drowned in the lake Celano.

Pliny lib.2. Vibio Sequeffre. Paserno. Tranfaced. Giviano. Celano.

Now ten miles distant from Tagriacozzo is the fishy Lake of Celano, or rather of Alba, or of Mars, named by Strabo the Lake Fucinus, and likewise of other writers, the which for the length rhereof feemeth as a Sea , being thirty miles in compass; and hath in it great plenty of fish, and excellent fowling for Mallards, Wygens, wild Geefe, Swans, and Moor-hens. There is in this Lake a fish (according to Pling) which bath eight pair of fins, all other fishes besides having but four. The water of this Lake was brought to Rome by Martin being Edile; whereupon by his name it was called the water Martia, which was reputed the best water of all the conduits in Rome. Gallano a grave writer reherseth, that in the faid Lake was drowned Archippa, a very goodly city, which was builded by Marsia King of the Lidi, And Smetonine writeth that the Emperor Clan. disse maintained eleven years continually 30000 men to damm up the faid Lake. There entreth into the faid Lake the River Giovenco; and runneth upon the water, to be discerned in such manner, that as it cometh in running upon it, so it returns without mingling it felf therewith, as Pling teffifieth, and Vibio Sequefre, by whom it is named Pitornius, thus faith, Pitornius fluvius, per medium lacum Fu-cinum Marsorum it a decurrit, ut aqua ejus non misceat stagno. Round about it are these castles, Paterno, Transaco, S. Apetito, Giaiano, Avezzano, S. Jona, Magliano, Celano is under the title of a Count very rich, and a populous country, and the bounds of the country of the Latines. There was of this country (as is read in the book of the conformity of St. Frances in the rubrick de Provincia Penneafi) St. Thomas which writ the first legend of St. Frances, and composed the fequence of the dead, which was fung in the Mass, that is,

Dies ira, dies illa Solvet fectum in favilla, &:

ed Celano.

The city Alba.

Livy lib. 10. Cefa.

This city was destroyed by the Footmen of the Emperor Frederick the second Wherfore the King of Naples, because the citizens thereof were confederate with Otho Duke of Emperor Fre. Saxony, yet it continued not long but the faid citizens newly repaired it. Three derick destroy- miles distant from the Lake upon a high hill towards the Apennine, appears the ancient ruines of the city of Alba of Mars, which was made a colony of the Romans at the same time with Sora, whither were brought six hundred inhabitants: L. Genutio, and Servilio Cornelio being Confuls, as Livy declareth. was one of the twelve colonies that refused to aid the Romans in the time of Hannibal. This city was accounted by Pliny in the fourth Region, wherefore Silio maketh mention in the eight after this manner.

Alba sedet campos, pomisque rependit aristas.

Pietro Marfo. The river Ca. flellano. The river Trento. Ascolo.

by Queen Jone

From Alba four miles diftant at the foot of the hils is Cefa, a little caftle, the natural place of Pietro Marso, a man very learned, as his works do well testifie, and especially his commentaries made upon Silio Italico. And going up certain miles into the region of the Pregutini is the river Cafellano, which descendeth from a valley of the Apennine, named the valley Caftellana, and runneth for a little space towards Ascolo, and after a while endeth in Tronto, which compasseth the faid city on the other fide. Strabo, Pliny and Prolomy, placeth the city of A/colo in Picene, but to me it feemeth better to account the faid city in this prefent Province of Abruzzo on the other fide, not only because it is on this fide Tronto, but Ascolo reftored also for that in former time it was under the jurisdiction of the Kings of Waples , to the church but Queen Jone the second restored it to the church. The faid city is situate upon the second. a very strong place, fortisted with a good wall, and compassed with high hils; it Bestusio Barro, aboundeth with all things necessary for the sustenance of living creatures. Beta famous Ora- tutio Barro, a most eloquent Orator was born in Ascole, to whom Gicero gave the honour of the victory above all the Poets of that age, as it appears in Bruto, and Ventidio Baffo the victorious Captain of the Romans, which went with an Army against the Parthians, of whom were written these words, but too nipping, Now he is made a Conful, which lately was a Mule-keeper (forafmuch as before he had

the command of Mules, of whom the Satyrical Giovenal faith in the leventh Sa-

men of Africa

Si fortuna volet, fies de Rhetore Consul, Si volet hac eadem, fies de Confule Rhetor. Ventidius, quid enim, qued Tullitu ? an ar atiudque Sydus, & occulti mir anda potentia fati.

Afcolo had also Pope Nicholas the fourth, a learned, wife, and a vertuous man, as Pope Ni-Petrarck and Platina among the Pontifical Bishops declares; although Biondo cholas the 4. faith he was the third; likewise Cecco de Ascolo was a Citizen thereof, an Astro. nomer, a great Philosopher, and a famous Negromancer. And Enoc, an eloquent Orator indued with the Greek and Latine tongues, through whose diligence were found out Marco Celio Apitio, and Pomponio Perfirione upon Horace in the time of Pope Nicholas the fifth. The same City hath also brought forth Gratiadio of the Order of Preachers, an excellent Divine and Philosopher, which writ the Commentaries upon the old art, eight books of natural Philosophy, and three of Aristorle, de anima, wherein he sheweth his great learning. Asterward going along from Vallecastellana, we come to the rich and populous country of Amatrice, Amatrice. fituated under the fountain of Tronto. Then followeth Civitella, lying not far Civitella. off among the hils, in a country very ftrong through the nature of the place, and the strong wall that compasseth it round about, which country was valiantly defended by the Duke of Guife. Now being come to Tronto, in the which place are not only the bounds of the Pregutini and Sanniti, which are in Abruzzo, but also of the Territory of the Kingdom of Waples, I am now forced to finish the description of this Province, somewhat noting the nature of the inhabitants; which are of a bigg and tall flature, flrong bodied, of white complexion, herce countenance, and a resolute mind, courteous towards strangers, in bargaining sim- The nature & ple, accustomed to the mannaging of Arms, and much inclined to Wars, and ve-quality of this ry cruel to their enemies. They are also very forward in learning. The men which Province. inhabit in the city are feemly and civilly apparelled; but those that live abroad in the hils and mountains are very barbarous and unhandfom, for they cloath themfelves with very course and base cloath. The Arms of this Province is Azure upon three mounts united and fixed in bass or, an Eagle displayed ar: crowned of the second. The which Arms some think, that the Eagle fignifieth the Standard which was taken in battel from the Romans; although others suppose it signifies the EmThe arms of peror Adrian, which was born in Hadria a city of the Province, and say that three this Province. Hils or declares the fertility and riches of the country: neither are their opinions to be mistaken which say that the Eagle signifieth the city of Aquila it self the head and principal of all the country.

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The County of

The eleventh Province of the Kingdom of

Pontano.lib. 5.

The ancient

bounds of this country.

He County of Molife is the least Province in the Kingdom, for kis part of Sannie , wherein is Efernia, and Boiane. This Province was fo called from the city of Molifia. from whence they also had their name which governed this country, and Pontano witneffeth that in his time there was also standing the noble house of Molisia, the which he setteth down in his fifth book of the History of the Neopolitan War; Cui adjungitur ab iifdem quaftori-

bu : Sannii quoque pars ea , in qua eft Bovianum, & Efernia, qui ager recenti nomine est Molisius, Molisio ab oppido, à quo originem duxere qui agro quondam imperaverunt. Qua re familia queque Molifia hodie agnoscitur. The inhabiters of this country are the Sanniti, Frentani, and Caraceni, the confines of the which people anciently were (according to Ptolomy) the river Fortoro on the East, the river Sanguine on the West, the Adriatick Sea on the North, and the Apennine Hils on the South. At this present the bounds thereof extend not so far in respect of the new division made by the Kings Exchequer, of which country now a great part is under Capitanato, the Principality on the other fide, the country of Lavoro and Abruzzo. Pliny declaring the confines of the Frentani, writeth thus, Flumen portuosum Frento, Teanum Apulorum, itemque Larinum, Cliternia, Tifernus Plin.lib.3.c. 11 amnis, inde regio Frentana; and in another place faith, In ora Frentanorum à Tiferno flumen Trinium portuosum. Oppida Histionium, Buca, Ortona, Aternes amnis. Intus Anxatini cognomine Frentani, Carentini supernates & infernates, La-

nuen es.

nuenfes. These people were so named of the Citie Frentana neer to Teans of Puglin, the which Citie at this present is called Francavilla. These people becoming very puissant, made war against the Romans; but being overcome, (as Livy writeth) by the Confull Q. Aulio in the year 433, with one battell, were sworn to the keeping of their faith, and so obtained peace from the Senate. Cafar maketh mention of the Frentani in the first book of his Commentaries, and also Polybins. And Cato Writeth, that these people had their original from the Liburni, and Dalmati, and after- The original ward from the Toscons, and their principall Citie was Larino. This Province is alThe things most wholly plain, and hath a very plentiful Territory; for it yeildeth grain in great most plentiful abundance, and all other forts of corn, there is also flax, silk, bombace, saffron, an- in this counnice, corianders, hony, and good wines, and very fruitfull trees, and great plenty, the air is températe and healthfull, sweet rivers, and great store of cattell; there is excellent hawking and hunting, but no ravenous creature is therein except Wolves. I will be trovince. begin to describe this Countrey from Campobasso, a City built in the midit of the Campobasso. Hills, on this fide the Apennine, from Boiano twelve miles diffant, for here begins the Campo di pietra first countrey of Paulia. The faid countrey is very populous and rich from whence first countrey of Puglia. The said countrey is very populous and rich, from whence Celentia, the counties of Campobascio have had their originall and surname. Going from this Riccia, countrey towards Luzeria four miles, is Campo di Pietra, which hath a good Territo- Gambatefa, ry; and following that way no more then fix miles, appears upon the top of a high Morta. hill the Castell Pietra; and from hence five miles is Macchia, which hath the title St Julians. of a County. And from Campobafcio fixteen miles, is the Castle Celantia, and from Colletorto hencelseven miles is Riccia. opposite to whom is Gambatesa, and after eight miles, is Geldout. the Castell of Motta; and a litle higher are these Cities and Castles, St. Gintiam Circo.
The river Fortier and in the top is Circothe great where the river Fortier Courses Course Cours Coletort, Geldono, and in the top is Girco the great, where the river Fortore spring- Fortorio. eth: six miles from thence is Vinchiaturo, afterward is Baronello, Buffo, Ratino, Roc- Vinchiaturo. chetta, Montesaggiano, and following that way neer the river Fortore are these Coun- Baronello, tries and Castles, Petrella Castel de Lino, Morrone and Giovenisso. Then we come to Busto, very large and spacious fields, which continue the space of eighteen miles, even to Gerione, the sea, and therein are to be seen the ruines of the ancient Gerione, so often named Livi 110.22. by Livy, neere whose walls he writeth that Hanniball made his stay. Hills which joyn with the Apennine, and are above the fountain of Vulturno, on Riofredo, the right hand, are these Castles, Montenegro, Riofreddo, and a little below is the Castle Forolo, Forolo, fo called also in old time : then coming down by the course of the river three The vally miles, neer Fornello is a new countrey, but very populous and rich, which yeilds the Porcina, best wine in all the countrey: Directly against Fornello, there belongs to Vultur- Efernia, no a vally called Porcina, and then fomwhat lower there entreth into Vulturno, a River which comes from Efernia, an ancient Colony of the Romans, to which City that mous Doctor learned Lawyer Andrea of Rampino, called by the Surname of Esernia, hath given of the law, much honor, whose works are of great estimation with learned men: he was a man Supino, of great account, and of the counsell of Queen fone the first, and (as Liparulo writeeth) was flain by Currado of Gottis, a Dutch Baron for giving judgment against him. Catabutraccio This Citie hath a very fruitfull Territory, and the Citizens for the most part are im- Lucito, ployed in merchandise. Not far off is Supino, a fair and an ancient citie, called in old Limosano. time Sepinum; of whom Pliny calleth the Inhabiters Sepinates. Ascending then Castelpignano, towards the Mediterrane, within a mile of the river Fortore, and eight miles from the Cafal reparanta sea, is the noble Castle Guilliniaco, and as much more higher is Guardia Alferes, so Lespinato, named, above the which is Lupara, Cartabuttaccio, and Lucito which hath a fair and fertile Territory, the Lord thereof is Alfonso Pescicello a Neapolitane Gentlemar, a generous young man, and wife, and much inclined to learning. And keeping on that way, there is to be seen Limosano, Castelpignano, Rochetta, Casat reparando, and Lespineto which was repaired by Queen Jone the first, by the mediation Regest Regine, of Pietro Cardillo a Neapolitan, her Favorite. Of the which mention is made in the anno 1342, Register of the Exchequer Rolls of the said Queen; of which Family there remains litera A, fol. at this present a branch of the old stock, even that learned Ottanio Cardillo, a man 117, indewed with much knowledge, and liveth with great renown.

Then a little forward appears Boiano, a City once esteemed the richest, & as it were the principall of Sannio, whereof Livy maketh oftentimes very honorable men-M 2

Upon the Montenegro,

Liny lib. 9,5

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mation, and sometimes saith, that it was sack't and ransack't by the Romans, and was more prey'd and spoyl'd then ever was all Sannio besides. Moreover, Silio Italio maketh mention thereof when speaking of the Samnits, he saith,

Sho lib. 8.

Affluit, & Samuis, nondum vergente favore
Ad pænos, sed nec veteri purgatus ab ira
Qui Batulum, Mucrasque colunt, Boviana quique
Exercent lustra aut Caudinis faucibus harent.
Et quos aut Rusra, aut quos Æsernia, quos ve
Obscura incultis Herdania misit ab agnis
Brutius haud dispar, animorumq; una juventus
Lucanis excita jugis, Hirpinaq; pubes.

The hill Fiterno.
The river Fortore.
The river Trinio.
Receavivara.
Trivento.
Jacobo Caldore.
Salicito.
Fossaleca.
Bagnulo.
Civita nova.
The nature and condition of the people of the coun.

In the Book of the Colonies is thus written, Bovianum oppidum lege fulia, militer deduxerunt : fine iter Colonis populo iter amplius non debetur quam pedes Ager ejus per centurias, & Scamna eft designatus. Ptolomy calleth the faid Citie Bucianum. The faid Citie is adorned with the dignity of a Duke. Not very far from Boiano is the Hill Fiterno, which proceedeth from the Apennine, from whom the river Fiterno, now called Fortore hath the name. Passing from thence towards the sea, and going towards Termine, is the mouth of the river Trinio, which Pliny calleth Trinium Portwofum, on whose left side five miles off, is Castelluzzo Roccavivara, and the noble citie of Trivento, honored with the title of a County, possessed in the time of the King of Aragon by facobo Caldora, a most valiant Captain, but it is now governed by the house of Afflitto. The most reverend Bishop thereof Julius Casar Mariconda a Neapolitan Gentleman, and a Prelate of no leffe learning then fincere life, graceth now this citie with his great vertue. Then follows Salicito, Fossaceca, Bagnulo and Civita nova. And coming now to an end of this province, I wil speak of the Inhabiters thereof, which are very strong and valiant, and much inclined to Arms; they are also obstinate in their opinions, and in bargaining with strangers very crafty and subtile, for the most part they exercise merchandise and husbandry, they apparel themselves more for their own ease, then wish any decent or comely civility, although the women more respect strait lacing then seemly attire.

The Armes of this Province, and what it fignifieth.

trey.

This Province useth for the Arms thereof in a field gu: a star of 8 points ar: within a border of Ceres: What the said Arms doth signifie, I do not well understand, yet thus much I may say, that the garland of Ceres signifies the great plenty of corn which this countrey yeilds; and by the star argent, noteth the great good will & love of the people which they have to retain the memory of the family of Balzo, which in former time governed almost all this whole countrey, with other places of great importance in the kingdom; whereto I give so much the greater credit, insomuch as the house of Balzo gave in their Arms a star ar: in a field gu: Therefore I think it very sit not to neglect this opinion in the present description of this province, although some think that the Star signifieth the prosperity of the scountrey, whereof the Poet saith,

Intonnit latuum de cœlo lapsa per umbras Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.

Among the Romans the star was placed above the heads of Romalus and Remus, which sucked the teat of the Wolfe, fignifying the custody of their proper Genio or good spirit, who preserved them being children.

Capitanata

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CAPITANATA

The twelfth Province of the Kingdom

NAPLES



His noble and fruitfull Province of Pugliapiana, which at this prefent is called Capitanata, was anciently named Japygia, Dan-nia, Mesapia, and Apulia. The said Province stretcheth from the river Lesanto, where the country of Bary endeth, and pas-seth to the river of Frontone (now called Fortore) containing in

breadth all between the Apennine hils, where are the Irpini and the Sanniti, and the Adriatick, or rather Ionian Sea, so that on the East it hath Why it was the country of Bary, with the river Lofanzo, on the South the Apennine with the called Capita-Irpini and Sanniti; on the West the Ferentani and Carraceni, with the river Frontone, and on the North the Adriatick or Ionian Sea. John Pontano in his second book of Histories handling many things, faith that in the time of the first Normans, and afterward the Greeks, this Province was called Catapaniata, because those that were sent to rule here by the Emperors of Constantinople, were called in the Greek tongue Catapini, and that afterward by corruption of the word, it was called the de bello Neap: Province of Capitanata, and those that governed it Capitani, The words of Pon-Apulia pars ea, que ab frentone flumine, hodie Fortorium est, ab Aufidi ripas, sua nunc appellatione est Capitanata: que Normanorum prius, ac Grecurum temporibus fuerat Catapaniata : quod qui ejus moderatione effet ab Imperatore. Constantinopolitano prapositus, diceretur Graco nomine Catapanus: qua vox contra-Etu, aique immutatis literis recentioribus, versa, est in Capitanatam, quique Catapanus fuerat in Capitinium. Que verò Calabrie pars olim fuit, in qua Tarentum, Terra Iydrun-Brundusium, ac Salentinorum maritima est ora, ea ab Hydrunto oppido, ad quod est tina. ab Macedonia Epiroque, quam brevissima ad navigatio Hydruntina hodie terra dicitur. At qui est ab Ausido tractus ad Calabrix, hoc est, Hydruntina fines ter-

The bounds of Capitanata.

Pontano lib.2.

Barensiis regio.

Bafflicatata.

ra: quo intractu funt ad mare posita Barolum, Tranum, Vigila, Melficta, Juvenatium, Barum, Polygnanum, Monopolis? ab urbe Baro, qua caput olim regionis fuit Barensis vocitata est terra: regiorum quastorum constitutione ac jussu. Post eam montana loca, quaque olim fuere illine Lucania, hine Apulia, iisdem illis temporibus vocari copta Basilicata. Qua appellatio unde potissimum ducta sit, jure an-Sunt enim qui existiment, hand satis tamen certis auctoribus. ceps eft, ac dubium. Constantinopolitano olim ab Imperatore regionem eam filia , ac genero traditam dotis nomine : veri autem aliu videtur effe similius, à Basilio quodam fortissimo viro di-Etam: qui per illa tempora loca ea tenuerit, deque regione ipfa, tractumque omni Salentino, Gracos industria sua pepulerit, atque Pænos, &c.

This Province (as is faid) was in old time called Japygia, of Japyge the fon of Dedalm, as Herodorm affirmeth; but as Servio faith upon this verse of Virgil,

Victor Gargani condebat Japygiis agris.

Why it was Mefapia.

called Japigia He faith that Japygia was a part of Puglia wherein standeth the Hill Gargano, which reacheth even to the Adriatick Sea. It was also called Mesapia of the people Mesapii which inhabited in a part thereof; although others say that it was so named of King Mesapo, the son of Neptune Being afterward posses by Danno the fon of Pilumne, and of King Danae, the Grandfire of King Turnus, all that country was called Dannia. After him Diomedes coming with a great number of the people Etoli there to inhabit, he divided the country between himfelf and Diomedes. Afterward it was named Apulia of Apule, a most ancient King of these places, which came hither to inhabit a long time before the Wars of Troy Ptolomy divideth Puglia, the one part from Tiferno to the city of Bary, called Dannia, and from thence unto the Salentini (which are the people of the

Apulia.

Daunia

country of Otronto) called Pencetia

How Puglia came into the hands of the Romans Hannibal did much harm to Pnglia, Strab. lib. 5. The things which are most plentiful in Capitannta The nature of the earth

Puglia came to the knowledg of the Romans rather through Wars then friendthip, for (as Livy writeth) with the rebellion of the Sannites the Romans had also Puglia their enemy, whose Territory was laid waste and spoiled by them, and at fundry times after (as it appears in Livy) came into the power of the Romans. All this region was from the beginning in great prosperity: but Hanni-bal and other Wars that succeeded him, destroyed it and lest it desolate, the which Strabe confirms in his fixth book, when writing thereof he faith, Priori tempore universa hujus terra secunda fortuna florebat, postea vero, & Annibal sequentia bella desertam illam reddiderunt. This most fruitfull Province bringeth forth great store of wheat, barley, and other corn, and more plentifull then any other part of Italy, although many fields are referved for the pasture of fundry flocks of theep which are brought from Abruzzo. The earth or foil although it be landy and light, and the grafs which grows thereon be small and slender, it is never, theless very fruitfull, and storeth Naples, Slavonia, Venice and Tuscane, with plenty of flesh. This region indureth much water, whereupon the Poet Horace faith that Apulia is full of filk, and in some places it wanteth trees : the air is tem_ perate, but in the summer season it is so much altered with heat, that it is not only hurtfull to strangers, but even to the natural inhabitants of the country. All this region is very plentifull of every thing, both horses and excellent sheep, the wool is fofter then that of Taranto, but not fo fine, the hony there is much commended, the vallies which lie by the plains, makes it a very pleafant country, whereby all the Province is much inhabited, fo that it hath in all ten cities, and 52 towns and castles; the cities are St. Angelo, Manfredonia, Siponto, Lesina, Vieste, Ascoli, Bovino, Volturara, Termole, Troia. This Province containeth the Hill Gargano with the appurtenances thereof, which stretching out as it were an arm of the Apennine towards the Adriatick Sea compasseth in the lowest defcent thereof, which ends in the plain 200 miles, where appears all the riches of Puglia with plenty of water; it is also very well garnished, and also richly furnished with trees, and phisical herbs, for the which there repairs from far countries infinite Herbalists and Simplists, whereupon it feems that nature bath indued it with fo great perfection, to contend for the precedence and primacy with all

The number of the cities. countries, and caftles that are in the faid Provinces The circuit of the hil GargaK

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the other Hils of the Orient. Diomedes purposed to make the faid Hill an Island. because the Istmus thereof is no more then two miles broad, but this and other works he undertook, were left imperfect, because he returned home to his own house where he ended his life, although some write that he remained here during his life. Others feigning, report that he vanished into the Isle of Diemedes,

and that his companions were transformed into fowls.

In this Country is bred the Tarantola, whose venom (as is before declared) is cured with sounds and finging. Here also breeds the Chersidri, or the Cavalette, which the country people call Brucoli, which being dispersed here and there, do The city of S. feed and wholly devour all the fields with infinite burt and spoil. In the top of Angelo. the faid hill is the famous and noble city of St. Angelo, from the which at this prefent for the most part the hill is so called, for the Archangel St. Michael which appeared there, where is to be feen the most devout and honourable Cave, and holy Temple dedicated in honour to the Archangel St. Michael, which (as every one knoweth) is one of the most famous Oratories in all Christendom, and is at all times visited and frequented with great superstition of infinite people. The said city is very populous, and flrong by nature, and exceeds in the plenty of all things necessary for the suffernance of living creatures.

This place being possess by the Saracins, they fortified it and held it a long The Saracins time, untill Grimoaldo the fifth Duke of Benevento, and 11 King of Italy went with an Army against them, and almost slew them all, which was in the year 652. Grimoaldo being dead, the Saracins newly possessed it again; But the Emperor when they Charls the great and King of France coming into Italy, after he had overcome were driven them, put them all miserably to death with the edg of the sword.

But now feeing a fitting occasion is presented unto me to declare what the The descriptifaid Church was, and the beginning of the building, and the great devision cave of S. Anthereof.

Here is a cave or vault in a main rock in the aforesaid hill, which descendeth many fleps very low, before the which descent are in the same rock certain buildings wrought by hand, where are Tables written of infinite miracles and favours by God vouchfafed unto men through the interceffion (as they fay) of that Saint. Below in the cave is a great dore of brals very curioufly wrought, which entreth into that wonderfull vault, the house of the most holy Archangel St. Michael, which flandeth towards the East, and round about it is alwaies to be feen to distill a pure liquor. In the midft is a little quire, which is ascended by four steps; but as a man approacheth near to the holy Altar of the Angel, he is foddenly Arucken with great devotion in the contemplation of high and celestial things. There is to be feen the little Altar confectated by the holy Archangel St. Michael. where he hath left the print of his foot, the which little Altar stands upon another Altar curiously wrought, where the Priests commonly say Mass. On the left fide are certain other Altars cut out of the rock, all very commodious to fay The floore of the cave is paved with white and red Marble well mixed and divided. Without above the vault there is a very fair and pleasant Wood, very frange and wonderfull to those that behold it, because that through a great brow of the hill not any tree can be discerned, and that which yields the greatest wonder of all is, that fo many great trees grow upon the main rock.

The cause why this place was dedicated to St. Michael, our Ancestors say grew by this accident: In the year of our Lord 494 in the fecond year of Pope Gala- church was fo the first , and the third year of the Empetor Anastafin , there was a citizen dedicated to of Siponto, called Gargano, a man far richer in cattel then any one in the country, the which under the custody of many heardsmen grashing upon the Hill the Archan-Gargane, had a Bull which was strayed among the Woods, and feeking him An. 494. a long time through those parts, in the end, one day found him feeding before the dore of the faid cave, wherewith Gargano being offended, put an arrow into his bow; and that to kill him; but feant had the arrow touched the Bull, but it rebounded back, and with the point strook Gargans, the which being held as a great miracle by the Heardsmen that were there present, perswaded Gargano to find out some holy man of sincere life and great authority, to whom he recited

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this accident. The which Lorenzo hearing (which was accounted fo religious a man) admiring at fo great a miracle, caufed the people to fast three dayes, and with many prayers reconciling themselves unto God. The Fast ended, and divine Service solemnly celebrated, the night following St. Michael appeared to Lorenzo, faid unto him : By the will of God, and through my means, it is to come to passe, O Lorenzo, that the Bull hath discovered this place chosen by my self, where I defire a Church should be made to my name, that I might have a dwelling upon the earth amongst men : Declare to the Citizens, that in this place I am to pardon in the name of God the fins of the people which repair hither. The which vision, after Lorenzo had rendered due thanks unto God, he declared it. Then with generall procession and many ceremonies, they went very religiously to the holy cave, where with great devotion they faid folemp service, and so to the honor of St. Michaell the Archangell, the place was dedicated.

The Pope understanding thereof sent three Bishops to consecrate the Church, and the Angell appeared again faying, that needed not to be confecrated by humane means, which was confecrated by divine providence, and that in token and fign there-of, they should find the print of his foot upon the Altar. The morning tollowing they went in procession, and so finding it, after they had all yeilded due thanks unto God, consecrated another hill hard by, which at this present is called the holy Hill. whither repair infinite people with great devotion on every fide. Now not long after the Neapolitane Army coming to Seponto, after it had fack't Benevento, the people betaking themselves to prayer, after they had fasted three days, the night following the Angell appeared in fleep to Lorenzo, admonishing him, that the next morning he should cause all the people to arm themselves, and to assail their enemies Camp, and he would aid them therein The people beleeving the words of Loren-20, marched with their army into the Fields, and invaded their enemies, upon whom came from heaven even at an inftant, so horrible a tempest with lightning and thunder, that the enemies army was not onely scattered and disperst, but most of them

Now the faith and devotion of the people greatly increased, and with much alms

cruelly flain.

Pentane lib.2.

Gargano.

and great gifts of gold and filver, the Church was very richly beautified and inlarged. All this which is rehearst, his own legend testifieth (which you may believe if you please, and also the learned John Pontano in the second book of the Neapolitane war, writeth, whose words are these, Nec vero alienum fuerit (quoniam in templi mentionem maxime augusti incidimus : ad cujus antrum ab ultimis terrarum finibus annis singulis plurimi mortales solvendis votis accedunt) de ejus initiis : quaque ab antiquis auttoribus habeo comperta, pauca pro meo instituto referre. Est nativa specus durissimo è saxo, in quam multis gradibus : caterum non lato admodum aditu descendi-Templum S.Mi. tur : fecularibus quibnsdam lumen prabentibus. Vestis eam parte superiore, qua nativa chaelis in monte ipsa quidem, ac perimosa testudo est, è quercu vasta proceritate lucus, muris tamen circundatus, pecori nequa pateat ingressus. Ante vero antrum in imum descenderis, qua specus diffunditur, mira animum religio subit, loco ipso sub obscuro, & borrido, solaque natura constituta. Admonent religionis tabella, votaque passim suspensa, titulos indicantia. Ubi vero ara admotus ad numinis procumbes statuam, loco solo, & ab himinum acceffu semoto, repente inhorrescit tacito metu animus : atque in divinarum tantum rerum cogitationem versus, in preces suppliciaque effunditur. Augent venerationem alie item ara nullo sumptu, nullo artificio facta, quibus natura ipsa videtur locum statuise. Cur autem Michaeli potissimum dedicata specus fuerit, hac a majoribus tradita comperior, annos quidem supra noningentos, atque amplius repetita, qua quidem tempestate Heruli, Goti, Barbarag; alia quadam gentes per Italium bacchabantur. Garganum quendam civem Sipontinum cujus pragrande armentum Gargano pasceretur in monte, a quo & ille nomen duxiffet cum armentalem taurum, qui oberraverat, per silvas suis cum pastoribus quaritaret, inventum tandem eum ab ejus, de qua dictum est, spelunca hostium pascentem animadvertiffe, itaque ira percitum, contento arcu, summis in illum viribus sagistum emifife, eamque ubi tauri tergus attigifet, retro flexam e veftigio, recurvataque fpiculi acie sagittatorem petiise. Qua res inter pastores in neligionem, cum effet versa, tum Garganum rem hanc facerdoti expositurum, Laurentium adiise, probatissima vita antistitem, ibi illum recognita, factique admiratione ductum, dierum trium jejunio indicto,

Laurentio antisto.

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dicto, multis etiam adhibitis precibus Deum effe consulendum : Gargano respondisse Itaq; absoluto jejunio, re sacra rite facta, noctu dormiente Laurentio astitisse Michaelem Angelorum principem admonentem bis verbis. Mea opera, ac Dei jussu factum Laurentii, qui taurum indicem esse voluerim basilicæ hujus, quam mihi ad inhabitandum cum hominibus in terris paravi. Hac mea est basilica, meum hoc sacrarium apud mertales suturo. Enuntia hac civibus, ut monente me, per te intelligant, ea in spelunca, iis in adytis abolitur effe me mortalium peccata, qui ad cam confugerint. Quo accepto oraculo antistes somno exitus, ubi Deo gratias egiset, re populo indicata, summa civium cum frequentia venerabundus, indictis supplicationibus pontificis habitu amictus, ascenso monte ad speluncam procedit, sacrag; ibidem peracta re, non tamen ut ingredi antrum ausus effet quisquam multis cum precibus decantatis rite divinis landibus, Deo gratias egit — nomeng; Michaelis per omnes laudes celebratum. Ritique rebus his peractis Sipontum rediit, Sipontum. magna civium l'atitia, ingentiq; vrbis universæ gaudio. Nec vero multis post diebus. Neapolitanorum exercitus, quorum opes profligatis Beneventanorum rebus abunde tum pollentes erant : Sipontum obsedit. Igitur solicito de populo suo antistiti, post indictum dierum trium jejunium, quo triduo fuerant etiam indutix ab hofte impetratx aftitit rursus dormienti Michael, admones, & pie, & rite factum, quod per jejunium, ac preces à Deo auxilium implorasset: Michaelem se Angelorum principem jussu Dei illa dicere, imperareque uti insequenti die de quarta bora, populus universus arma caperet, in hostemque repente irrueret, se ipsum armatum in acie civibus affuturum. Hæc igitur populo tuo experrectus dissere, ac bono animo esse jube. Hora igitur dicta, armatus atque ad pugnam instructus civis bostem negligentius agentem improvisus invadit, fundit, fugat validis adeo repente exortis procellis, summoque è montis jugo prorumpentibus terri-fico impetu fulminibus, uti maxime fœda tempestatis vi, ac susurum sescenti ex boste examinati referantur. Fugatis igitur, ac exsibus hostibus, sacris Deo optimo maximo, ac Michaeli rite factis, cum antistes decrevisset speluncam ipsam (uti moris est : Chrifrianique ritus) dedicare Gelasium Pontificem Maximum, per id tempus Soracte agentem de ea dedicatione consuluisset : Astitit illi tertio inquiens, mihi egomet nulla adhibita hominum aut arte, aut opera vacuum feci hoc faxum, mibi egomet desertum humano cultu montem dextra hac subaperui, mea ego in lapide hoc vestigia infixi, mihi ipsemet ædem hane statui, sacrarium feci, basilicam dedicavi. Quecunque igitur ab hac æde basitica, sacrario humana dedicatio absit, ritusque omnis abesto humanus, Michael ego sum, qui hoc excavato saxo, hoc antro, boc habitaculo : his assidue manantibus stillis ablaturus sum, ac deleturus, mea ad aram confugientium mortalium errata. Age expergistitor sacerdos, civibusque hacituis differito, cumque iis simul nem divinam illic facito, neg; adesse antro meo sacrario meo, mexque basilicx, tuque poplusque tuns mortales denique omnis placatum atque propitium sciunt, &c.

On the fide of this Hill, which lieth towards the East, is the Citie Viefte, in old time called Vestice which hath a very fair Haven, from whence Pope Alexander the Vieste, third, aided by William the second, King of Naples, departed towards Venice with thirteen Gallies to be reconciled to the Emperour Frederick Barbaroffa. This Citie was destroyed in the year 1480 by Acomat Bascia, Generall of the Army of Ma Vielle destroyhumet, the second Emperour of the Turks, whilit he attempted the subduing of Italy ed by the Among other Captains and men of special note which valianty fighting died in the Turks. desence of the said (itie, Din Giaime of Aierbo of Aragon, Innico de Vera, Guilio Acquaviva, Carlo Stella, Diomodes of Tolfa, and Francisco fon of the famous Doctor King Ferdinan-Paris de Apuzzo Councellor of King Ferrant, whose Nephews sons of the faid Pa-do repaireth ris, I know in Naples, and are my very dear friends, neither do they any jot dege-again Vieste. nerate from their worthy progenitors, for John Jacobo and John Carlo are Doctors of the law and very learned, and John Baptista de Apuzzo his Brother, is imployed in Theend of the

the Kings affairs.

The faid Citie was fuddenly repaired by King Ferdinando, at the intercession and mediation of Antonio Miroballo Lord thereof. Ptolomy faith, that here being the fecond head of the mount Gargano, endeth the Adriatick fea, and beginneth the Ionian. Neer the Sea fide palling over the river Lofanto, appears the place where was the ancient Citie of Salapia built by Elfia Rodiano, but according to Varro by Diomedes; lapia where and here Hanniball the Carthagenian being at the first so fierce a Warrior, became Hannibal was inamored of a woman, which made him so effeminate as impaired much his reputa-inamored.



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The Lake of Andoria. Manfredonia.

Not very far is the Lake of Andoria, by Pliny called Mandurium; hard by is Manfredonia augmented by the ruines of Siponto, where at this present is a great concourse of Merchants, conveying from thence great plenty of corn; this City is very populous and civil, and in it are these noble Families, Beccarini, Gentile, del Avantaggio, Caverletta, Minadou, Nicastro, Visco, Tontoli, and others. But first before I proceed any farther to declare what the Monte Gargano is here towards the fea, I will finish that which lieth upon the River Fortore: Above Sanscrerino four miles is Torre the great, which is a Country that hath the title of a Dukedom subject to the house of Sangro, which lieth from Fortore twelve miles; and as much above Torre the great is Castelluccio; and a little from thence is Monte Rotano, and somewhat higher is Celenza, which hath a very fruitfull Territory, and is adorned with the title of a Marquifat, the Lord whereof is Carlo Gambacorta a Neapolitan Gentleman, a very famous and worthy Lord, whose honourable actions are well known, having many years with fo much wisdom and valour governed through the grace and favour of King Philip, the two Povinces of Principato, and Bafilicata, and at this present with great honour ruleth and governeth this present Province.

Caffelluccio. !

Monte Rotano. Celenza.

> Not far from Cilenza is a country called St. Marco, and near that is Volcurara, which hath a good Territory, and the Lord thereof holdeth the title of a Marquis; and not far off is the country of St. Gandio; and a little above is Roffeno, and beyond that , near the river of Fortore, is the Castle Montefalcone.

St. Marco. Volturara. St. Gandio: Rolleno. Montefalcone. Lefina. The Lake of Lefina.

The River Fortere runneth into the Sea near the Lake of Lefina, which contains 40 miles in compass; and a mile from this Lake, and four from the Sea, is the city of Lefina, from whence the Lake hath taken its name, the which city was built by the men of the Isle of Lesina of Slavonia, some say that the Sara-

cins spoiled the faid city.

Leandro Alberti believeth that the aforesaid Lake is named by Pliny in the 10. chapter of his third book Lacu Pantanus, which breeds good fishes, and great Eels, and at all times there is good fowling for wild Geese, Mallards, and Swans. Within the land four miles above Lefina, and within a mile of Fortore upon a Serra Capriola. high hill is Cerra Capriola, in a populous and a civil country, the which is well known through all the Kingdom for the toll or custom of cattel, which pass through it from divers countries to winter in Puglia, and for the custom of sheep, where they pay in that place fo much for every beaft by the head.

St. Martine. Collet orto. St. Juliano. Macchia. Lampo di Pie-Geldono. Circomaggiore:

St. Nicandro.

Somewhat higher are these countries and castles, St. Martino, Colletorto, S. Gnilian, Macchia, which is adorned with the dignity of a Count subject to the house of Regina; and not farr off is Petra di Cratelle, Campo di Pietra, Geldono, and in the top is Circomaggiore, near the which springeth the river Fortore; then on the left hand of Fortore is St. Nicandro, five miles from the Sea, and near the Lake of Cefina on that fide which is nearest the Mount Gargano; then farther within the land is Porcina, a populous and a civil country, where is also a very stately magnificent Palace made by the Emperor Frederick the second, for a retiring house of pleasure after his sports of hunting in those parts.

Porcina. St. Seniero. Strabo.lib.6.

Going fix miles forward we come to St. Seniero, a country very rich, noble, civil, and populous, whose Territory is so fertile that it is not inferior to any in this Province; the said country hath lately been innobled by the Kings savour with the dignity of a Prince, which the Family of Sangro poffeffeth.

The Temple of Calcante, & of Podatiero.

Strabo writeth in his fixth book, that in the Territory of Dannio (although that imperfect and corrupt book nameth it Samio) at a hill named Drio, in the manner of a Wood, was in his time two Temples, the one in the very top, assigned to Calcante, that who oever came to demand any thing of the Oracle, facrificed a black ram , lying down themselves upon the skin. The other Temple was dedicated to Podalirio; below at the very foot of the Hill, diffant from the Sea a hun. dred furlongs. From the which Temple did fpring a little brook very wholfom and comfortable to cure the infirmities of cattel; therefore it may the better be believed, that fuch Temples have been in these places hereabout; for Strabe faith, In agro Daunio circa tumulum, quem Drion nominant, basilica monstrantur? una quidem Calchantis in Summo vertice, & cui petentes oracula ingrantem implant ari-

etem.

etem , & strata in pelle dormiunt. Altera Podalirii in insima montis radice posita. abest à mari stadiorum circiter C. Ex ea rivulus manat, ad omnis pecerum morbos sa-

Now it is time to return to the Mount Gargano, or rather St. Angelo, to the

end I may the better describe certain places which are there.

In the midst then of the said hill, where is the fair and spacious plain of flo-rishing and pleasant pasture, is to be seen the country of St. John Rirondo, where stands. every year on the 11 of June are affembled the Bailiffs and Officers thereabout, a chief and principal magistrate coming thither in the name of the King, the which after they have well considered the store of grain, barley, and other corn, with a general consent they proclaim a price of all victuals.

Not far from the faid place are Cagnano, and Carpino, which have a fruitfull Territory; the Baron thereof is Antonio Nava, so honourable and worthy a Cagnand. Lord, and so vertuously given, as he is generally honoured and loved of every St. Vito. one, and bath been the special occasion that this work is published the second time. Arignano. At the foot of the faid hill near Manfredonia is St. Vito, a very great country, but St. Nicandio. wholly abandoned for the great abundance of Serpens that are therein. Not far off is the Castle Arignano, and St. Nocandro.

Departing then from the foot of the Mount Gargano, and leaving the places near adjacent, we come to Foggia in a populous country, which hath a very fer-tile and fruitfull Territory, yielding great plenty of grain, barley, and other fustenance. Some say that it was built of the ruines of the ancient city of Argirip. pa, the which (as Strabo faith) was in old time one of the greatest cities in Italy. and was first called Argostippium, afterward Argyripa, and at the last Arpe, and

faith that it was builded by Diomedes.

At this present liveth with great honour to the faid city, Giovanbattiffa Vitale,

avery plaufible and pleafant Poet of our age.

But it is not fit I fhould smother in silence the custom of the sheep of Puglia, The custom which is one of the greatest revenues that the King hath in the Kingdom, and of the sheep. confisteth in the rents of the herbage, which cometh every year into the Kings Exchequer by the Officers for the pasture of sheep, and greater cattel, of the which rents in truth, fome pay 13 duckets for a hundred sheep, and some 12. and fome 10 and a half, and some 9. and some 6. and some 3. and some 15 carlins for a hundred, and others 12 crowns for a thousand. But of greater cattel some pay 37 duckets and a half for a hundred, and others 22 and a half, and fome 18 duckets and three quarters the hundred; whereupon the faid receiver fatisfieth to the Masters of the herbage, according to the quality and goodness of the pasture; The number As in the year 1592, there was allowed to the faid cuftom four of the cartel as it falleth out. millions four hundred seventy one thousand and four hundrey ninty fix sheep; and that were cuof greater cattel nine thousand and fix hundred. Of which theep and cattel stomed in the in general is paid unto the Kings receit fix hundred and two and twenty thousand year 1592.

The cultom and a hundred feventy three duckets and feven carlins, of the which fum is ab- of the revenue ftracted 380492 duckets for the payment of the herbage to divers particular per- of the sheep fons, with the alms bestowed upon the poor, and other charges, yielding to made in the the Kings Exchequer 241264, the which fum of money was carried into the Kings the year 1592. general Treasury.

This kind of payment of custom bath been very ancient, for the like was paid hath bin very in the time of the Romans, as it appears by Varro, and other ancient Writers. But this Kingdom being invaded by divers Nations, the custom decayed through Kingdom. the extremity of long wars, untill the time of the worthy and renowned Alfonfor of Aragon, first of this name, King of Naples; who newly restored it in an Naples rettor'd excellent order, and constituted Francisco Malubre, Commissary for the refor- to the custom mation thereof, and was the first receiver, to whom he allowed for his pains 700 of sheep. duckets with the pasture of a thousand sheep, as Marino Trezza in his second book defub. fen. the which the excellent Lawyer Carlo Tapia Neapolitan, relaterh with great learning and eloquence, in the first book of his Commentaries in the Rubrick and final Law, F.de constitutionibus Principium num. 98. This worthy man liveth with much admiration for his vertue and honourable qualities, and at

for theep ancient in the Alfonius of Aragon, King of

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ma rim, this present with general applause exerciseth the office of the criminal Judge

Luceria of the of the great Court of the Vicaria.

the Pagans.

Departing from Foggia 12 miles, appears upon a little hill, fituated in a Plain, the fair City of Luceria, in the which city in the time of Strabo, was the stately Temple of Minerva, where were many and rich gifts, the which city was the ancient feat of the Dannis, and was also built by Diomedes. It is true, that it was destroyed in the time of Strabo; whose ruines even at this present declare how great it was, and what power and authority it had; it was afterward repaired with the fragments of the old ruinated buildings, and so continued even to the time of Constanting the son of Constantine the third Emperor of Constantinople, who destroyed and spoiled it in the time of Vitaliano Bishop of Rome, as Paolo Diacono writeth in his fifth book, and Biondo in his ninth book of Histories. Where having slain all the Citizens, fackt it, and afterward burnt it; yet within a little time following it was reedified, but nothing so fair and magnificent as at the first. The which city being given by the Emperor Frederick the second, to the Saracins, was fo strongly fortified that it became very powerfull, commanding and domineering over all the bordering places; neither was any man able to expel them untill the year 1271: Charls the second King of Naples after many conflicts con-King of Naples founded them, and inforced them to forfake their hold. The Territory of the drove the Sa- faid city is very plentifull, and yieldeth all forts of victuals. To the which city twice in the year do affemble almost all the Merchants of Italy, Grecia, Sicilia, and Slavonia, and from other countries to traffick and fell their wares; and this city is the head of the whole Province, for there relides the Kings Audit with his Vice-roy. In the Church of St. Dominicho, which is therein, lieth the body of St. Augustine the Hungarian, of the Order of Preachers, sometime Bishop of the City, where he is highly reverenced by the people, and was canonized by the holy Church, naming him St. Angustine, by consent and agreement of the Apostolick Colledg; God shewing to his creatures (as they they say) how acceptable the merit of this man was unto him, in the bestowing upon them infinite favours by the means of his Sepulchre.

Pact Diacono, lib.s.

Charls the 2 racins from Luceria, and from all the Kingdom. The body of it. Augustine in uceria.

By whom Troid Was built.

From Luceria eight miles upon a small hill is the noble and rich city of Troia, which hath a fertile and plentifull foil; under the North fide of this little hill runneth the river Chilone, which flows from the Apennine, this city was builded by Bubagano Catapano of Greece, and not a Captain of the Greeks, as Frier Leandro affirmeth. Of the original thereof Leo Bishop of Ofia maketh mention, after whom Carto Sigonio a diligent writer of Histories in our time, following, accounteth the building thereof about the year 1016. Some hold opinion that it was the ancient Esana, which was beaten down by the Emperor Con-frantine. There are in the said city these noble Families, De Claritiis del Vasto, Lombardo, Palonibo, de Tucciis, Gioioso, de Rubeis, Sangro, Saliceto, Silvei, Sassone, Tancredo, and others. Here was held a Councel in the year 1092. by Pope Vr-The Councel ban the second, for to reform certain customs of the Clergy, as Biondo and Platina of Troia. declare in the life of the said Bishop. In the principal Church that is therein, lies The bodies of the bodies of Elentherio Martyr, St. Pontiano Bishop, St. Secondino, and of St. Analesta. Analtalia

Walking along by the fields, we may fee the castle Carignola, where the French men were overcome, the Duke of Nemors their Captain General and Vice-roy of Naples; for Lewis the twelfth King of France and Naples being flain, by Confalve Ferrande of Cordeva, Captain of Ferdinande the Catholick King of Spain, having in his company the valiant Captains, Fabricio and Prospero Colennesi, Romans, in the year 1503. as we have written at large in the lives of the Kings of Naples.

Going a little farther in the descent of the Apennine, appeareth Orlara, and afterward the city of Bovino, the Lord whereof bath the title of a Duke. miles farther is Dellicito; and from hence seven miles is the ancient city of Ascolo, innobled with the dignity of a Prince. And this city is sirnamed by Writers, Ascolo Satriano, as a difference from that of Abruzzo. This city was ruinated by Ruggiero the Norman, baving understood they purposed to rebel against him,

Ascolo di Satri-

his father being then in Dalmatia, the which was afterward repaired again by his father, but not with that greatness. Walking then towards the Sea, we come to The Church the sumptuous and stately Church dedicated to St. Leonard by the Emperor Fre- of St. Leonard derick the fecond, where is a worthy Monastery assigned to the Dutch Knights given to the of the Order of St. Mary of Prusia, allowing them great revenues, who go- Mary of Prusia verned the faid holy Temple a long time with great religion and devotion. In the end they decaying, the faid Monastery was given in commendum, whereby at this present it is very ill governed. This worthy Church is in great reverence not only with the people near inhabiting, but also among all the Italians; and there are to be seen great heaps of iron pieces of sundry fashions, as chains, shackles, collers, and others of like fort to hold prisoners, and to inchain men, the which were all (as they fay) miraculously delivered, and the persons set at liberty through the prayers and intercessions of that worthy St. Leonard, both from prifons and the Gallies, in the Church refleth his faid body. Directly against this Province are fituate the Isles of Trinity, which was in old time called Diomedes, which had that name for the Fable which the Greeks feigned upon the companions of Diomedes transformed into fowles, being of the bigness of the Magot-a-py, feeming also in their tune to imitate a humane voice, but not so pleasing, according to the fixions of the Poets in the ancient time of the forein Greeks, the The Ifles of which declared with their finging and flying, the content of their arival, being Diometes, now shunned and despised of all others, bewraying by the clapping of their wings, and called Irinity. their pittifull scrieking, the contempt of their company; but now in cruth they are much available, and do great good by their fatness, to those which are benummed, or swoln in any member with any cold humour. There is in this Isle a Fortress, and a very fair Monastery of Canonical regular Priests. women of this Province are all in general very fair, the men great and well pro-portioned, but inclining to a brown complexion, which proceeds of the great condition of heat. Their proper language is all after one manner, but somewhat rude and im- the people. polished. They have very strong arms, wherefore they often exercise wrestling, and the managing of weapons. They are not very neat and curious in their apparel, but very ingenious and sharp witted, they follow not the affairs of the Sea, for almost all employ themselves in the profit of the fields. They inhabit in Caftles and Cities, and in the time of tillage, and the gathering in of their fruits they go to the fields with carriages of bread and wine, and other necessary things for fo many daies, and with their oxen they remain day and night untill they have tilled and fowed, or gathered in their grain, barley, and other corn; that being done, they fire the straw, and returning with the rest home to their dwellings, where they continue till time requires again to manure and fow their ground. They are all rich and very courteous and carefull to keep their word, and in bar-gaining very free. The Arms of this Province is azure on a mount of Ceres fixed on bals St. Michael or. the which arms fignifie the apparition of the Angel Saint The Arms of Michael upon the Mount Gargano, and the ears of corn the great plenty of the this Province. Province.

. XUM

ADES CRIPTION

OF THE

Kingdom of Naples

The Second Book.



E having finished the first book of the description of the Provinces of this Kingdom, it were requisite to speak more particularly as we have promised; to the end the reader may be the better satisfied of so much as he desires to know thereof.

The Kingdom then of Naples (as hath been said) is divided into 12 Provinces, the which contains 2700 popularities, of which there are 20 Archbishops, and 127 Bishops, and 1464 Countries; in which places live at least

two millions of people; for in the Province of the Country of Lavoro was taxed in the Kings Schedule by Families

The Principality on this fide by Families

The Principality on the other fide by Families

Bafilicata by Families

Calauria on this fide by Families

Calauria on the other fide by Families

The Country of Otronto by Families

The Country of Bary by Families

Abruzzo on this fide by Families

Abruzzo on the other fide by Families

Abruzzo on the other fide by Families

Aprilia on the other fide by Families

Abruzzo on the other fide by Families

The Country of Molife by Families

The Country of Molife by Families

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Whereupon the above aid number of Families being collected together, make in all 483468, and this is the number at this prefent of all the Families in the Kingdom; in the which number the City of Naples is not comprehended, nor the hamlets belonging thereto, for the freedom and priviledges which the Neapolitans hold. The revenue of the Crown both in the ordinary and extraordinary, arifeth very near to three millions of Crowns, yet excepting the donative: which is now reduced into an ordinary revenue. The dignified or titular Barons of the Kingdom in this year 1596, are 155, whereof 20 are Princes, 34 Dukes, 40 Marquisses, and 53 Earls; but the Barons without title are about 1400, the which are all bound to serve personally for the defence of the Kingdom. The Duke of Alba in the year 1556, in the War against Pope Paolo the sourth, had 20 thousand sootmen, 7 hundred armed men, and a thousand seven hundred light-horsemen. Now at this present the King maintaineth ordinarily for the defence of the Kingdom, 4000 Spanish sootmen under many Captains, with a Master of the Camp, and an Auditor; and this Corporation of people is called the third of Naples. In the Ca-

files of the Kingdom, and Fortreffes made for the guard and defence of the Sea are held 1608 footmen ordinarily Spaniards, comprehending also the Officers which remain in the Castles for the service of them. There are also 1020 armed men ranged into 16 companies, that is to say five Spanish, and eleven Italians, 60 men in a company; there are besides reserved for the Viceroy-General of the Kingdom a hundred men, and 80 for the great Constable. But for light-horsmen there is not above 450 ranged into five companies. And for the guard and service of the Viceroy he hath an hundred Almain Holbardiers, besides a hundred Gentlemen, that is to fay 60 Spaniards, and 50 Italians, that are continually attendant, whole duty is to frequent the Court, to accompany the Viceroy in time of peace and war, and therefore they are bound to have their arms and their horses. Moreover for occurrences in desence of the Kingdom, there is maintained in exercise of the war an Army of 24078 sootmen of the Kingdom, the which hath not been very long fince it was ordained, for because that in all the Provinces of the Kingdom there are ordinarily limited five footmen for every hundred Family; these footmen in every Country of the Kingdom are chosen by the Electors of that Country; therefore if the fouldiers named do not please their Captains, they ought to chuse others that may content them; these footmen are bound both in the occurrences of the Kingdom, and out of the Kingdom to serve five years, and then in change of them to chuse others. And in the same manner is paid to the faid fouldiers, to Captains, Enfigns, Sargeants for that time which they serve, the same pay that is given to Spanish footmen and their Officers. These souldiers of this new Army (which together are so named) enjoy certain priviledges of freedom. The strength of the Kingdom consisteth also in 30 Gallies, with their helps which are 27.but the principal Fortresses are Naples, with three Castles, Gasta la Mantia, Trani, Cotrone, Gallipoli, Monopoli, Taranto, Bary, Brindesi, with the Fortress of St. Andrea, Barletta, Otranto, Manfredonia, Monte de St. Angelo, and towards the Mediterrane, Capoa, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Civitella, Aquila. All the men in general are firong, valorous, painfull, well made, and comely, ingenious, courteous, inclined to piety and vertue, desirous of novelty, litigious, given to pleasure, religious and devout, the which the many and great magnificence of the Churches, and riches of the Clergy do teftifie. In the wars they declare their The nature & valour and courage. The Nobility are liberal, magnanimous, warlike, and make

disposition of particular profession of policy and chivalry. the people. Now for as much as we have spoken somewhat of the Revenues of the Crown in this Kingdom, it will not be amis so discourse more particularly thereof.

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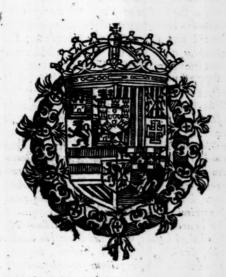
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The REVENUES of the CROWN

the noble and most happy Kingdom

JAPLES.



Efore I discourse of the Revenues which the king of Spain hath in this noble kingdom of Maples, it were requifite for the better fatisfaction of the Reader, first to de The Royal reclare in what manner the kings in former time have received it. Therefore to let you understand that under the the Kings of kings of the Normans the Revenues pertaining to the the Normans king was received by a price, that is to fay for every was received twelve marks of Revenue was paid three fiorines. The

Which continued until the time of the Emperor Frederick the fecond, who difliking that kind of payment, called a general Parlament, where affembled all the Barons and Feuditarie persons of the kingdom, subject unto him, and this ther also repaired all the chief Magistrates of the Cities and Countries, after the king had made an excellent Oration in commendation of the kingdom; he exhorted them all, that for a general benefit; and aid; and confirmation thereof; should be decreed and ordained a certain and ordinary Revenue; to the end that the poor might not be oppressed by the rich and mighty; but that every one might pay fo much as were fit and requifite.

This

This Proposition of the King seemed unto all just and convenient, and so willing to latisfie the desire of the king, desired eight daies respit to consult thereon, which was gently granted unto them. After which time expired they met the 16 of April 1218. at the Parlament in the Castle of Vovo, where was decreed and concluded by all the Barons, Feuditaries and Burgifes of the Cifies and Countries, that the Regal Revenues for the aid and defence of the Kingdom, should be received by collections per as, & libras, that is to fay, he that had most wealth should pay most, and who had not should pay least, the which payments because they were not sufficient for the supply and succour of the Kingdom, they increased it to the number of fix collections, and these were called ordinary Exchequer payments, as Luca da Penna testifies in the L. 1. num 3. C. de indie lib. 10. and Intonio Capeas Luca da Penna teltifies in the L. 1. num ? E. de indic. lib. 10. and Intenio Capece in the invest. ver. fendorum clausula ver. conectis conin. 5. in si. 6 in prin. and Andrea of Isernia in c. 7. de extraordinaria, in prin. 62. qua sint reg. The which likewise Fabio Giordina Neopolitan in his Chrowest thus writeth, Postquam Neopolitanum Regnum in Federici secund. Imperatoria in jonem venit, noluit ille, ut redditus, ad siscum pertinentes licitacione existencia quemadmodum à superioribus Regibus sastum erat, usun usque ad cinimage existencia function Marchis, tres argentei storeni solvebantur, hino animadvers e practice entessimum decimum octavum, octavo Kalendas Maias in arcem Lucula de libral acentessimum decimum etiam distum; publica comitia haberi voluit, que convenientibus omnibus sere Regni hujus Regulis, & feudatariis, sic distis, oppidorum dominis, atque etiam nonnuliu urbis pratoribus Fredericus ex excelsa sede, regalique solio elegantem, ac doctam in Regni pratoribus Fredericus ex excelsa sede, regalique solio elegantem, ac doctam in Regni laudem orationem habuit; universos abhortatus, ut pro publico omnium commodo stabilique Regni quasi pracidio pracipuus, ac certus quidam per singulos annos censu defignaretur, ne singuli nimis, ac ultra modum vexarentur. Imperatoris oratio universis placuit, à quo satis humaniter octo dierum spacium his fuit concessum, ut ea de re inter se maturini deliberarent, quo dierum curriculo elapso cuntis Regulis visum fuit , ut Regni census post hac non licitacione , sed per collectas colligerentur , ut qui plura possideret bona, plus solveret; qui verò panciora, minus, hic exactionis modus ad breve duravit tempus, mam cum non esset satis ad Regni necessitatibus subveniendum, procedente tempore crevit ufque de fex collectas, que ab omnibus folutiones fifcales vocabantur.

This manner of receiving of Collections continued untill the time of the most famous and renowned King Alfonsus of Aragon, who purposing better to establish the affairs of the Kingdom, assembled in Naples the 28 day of February 1442 a general Parlament, and required that in place of the fix Collections, thould be levied on every Family ten carlines. And although Mattee de Afflitto in the cap. & plaustorum num 6. que fint reg. faith that that Parlament was held in the City of Benevento, nevertheless in the chapters of the Kingdom, cap. 1. Regis Alfons appears the contrary , because he saith that the faid Barlament was held in Naples in the Church of St. Agento. In the yest to Howing 19449, the 20 of September (as it is noted in the Register intituled Liverariem cura Vecundi anni 1451. ful: 133. which is preferred in the Royal Chamben of the Summary) the faid Kings being in the Greek Tower, shuled there a general Parlamento affemble, where the King do propounded, that he maintaining so great an Army, as well by land as fea, to no other end and purpose but to score and defend the Kingdom from the incursions and invasions of enemies, which neglected no oportunity to prejudice and indanger it, the Royal Revenue of the Kingdom being not sufficient, he was inforced either to increase it, or to give way to the enemy, therefore he had confidered that for an universal benefit, it would do well that there should be im: posed five other Carlines on every Family besides the ten, the which payment being not grievous nor heavy, but lawfull and honelt, may be easily supported of all: And to the end they may know, it is not our purpose to impose new Taxes, nor through a covetons and greedy defire to heap treasure together, but only to lecure them from the Tyranny of others, and therefore at this present I promise to give to every Family of the Kingdom a bushel of salt.

The King having finished this Speech, they all cryed out with a loud voice,

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faying, Whatsoever your facred Majesty commands shall be done, and in token of faithfull Subjects, fince that you have vouchfafed to bestow falt on your most loy al Kingdom, we humbly delire that your facred Majesty will accept of us in behalf of the whole Kingdom, two grains more for a Family, as a gratification for the faid falt, which shall be at the appointment of your Majesties Officers, the which was accepted of the King; the number of which Families as it then appeared in the Royal Taxation, with all the Cities and Countries of the Kingdom (except 5804 families of the exempted and disburthened Countries untill this new and last numeration, which was in the year 1595.) were 475727 families, and the sum of money which was gathered of these payments amounted to 715095 duckets, under which number of Families the Albanefi; and Illirici are not comprehended, which under one only name are called Slavoni, the which payed no more then eleven Carlins the year, therefore they had no falt given them, and every year were numbered, being lawfull for them to go from one place to another in the Kingdom, the number of which extraordinary families were 4451, and payed according to the faid taxation every year 4896, duckets and ten grains. There are also exempted from the faid usual and common payment the Companies which have perpetual free priviledges, which import 41510 duckets, two carlins, and feven grains, the which with the noble City of Naples, are in all the Provinces of the Kingdom (as we have before faid) in number 54. There are also exempted the Universities which are free for some prefixed time, which pay not the faid payments, which import 2609 duckets, eight carlins, and eight grains, the number whereof are but four. They are also excepted which pay by covenant and agreement, which import 23794 duckets eight carlins and three grains, and are 25 companies. Moreover there are exempted many particular men which hold priviledged immunities, which import 1203 duckets, two carlins and five grains. So there is received clearly, exempting the priviledged Universities, those that are free for a time; and the Universities which pay by covenant, and the priviledged men 65 4873 duckets, fix carlins, and feven grains. This then is the ordinary payment which the King receiveth every year of all the families of the Kingdom.

There is likewise another ordinary payment called Adogo, which signifies royal fervice, this is payed by the Feudaries in place of personal service, because every one is bound to present himself personally before the King when he goeth to war. At the which fervice the fendary was bound personally to be ready with his only person, when he possessed an intire fee. It was held an intire fee, when the what a whole revenue thereof did amount to 20 ounces, the ounce is of duckets, by the which intire fee was: intire fee the faid feudary was bound to continue his faid service the space of three Andrea d'ifermonths at his own charges with three horses and arms, as Indrea de Isernia affirms in C. I. similiter potest, nu. 14. ver. in Reg. Sici. devap. qui cur. vend. and Alcudary was Capece in the cap. Imperialem, prateraa si quis in fendarm 10 col. ver. item nota quod bound bur to quando de probib. fen. alie. per feder. And in the decision 10. nu. 14. Neither was 3 months serthe feudatary inforced to ferve longer then the faid time, unless the King would bave him near unto him for his fervice, and then the King ought to give him pay, the which appears in the Chapters of King Charls the second, which begins Item fatuimus quod Comites, Barones, &c. The which three months of fervice which the faid feudist ought to do, should begin to be counted from the day that the muster was taken, the which that great feudist Andrea a Ifernia thus declareth in consti. Hossici. 3. Col. ver. sed quato quando, & a quotempete. But if the feudist The feudary ferve not personally, he ought to provide another fit to fend in his place, that when he sen may content the King, as was ordained by the Emperor in Cap. Imperialem, firmi-ved not perfoter de probib. fen. alien. per Feder. And this was when the feudift did poffes the he wasbound. faid whole entire revenue; for when the revenue did not atife unto the faid quantity of 20 ounces, then more fees or tribute were joyned together; that might make up the whole fee of 20 ounces, and so amongst them fent one fouldier with three horses and arms, which for three months followed the Kings service, from the which conjunction of feudists, as Andrea d'Isernia saith in cap. 1. num. 9. Ver 6 & quantum adobamentum de contro. feu. apud par, term. This faid royal fer-

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vice was called Adogo, as it were a uniting. And in very truth, although the faid feudists contribute their money to the said service of the King, at that time which they paid for the faid whole fee of 20 ounces the half, and somewhat more, that is to fay ten ounces and a half; yet for all this they shall pay at this present, that is for every hundred duckets of revenue he payeth the half, which are 50 duckets and five graines besides for a ducket more, which are in all 52 duckets and a half, and this payment is meant when the fee confisteth in slaves. But if the fee be without flaves, because the feudist could not have aid or affiftance, he ought only to pay fix ounces. And if the fee confisteth in money, that is to fay in penal payments, or alienated revenues established, he payeth only five ounces because that revenue may be augmented, as Isernia faith in cap. 1. fin. quis dicatur dux, Marchio, and in the cap. Imperialem.firmiter in 2. col. ver. idem videmus quod folvitur. So in like manner to do that royal fervice when the feudifts have not the whole fee, they are to joyn together in the manner abovefaid, and to pay for one fouldier, according to the faid fum of ten ounces and a half, the which the faid Isernia saith in the said cap. 1. nu. 9. de contro feu. apud par. ter. di vers. & quantum ad adohamentum. And moreover also it standeth in the election of the feu. datory, if he will personally serve, he cannot be inforced to pay for the Kings service; but if the seudist be not fit and able, or not in health, he ought then to fend another in his place of sufficient strength and ability, the which the aforeleadged Author writeth in the faid Chapter Imperialem. firmiter, nn. 32. For these fervices then which belong to feudifts, are certain flaves, or rather lands to help towards the moyety of the said service held by the Barons at the rate of five car-lins a Family, for these Families which the Universities are taxed, if the land consist not of so many Families, which at the rate of five carlins a Family, com-prehendeth not the moyety of the payment of the said taxation of the Baron, that University or Countrey is not bound to any further charge, but for so many families as are taxed, paying at the rate of five carlins a family, and for that which wanteth the Baron is enjoyned to pay together with fome other moiety which he hath. But if the number of Families be so many that the payment of every family at the aforesaid rate of five carlins exceed the moity of the contribution which belongs to the University, then that overplus which groweth is to be divided among the Families, to the end that the only moity which belongs to the aid and help of the Baron may be received. Of which Afflitto doth very largely discourse & in cap. Caroli 2. which begins Comites Barones, sub rubr. de subven. Vaffall. The which help of Vaffals was thus devided by Charls the lecond, as it is noted in the faid Chapter. Comites, Barones, & fendatarii, Sub rubr. de Subven. Vasal.

Afflicto.

Charls 2:

Afterward the Kingdom came into the Jurisdiction of Ferdinando the Catholick King, who understanding the many contentions and strifes which were in the Kingdome between the Barons and Vassals for the payment of this Imposition of the Adogo, to settle things in order, appointed that all the Barons and seudists, with their revenue should be noted, and that all the Cities, and Countries, and Families of the Kingdom should be newly numbred, and ordained that the helps of the moity of the taxations which the vassals paid to the seudists by reason of the Kings service, should be no more received by the seudists, but by the Kings Treasurers and Officers. The sum at this present did amount, which was paid every year by the seudists into the Kings Exchequer to 75616 duckets, and as many more were received of the vassals. But the whole intire Adogo which every Province paid, wherein the Barons and seudists of the Kingdom were taxed, appears here under-wtitten.

The Country of Lavoto duckets
The Country of Molife, duckets
The Principality on this fide, duckets
The Principality on the other fide, duckets
The Principality on the other fide, duckets
Basilicata,
Calauria on this fide,

18346
112489
12489
10348
14671
14671
14671

Calau-

Calauria on the other side,	duckets	7317
The Country of Otranto,	duc kets	13495
The Country of Bary,	duckets	8143
Abruzzo on this side,	duckets	7280
Abruzzo on the other fide,	duckets	8651
Capitanata	duckets	9669

The fum of the duckets,

12056

When it hapneth in the Kingdom to bestow a Donative upon the King, the Baron's use to examin what every one of them holds, deviding the payment by the rate which they pay of the Adogo, the which Adogo (as we have said, which at this present is present is paid) is 32 duckets, 2. 10. for the hundred, if the fee consist in vassals; but being without vassals, he payeth for his Adogo 26 duckets and a quarter, which is the moity of the whole see; but if the Baron possesset a fee that is difinhabited, he payeth for the Taxation of the Adoge 30 duckets for a hundred.

And it is allo to be understood, that when the Baron or Feudist dieth, the heir of the dead doth not pay for the first year the Adogo into the Kings Exchequer; but the year ended, after the death of the faid Baron, the heir payeth his Livery, which payment is half the revenue which the Baron hath by the year; and if it so fall out that the heir do not reveal the death of the Baron, the year being past he forfeits nine times the value, which the Livery of the Baron importeth, therefore when the Livery is paid, all the Countries and debts are levied which the dead Baron is found to have.

The Cities also and Lands of Demains pay the Livery to the King every fif- places of Dea teen year, even as at the death of a Baron. Thus have I briefly declared the or- mains which dinary Impositions which the Families and Feudists of the Kingdom pay. Now yay the Liveremain eth to declare the extraordinary payments which every Family paieth year- Extraordinary

ly into the Kings Exchequer.

First of all every Family payeth four grains, the which payment is received e-This Imposition was made by Don Pietro of Toledo Viceroy of the when it is imvery month. Kingdom the fecond of May 1541, the which first imposed three grains upon the posed.

The impositi-Spanish Footmen to pay, and appointed the said payment to be received every on of 3 grains fourth month, as it appears by a Letter of the said Don Pierro, inserted in the made by Don Letters of the Kings Chamber, under the date of the 22. of May 1542. In the year after 1544. in the month of September, the said Imposition was increased to four grains, as it is expressed in a Letter of the faid Viceroy inclosed in a Commisfion of the Kings Chamber, dated the third of September 1544. At the last in the year 1 966. Don Perafenno de Rivera Duke of Alcala ordained that the faid Imposition should be received of all the Families of the Kingdom according to the former Order, the which even at this present is received.

The Imposition levied on the free Companies, the which pay no other Impofitions then above written, containeth yearly for the number of ordinary Families 215216 duckets fix carlins, and fix grains; and for extraordinary Families 1019 duckets and 8 carlins, the which fum joyned together are 216236 duckets 4 car-

lins 6 grains.

There is also an Imposition paid for the wages of the Barigelli of the fields, which are those that guard and keep the high-wayes, and goe against Out-

This Imposition was made by Don Pietro of Tolledo the third of August in the year 1950. only in the Provinces of the Principality on this fide and the other, and the County of Molife, Capatanata, and Basilicata, to avoid the robberies which were daily committed, for which cause were appointed the Universities to pay all those losses which were there committed. It was afterward ordained that the faid Imposition should be gathered of all the Provinces except the Land of Lavoro; but for the fervice which the faid Barricelli did in that Province, they

payments, on whom, and

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should be payed out of the Kings Exchequer. The faid Imposition was received of every Province diversly, the which we have declared in their places. position riseth to 185 06 duckets, seven carlins and two grains yearly.

There is another Imposition which is paid for the guard and defence of the Towers and Caltles, the which Imposition was instituted by Don Perafanno de Rivera Duke of Ascala, to the end the Kingdom might be secure from Rovers, by the which imposition all the whole Kingdom payed for every Family seven grains, and the twelfth part of a grain. But the Countries which were distant twelve miles from the Sea payed the half of the faid payment, the which amounted to 25348 duckets yearly.

There was likewife gathered of the Universities the payment for the building of the Castles, when they were builded, and there was received according to the payment which they paid for the guard of the faid Castles, And because at this prefent there are not any Castles builded in the Kingdom, therefore that payment is

no longer continued:

There was also gathered another Imposition of three grains of every Family of the Kingdom for the repairing of the streets and high-wales of the Kingdom. This Imposition was instituted by the Duke of Alcala the 20 of July 1539. as it appears by a Letter inferted in a Commission of the Kings Chamber of the Summaria, dated the first of July, registred in the Royal Register, Litterarum Curia xxi. fol. 93. the which payment containeth 41640 duckets yearly.

The Families also of the Kingdom payed 17 grains for to pay the fouldiers and men of arms which guarded and defended the Kingdom, this payment in the year 1555 was received 45 grains for a Family, in the year after 1559, the Kingdom being augmented by the means of Don John Manriquez Viceroy of the Kingdom, the faid payment was deducted to 36 grains. And last of all because the number of Families were very much increased, it was brought to 17 grains a Family, the which payment amounteth yearly, excepting the free Universities 74900 duckets two carlins and eight grains.

Finally the Universities and Families of the Kingdom pay two grains through the decay of 5804 Families. These are extraordinary payments, which the Fa-

milies of the Kingdom pay into the Exchequer.

Also the Kings Exchequer receives from the said Kingdom other Revenues and

Rents, which confift in divers things, which are thefe following,

The custom of the sheep of Apulia, which is one of the principal Revenues which the King bath in the Kingdom, the which confifteth in the herbage, which the Kings customer renteth every year to the husbandmen for the pasture of sheep, and greater cattel, whereof some pay thirteen duckets and eight carlins for a hundred sheep, and some twelve, and some ten and a half, and some six, and some three, and some fifteen carlins for a hundred, and some twelve crowns for a thoufand; but for greater cattel there are some which pay thirty seven duckets and a half for a hundred, and others twenty two and a half, and others eighteen duckets Therefore the receiver fatisfieth to the Mafters of the herand three quarters: bage according to the goodness and qualitie of the pasture : As in the year 1592. there was affigned to the faid custom four millions, four hundred seventy one thousand, 496 sheep, and of greater cattel nine thousand fix hundred, of which sheep and greater cattel is paid into the Kings Exchequer 622172 duck. ets and seven carlins, from the which sum is deducted 380492 duckets and five carlins and two grains, for the payment of the herbage given to divers particular persons, with the alms bestowed upon the poor, and other charges, returning into the Kings Exchequer 241264 duckets, four carlins, and five grains and three quarters, the which fum is carried into the Kings Treasury. This customary payment hath been very ancient, for in the time of the Romans the like was payed, as it appears in Varro, and other ancient Writers. And as we have before faid, the Kingdom being invaded by divers Nations, the cultom decayed through the long wars, untill the coming of the worthy and renowned Alfonsus of Arragon, first of this name King of Naples, the which newly restored it, in the year 1447. with King Alfonius excellent orders, and made Francesco Maluber Commissary for reformation there-

The fum of the imposition for the Caftles

The fum of

the imposition

for repairing the highways.

The fum of the payment for the foldiers and men of arms.

The custom of the sheep of Apnlia.

The cuftom of Puglia very ancient.

The cuftom of Puglia newly inttituted by

of. In the year 1501. Lewis the twelfth King of France, having devided the Kingdom with King Ferdinando the Catholick King, and Apuglia and Calauria being alotted to King don Ferdinando, he created Frederick Menidois Neopolitan customer of the theep, who received by means of the rents of the herbage \$3280 duck-The French King perceiving so great a revenue, challenged the custom, say. ing it belonged unto him, through which discord after long wars, the Frenchmen were driven out of all the Kingdom. Leaving as an example for others, that who

feeks all, commonly lofeth all.

The second revenue is the custom of Silks, which is one of the best revenues in the Kingdom, and this is in the Province of Calauria, for all the filk which was there made, and in other places, they anciently paid five grains in the pound. This cuftom was in the year 1483. by King Ferdinando the first, fold to the Prince of The custom Bisignano for eighteen thousand duckets. In the year after 1541. Don Pietro of of filk fold to Toledo Viceroy of the Kingdom, imposed five tornese more upon the pound, and the Prince of affigned it to the faid Prince, because of the right which he pretended unto the Baffgrans. County of Milita. This revenue now yields seventy thousand crowns yearly. In the same year the faid Don Pietro in the name of the Emperor Charls the fifth imposed five other grains more upon a pound of filk, and this he did because of the fortifying of the Castle of Corrone. In the year 1555. Don Berardino of Men-dozza, being Viceroy of the Kingdom, ordained that of all the other Provinces should be gathered one carlin for a pound of filk, and appointed that that imposition should be paid in the time that the filk grows. Afterward Don Francesco Pacecco, Cardinal Sogumino, Viceroy of the kingdom, imposed in the year 1557: upon all the filk which went out of the kingdom another carlin in the pound. Last of all in the year 1580. Don John Zunica, Prince of Pietra Pertia, purpoling to take away the deceits which by means of the faid extractions were committed, with the will and confene of the kings collateral Councel, ordained that even as in the Province of Calauria was received fifteen grains on the pound at fundry times, he would have the same at one entire payment, that is, to be paid in the time that the filk grows; and also he would that in the other Provinces should be received two carlins on the pound! By the which order the faid revenue was much The fum of abgmented to To the which Impolition is also annexed Saffron, of which is paid the impolition one carlin the pound. The receit of this revenue arifeth yearly to the fumme of upon filk and 14:8003 duckers

The third townue is the cultom and profit of Iron, the which Imposition was ordained by the Emperor Frederick the second , who made it unlawfull for any The custom man to bringing into the kingdom to fell, except to the kings Paymafters or whom it was inflituted. from although at fundry times it was diverfly received, nevertheless at this present for the most part, the third part thereof is paid, which is the half of the price, which is paid for the iron brought into the kingdom to the paymasters. Therefore the said price is imposed by the kings Chamber of the Summaria, over which before the price wavestablished, it caused to be taken in Naples a diligent information of chat irthood the Rentmafter in. And to goes the fourth part of fteel, and the fifth of pitch, the which revenue amounteth to the fum of 61836 duckets: And according to the fame rent go the custom of the mercerie wares of

The fourth revenue is the regal custom, and the greatest storehouse of the Ci- The great curryof Maples, because there is received 18 grains by ounce of all the merchandize which are fold by the Merchants, by reason of the custom there are received and the revenue thereof. allowivers other payments, that is to fay 15 grains by the ounce by reason of the florehouse: the which custom amounteth to 115025 duckets.

The fifth Revenue are the Royal Customs of the Merchandize of the Provin- The sum of tes of the Countries of Otranto, Bury, Bafilicata, and Capatanata, the which revenue arifeth to 97 300 duckets.

The fixth Revenue is the Regal custom of the thirds of Wine, which is half the revenue of the Wine which is paid to the king, being called the Custom of the of the custom thirds of Wine, as a difference from another which is paid to the City of Ma- of Wine.

faffron.

Of Oyl and Sope.

Of Wine con-

veyed out of

the kingdom.

Cards.

The revenue of this Royal Custome amounteth to 970013 duckets: The seventh Revenue is the new Impost of Oyl and Sope, which is paid at the rate of one carlin for every stare, which is the measure of oyl in Naples fo called, the which revenue containeth 10400 duckets.

The eighth Revenue is the new Impost of Wine which is transported out of the

Kingdom, the which Revenue arifeth to 104000 duckets.

The ninth Revenue is the custom of playing Cards, this new Custom was Im-The cultom of posed in the year 1578. and for every pair of Cards the customer received a carlin, which yielded 15310 duckets.

> The tenth Revenue is the Custom of the Marketplace of Mainre, called otherwise the place of Small-Wares, the Revenue whereof ariseth to 9390

Of eggs, birds, and kidds. Of Manna.

The eleventh Revenue is the Custom of Eggs, Kidds, and Birds, which are brought into the City of Naples, which ariseth to 2300 duckets

The twelfth Revenue is the Impost of artificial or inforced Manna which is

payd at the rate of one carlin the pound, which contains 700 duckets.

The thirteenth Revenue are the two Races of Horses which the Kings Cours maintains in Puglia and Calauria, which is received by the fale which is made of

Of the race of Hories.

the faid horses, and other things, 5670 duckets.

The fourteenth Revenue are the profits, forfeitures, and compositions which proceed from the Kings Chamber, and from the great Court of the Vicaria, and from the kings Audit of the Provinces of the kingdom, which yearly amount to the fum of 34000 duckets.

Of forfeitures to the King

The fifteenth Revenue is the Custom of Horses which are bought of stran-

gers in Naples, which importeth 500 duckets.

The fixteenth Revenue is the due of Jus Salmarum for the conveying of Grain, Barley, and Pulse, which is transported into the kingdom, the which Revenue a-

rifeth to 4000 duckets.

Of horses that are bought. Of the conveying of corn.

The revenue of fines, why ir was to called.

The seventeenth Revenue are the Customs which are commonly called the fines of the Annunciata, which consist in a certain duty, and is received at the four Gates of the City of Naples And in the Market-place of the said City is received. the kings due for the flaughter of Cattel. And this Revenue of the Fines of the Annunciata, was so named because the king Don Frederick of Arragon, having taken up a certain quantity of money at Interest of Merchants, he agreed with them that they should be paid out of those duties, therefore he appointed that they should alwaies be paid by the Masters and Governors of the Hospital of the Annunciata, to the end every one might be fatisfied his due. The which even to this present with great diligence is received by the said Governors, paying it to the faid Creditors, and the overplus of the faid Revenue they return into the kings. general Treasury. This Revenue ariseth yearly to 247001 duckets, which dischargeth the faid debt, the which doth amount yearly to 2247 duckets, three carlins and three grains, to there remain to the king no more then 2339 duckets)

The eighteenth Revenue are the helps and aids of Tufcan, which do amount

to 13000 duckets.

The ninteenth are the Revenues of the City of Vefti, of St. Severino, and of the Fee of Tacina, and many others, the which fum imports 24577 duckets.

The twentieth Revenue is the new Imposition upon Brimstone which is digged in the kingdom, and is paid at the rate of three carlins for a kintal, the which commodity is now omitted.

The 21 revenue is the new Imposition of Hemp, which is paid at the rate of 15

carlins for the kintal, the which commodity is also omitted.

The twenty two revenue is a new imposition upon the Infidels, which are ranfomed and are received in this fort, from two hundred crowns downward is paied eight duckets by the poule, from two hundred to five hundred is paid ten crowns by the poule, from five hundred to a thousand is paid fifteen crowns by the poule, and when the ranfom is of some quantity, the more is paid in respect of the said

The due of Saluitto.

The twenty third Revenue is the custom of the extraction of Salnitro, which is

The aids of Tulcan.

The revenue of the City of Viefti and o. thers. A new impoficion upon Brimftone. The new imposition on hemp. A new impofi tion on the infidels.

received at the rate of a crown for a kintall, the which commodity is omitted.

Twentifourth Revenue is the industry and labour of Salt, and Salt-Pits of the Kingdom; and although at this present there is not any commodity thereby, nevertheless the King hath a Rent, and according to the charge of the said Rent, they are constrained to fetch salt out of the Kingdom, to maintain their Storehouses furnished, and for the provision of Officers and other occasions, the Kings Court payeth to the Rent Masters by the year 17700 duckets, and receiveth no profit or benefit by the the but they are bound to deliver to the Universities of the Kingdom have said the the but they are bound to deliver to the Universities of the Kingdom have said to the the the transfer of the Kingdom have said to the transfer of th ties of the Kingdom bay falt at the rate of a bulhel for every Family by the year, and when they give white falt they are bound to give the more according to the rate that the bay falt is valued. And so they are enjoyed to give to all the Officers and fervants of the Kings Chamber, fall answerable to the rate of the charges which they are above enjoying

Thetwentififth Revenue are the duties for the cultom of Grain, Barley, and The duties of Pulse, going out of the Kingdom, the which is laid up for the store of the King-

dom, but being brought out, there is great abundance.

The twentifixth Revenue is the devolution for the dead, and the end of the lines of Barons of the Kingdom, and of Offices that are void by the death of them that held them; but because these things are extraordinary, there is no particular account kept of the Revenue thereof.

The twentiseventh Revenue are the Livenes of heirs, profits of penalamerceaments, forfeitures of Statutes, Incroachments, and other extraordinary Revenues of Liveries of which falls to the King, through many and fundry causes; which being no certain nor constant revenues, I make no distinction of them. But as it is judged by feitures and ofference of the status of the John Baptista d' Assaro, Cosard d' Acampora, and Alfonso Crivella, the most dili-gent and reasonable Arbitrators of the Kings Chamber, say the revenue is worth 150000 duckets.

Moreover the King hath in this Kingdom 24 Cathedral Churches, the which The Cathe-

held more then fifty thousand crowns yearly.

He hath also profit from many Abbots, which are the ancient patrons of the of the King-

Kingdom, the which yield ten thousand crows yearly.

The fum of the Revenue which the King hath in all the Kingdom (except the donatives) is two millions, nine hundred ninty fix thousand, nine hundred thir

y feven duckets, feven earlins and four grains 2996937:

Thus have I briefly discoursed, only to note the greatness of his noble Kingdom the which is not to be wondred, that at fundry times there have repaired fo many forts of barbarous Nations from farr, and even remote parts of the world (as is well known) to make spoil thereof. But now through the providence of God. it remaineth in much peace, and secure under the protection of the puissant King Philip 2d, the people having never enjoyed fo peaceable a times, with the great benefit and abundance of all things, and specific year and abundance of all things, and the results of the state of the st

the commodities of grain and others.

The end of the lines of Barons, and the Kings Offices that are void. The revenue of Liveries of

dral Churches dom. The Abbats of the Kingdom.

XUM

ion in a series



The Donatives which have been made at fundry times by the Noble City of NAP LES and the KINGDOM to their KINGS.



Mong other Priviledges which the faithfull City of Naples and the Kingdom holdeth, one is, that the King cannot for any occasion demand a Donative or affiltance; nevertheless it hath been known that in times of calamity and the great necessition their Kings, they have been for coured and affished with all their frength, their money, and their men. Therefore for these worthy deeds they have deserved to be called no Vasials, but faithfull friends:

I now purposing to discourse of the Donatives which have been made unto the Kings, beginning from the year 1507. and having a defire for no other cause there to begin, but because from thence I have had a true information of writings, being alwaies a more laudible thing to declare few things and true, then

many and ambiguous.

In the year then 1507, the last of the month of January, was held a general Parlament by the Deputies of the noble City of Naples, in the Monastery of Mount Olives, where met (according to the custom) the Princes, Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Barons and Feudists, and Burgises of the Cities, and free Towns in the Kingdom, in which general Parlament was concluded, that to the Catholick King Ferdinando, in respect of the former Wars, and the present assairs, and to maintain the Kingdom in peace, should be given a donative of three hundred thousand duckets the which being propounded, the speaker or advocate of the Cities and Commonwealth, after he had used some few plausible words, desired that besides that day, they might have three daies respit to consult thereon. And the time being come, it was generally concluded, that it should be paid in this manner, that is to say, by the rate thereof, the Barons should pay fifty thousand duckets, levied by the rate of the Adogo, and that the said sum should be all paid by Angust 1508 and the remainder the people of the whole Kingdom should pay, as well landed men, as

he Barons, eleven carlins a family, that is to fay three carlins the next months of April or May, and three the months of Ottober and November of the same year 1507, and two in the months of February and March in the year 1508, and three in the month of Ottober the same year. Of which donative was no man exempted, except the noble City of Naples, and the Hamlets belonging thereto.

The 26 of November in the year 1520 was held (according to the custom) a publick and general Parlament, in the which the Barons of the kingdom considering the great charges which Charls the fifth had been at, then king of the Romans, about his Coronation in Aquisgrane, they gave him thirty thousand duckets, and concluded that it should be paid within the time of three years, levying the first payment of the three, at the birth of our Lord next ensuing, in the year 1521, and was levied in the selfsame manner, which was paid to king Ferdinando, neither was it permitted that any person should be exempted, except the City of Naples.

In the year, 1523, the first of September was held in the Monastery of Mount Oliver, a publick Parlament, where was concluded that to the Emperor Charls the fifth, for the necessity which he had to pay his Army, should be given him two hundred thousand duckets, which should be received at three payments, that is to say, at Easter, the birth of our Lord, and in Angust, and it was decreed that of this Donative not any person, though priviledged, should go free, except the City

of Naples and the Hamlets belonging thereto.

The 16 of the month of fuly 1524. in the Monastery of Mount Oliver (according to the accustomed manner) was held a general Parlament, and concluded that to the Emperor should be given 50 thousand duckets by reason of his Army which he had in Lumbardy, and of this payment were only freed the venerable Churches, and Hospital of the Annunciation, with the City of Napler, and the Hamlets.

The 19 of May 1531. was held a general Parlament, where having a principal respect to the Wars which the Emperor made with the Turk, and although the kingdom had been much exhausted through long wars, dearth, and pestilence, nevertheless the Barons shewing a generous mind to serve the Emperor, made a donative of six hundred thousand duckets, of which the Barons paid an Adogo and a half, not by the way of an Adogo, but a pure and free Donative, and the remainder the people paid. This Donative was levied and paid in four years, and thereof was only free the City of Naples, and the jurisdictions of the Annunciation.

The 20 of Angust 1534. was held (according to the accustomed manner) in the Monastery of Mount Olivet a general Parlament, where with a general consent was agreed, that there should be given unto the Emperor one hundred and sifty thousand duckets to the end to chace away the Fleet of the Turks, which had given out to invade the coast of the kingdom, and this Donative was levied at three payments, that is to say at September next ensuing, at the birth of our Lord, and at Easter 1535, and the Barons contributed for the aforesaid donative fifty thousand duckets, the which payment they paid not by way of an Adogo, but as a simple donative, and the remnant of a hundred thousand duckets were paid by the people. From the which payment was not exempted any person, though he were priviledged, except the samous and renowned City of Naples, and the Hospital of the Annunciation.

In the year 1536, on the eight day of the month of January, in the Church of St. Laurence was by the Deputies of the renowned Citie of Naples, held a general and publick Parlament, at the which (according to to the usual manner) met the Princes, Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Barons, Feudaries of the kingdom, and alfo the Burgises of the Cities and free Towns, in the which Parlament considering the charge of the Emperor to return into Spain, it was concluded there should be given him a donative of a million, and fifty thousand duckets, and this donative was the greatest that ever was made to any king whatsoever of the said kingdom, and was enacted with these Conditions and Covenants sollowing, that is to

2

fay, that the quantity which was to be paid by the Barons might be so much as would amount to the sum of three Adogoes, but yet not by way of an Adogo, but as a free donative, according to the taxation which at this present is to be seen in the Royal Chamber of the Summaria, and the remainder was appointed that the people, Cities, Countries, and Castles of the kingdom should pay. Of which donative fifty thousand duckets were levied in a year, and the Barons payed thereof one Adogo; but for the contribution of the million, which was agreed to be paid in five years, the two Adogos were not paid, and the people discharged the rest. The Emperor seeing the great affection which the kingdom did bear unto him, purposing in some measure to remunerate their good will towards him, granted both to the Kingdom and Cities, many priviledges.

In the year 1538, and the 27 day of March, according to the accustomed order, was held a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, where was decreed that there should be given to the Emperor a donative of 360 thousand duckets, and that of it the Barons should pay so much as did amount to the quantity of half an Adogo, not by way of an Adogo, but as a simple donative, and the remainder to the complement of the said sum; the people should pay. The which donative was levied and paid in five thirds, and the City of Naples was exempted, and the Lands of the

venerable Church and Hospital of the Annuntiation:

In the year 1539 the 15 of March was held a publick Parlament (according to the accustomed manner) in St. Laurence, and was concluded, that in regard of the Occurrences which the Emperor had to pay his Army, should be given him a donative of 260 thousand duckets, with condition that the Barons part should be so much as would amount to half an Adogo, not by the way of an Adogo, but as a free donative, and the rest the people, Cities, Countries, and Cassles of the Kingdom should pay: The said donative was received in three thirds, and payd.

In the year 1540 the 27 of November was held (according to the usual manner) a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, where was agreed that it were requisite to sustain and succour the great necessity, and charge which the King was at for the defence and security of the kingdom: but the kingdom being greatly exhausted, there should be given a donative of the quarter of an Adogo, but not by way of an Adogo, but as a simple donative, and the Cities, Countries, and Castles should

pay 16 grains for a Family.

In the year 1541, the 29 of July was held (according unto the accustomed manner) a publick Parliament in St. Laurence, wherein seeing the necessity of the King, and the great preparation of the Turk to invade the Kingdom, to the end souldiers may be entertained, and also to fortiste and provide that the Cities and Countries may be able to resist the said invasion, it was concluded that there should be given a donative to the Emperor of 800 thousand duckets; of which the Barons paid an Adogo and a half, yet not as an Adogo, but as a simple and free donative; and the remnant the people of the Kingdom paid.

In the year 1543 was held (according to the accustomed order) a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, wherein was agreed that a donative should be given to the Emperor of a hundred and fifty thousand duckets, and fifty thousand more to make the compleat sum of 200 thousand, and it was ordained that it should

be given by reason of the want of money.

In the year 1545, was held (according to the usual manner) a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, wherein was decreed that to the Emperor should be given a donative of 600 thousand duckets, to pay the Spanish Footmen, the repairing of the Streets and Lakes.

In the year 1546, was held (according to the accustomed order) a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, wherein was concluded, that to his Catholick Majesty

should be given a donative of 240 thousand Duckets.

In the year 1548. was held (according to the ordinary manner) a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, wherein was decreed, that for the marriage of the Lady Mary of Austria the Emperours daughter, should be imposed five carlins on a Family, the which sum importeth a hundred and fifty thousand duckets.

In the year 1549: was held (according to the accustomed manner) in St. Lan-

rence;

Majesty, a donative of 600 thousand duckets, of which donative the Barons paid 200 thousand duckets, and the rest the people of the Kingdom.

paid 200 thousand duckets, and the rest the people of the Kingdom.

In the year 1552, was held (according to the wonted manner) a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, wherein was concluded that there should be given unto his Majesty a donative of Soothousand duckets, and 22 thousand duckets was granted, which was given unto the Viceroy, because he was a great savourer of the Kingdom with his Majesty.

In the year 1553. was held (according to the accultomed manner) a general publick Parlament in St. Laurence, wherein was decreed, that there should be given to his Majesty a donative of 30 thouland duckets.

In the year, 1554, was held, according to the accultomed order, a general publick Parlament in St. Laurence, where was concluded that there should be given to his Majesty for the payment of his Army, 30 thousand duckets.

to his Majesty for the payment of his Army, 30 thousand duckets.

In the year 1555, was held (according to the wonted manner) a publick Parlament in St., Laurence, where was decreed that there should be given to his Majesty a hundred and fix and fifty thousand duckets to pay the Companies.

In the year, 4556, was held (according to the accultomed manner) a publick Parlament in St. Laurence, where was concluded that there should be given to his Majesty 400000 duckets.

Majesty 400000 duckets not be bond on this manner, that is to say, the City of Naples should pay 1000 duckets, and the people should pay 1000 duckets, and the rest the people should pay.

In the year 1557, was held (according to the usual manner) a general publick Parlament in St. Laurence, where was concluded that for the great necessity which his Majesty had to pay the Spanish Footmen, and the Dutch Companies, there was granted unto him a hundred thousand duckets, and this payment was devided between the Barons and the people of the Kingdom.

ded between the Barons and the people of the Kingdom.

In the year 1558, was held a general Parlament in St. Lawrence, where was decreed that there should be given to the King a million of gold, and 25 thousand duckets to the Viceroy of the Kingdom, and besides mue thousand and two bundred duckets to Signor Mare, Antonia Colonna, the which donatives were paid by the Barons and the people of the Kingdom.

In the year 1560, was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence; where was concluded, that to the Kings Majesty should be given a million and 200 thousand duckets, and to the excellency of the Viceroy of the Kingdom 27 thousand and five hundred duckets, the which sum of money the Barons and people of the Kingdom paid.

In the year 1562, was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was decreed that to the Kings Majesty should be given a million of gold, the which donative the Barons and people of the Kingdom paid.

In the year 1364: was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was given to his Majesty a million of gold, and sixty thousand duckets to the renowned Prince of Spain, and Duke of Culauria his son, the which sum of money the Barons and people of the Kingdom payed.

In the year 1566, was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was given to the King a million and two hundred thousand duckets, the which donative the Barons and people of the Kingdom paid.

In the year 1568. was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was decreed that to his Majesty should be given a million and 200 thou-fand duckets, the which donative was paid by the Barons and people of the Kingdom.

In the year 1572, was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was concluded that to the Kings Majesty should be given a million and 200 thousand duckets, the which donative the Barons and people of the Kingdom paid.

In the year 1574. was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was given to his Majesty a million and 200 thousand duckets, the which donative

donative was divided between the Barons and the people of the Kingdom.

In the year 1577, was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was concluded that to the Kings Majesty should be given a million and two hundred thousand duckets, the which donative was devided between the Barons and the people of the Kingdom.

In the year 1579: was held a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence, where was decreed that to his Majesty should be given a million and two hundred thousand duckets, the which donative was paid by the Barons and people of the

Kingdom

In the year i, 81. was held (according to the accustomed manner) a publick and general Parlament in St. Lawrence, where was concluded, that to the Kings Majesty should be given a million, and two hundred thousand duckets, the which donative was devided between the Barons and people of the Kingdom.

In the year 1583, the second day of January was held a publick and general Parlament, and was decreed, that to the King should be given a millon and two hundred and fifty thousand duckets, the which donative was paid by the Baroas.

and people of the Kingdom,

In the year 1585, was held (according to the usual manner) a publick and general Parlament in St. Laurence of Naples, where was concluded that to the Kings Majesty should be given a million and two hundred thousand duckets, the which donative was paid two parts by the people of the Kingdom, and one by the Barons, of which payment only the City of Naples, and the Territories of the Annuntiation were free.

In the year 1,87: according to the cuftom, was given a donative to the King.

of a million and two hundred thoufand duckets:

In the year 1589. was given, according to the usual custom, a donative to the King of a million and two hundred thousand duckets.

In the year 1591, was given by the Barons and people of the Kingdom, a do.

native to the King of a million and two hundred thousand duckets:

In the year 1593: was given, according to the accustomed manner, a donative

to the King of a million and two hundred thousand duckets.

In the year 1595, was given a donative to the King of a million and two hundred thousand duckets.

经是是是是是是是是是

A Description of the Rivers,

Lakes, Fountains, Baies, Mines, Hils, and Woods, which are in this Kingdom.



He River Acida runneth near Niceto, now called Donato. The River Amaseno runneth near Abba-

The River Alabro runneth near Supi-

The River Albula, otherwise called Matrino, runneth near Mulignano.

The River Aterno, now called Pescara,

The River Avinio runneth near Fratte The River Aventino runneth near the Fort of Rasino

The River Alandra runneth near Sala. The River Achteronte, now called Campagnano, runneth near Castello Franco, called in old time Pandosia, where was stain (as he was foretold by the Oracle) Alexander King of Molosius, whilf he understanding not the deceits of the devil, remained secure, having escaped another River, of the same name in his own Country of Epire.

The River Ancitula runneth near Fran-

The River Alaro, called in old time Sacra, runneth near Roccesta

The River Elaro, called also Elano, runneth near St. Severina, and the City of Cotrone

The River Alex runneth near the City
of Alesio

The River Areus runneth near Colen-

The River Arentho runnesh near Cofenza

The River Abuceto hath his original from the Hill Abuceto, which is in

the fle of Helia

The River Angitula runneth near An-

The River Agustia runners near Regio The River Aterno, now called Pestata, runners near Pestara

The River Alba runneth near Many-

The River Minella runners war Va-

The River Agera, is in Calauria, and runneth into Fato of 1. Thra The River Alore in Calauria

The River Antido hash his original from the Hile Idispini, and runneth by Canols, and after inte she Advivacied Searby from it is called Conne, in respect of a City of the Jame name, not say off, which is very samous for the great victory of Hannibal, by the overthrow which he give to the Roman Army, by which victory Hannibal had from the hands of the Roman Knights three bushels of Rings of gold a the said River is now called Losanto

The River Andure, now called thence, runneth near the Gity of Terracina, called in old rime Andure

The River Acti runneth near Sapona-

The River Arnone runneth near Caftelluccia

The River Bathino, called in old rime Tordino, and Juvatino is near Montepagano

The River Baletto runnesh near Cofenza, which River is very famous for the Sepulchre of Alaticus she Goth, wish certain treasure that is there hid, and she flight of the Emperer Otho, which was overthrown by Basilius the Greek.

The River Bato runneth near Scales.

The River Bradano runneth through
Balilicata

THe River Calore runneth near Benevento, and rifeth in the Mountains of Crepacore

The River Cervano runneth into the Haven of Taranto, called the little

The River Coraco runneth near Roccella

The River Croccia runneth near Sima-

The River Crate runnersh near Cosenza, the water whereaf maketh hair yellow, and woll white

The River Cratallo runneth near Ca-

The River Cacino runnesh near Semi-

The River Cardono runneth through
the territory of Cosenza, and is full
of golden sand

The River Cato Castro runneth neur Manten

The River Cochile, eathed in old time.
Sibari, whereupon Siceleo in the year of the world 1409; faith, the ancient City Sibari was builded, the which increased through the amenity of the Country in such greatness, that it could arm sometimes three hundred thousand men; this River runneth near Cassano

The River Coloneta runneth mear Rossano

The River Calabrice entreth into the River Sibare, and runneth near Fagiano

The River Clanio, called also Glanio,

The River Canne runneth three miles distant from the City of Venosa, and entreth into the River Losanto, near the which Rive was in old time the beautifull City Canne, called of the Latines Canusium. the which place is so famous (both by Poets and Historians so much named) for the great overthrow which Hannibal gave to the Romans, thorough the timerity and presumption of Terentius Vatto, as Livy apparently declares in his 21 book, and Sillio Italico in his 9 book, Plu-

tarch in the life of Hannibal, and of Scipio, With many other Writers, in the which overthrow was flain the Confut, P. Emilio, L. Afcilio, L. Furio Bicacculo, Treasurers of the Wars, 21 military Tribunes, and many Pretors, Councellers, and E-diles, whereof were Gn. Servilio, and Gn. Minutio Numantio, the Which had been the year before Master of the Cavaliery, and 80 Senators. There was slain in this great overthrow 40000 footmen , 2700 of the Roman Cavalry, and as many of their friends and conjederates, and many prisoners taken. Pto-- lomeus otherwise nameth this place Canufium, and Martial making mention of Canne, this faith,

Hac tibi turbato Canufina simillimamulfo

Munus erit gaude, non fiet cito anus;

The River Clanto runneth near Loriano

The River Colano runneth near Affe-

The River Cannio now called Sangui.

The River Cales runnish near the ancient City of Cales, now called Cal.

The River Cerbalo runneth near Civi. tella in Puglia

The River Calabrice runneth near Fagliano, and entreth into the River Sibare

THe River Diama paffeth near to

The River Elaro runneth near the

The River Eterno palleth near Tea-

The River Evoli passeth near Evoli

He River Fumiceilo runneth

near the City of Termole
The River Flumiculo runneth near
Civitella

The River Fiterno, now called Salino, passeth near the City of Salino

The River Freddo passeth near the Ci-

The River Frento, otherwise called Fortore, runneth near Latino, a runnated

ruinated City

The River Furore passeth near Vieteri The River Fanes, called also Siris

runneth near the City of Benevento
The River Fineto passeth near Regina
The River Fibrena runneth between the
City of Arpino and Sora

THe River Glanco paffeth near

The River Gineto, called also Thieto, runneth near the Said Country

The River Gronde passeth near the territory of Balbino in Calauria

The River Garga runneth two miles distant from the Country of Summoranno

The River Grande runneth near Alto-

The River Galesso runneth into the haven of Taranto, called the listle Sea The River Garigliano, called in old time Ganicus and milk line and

time Ganicus, and now Liris, paffeth near the ancient City of Minturna, destroyed long since

The River Isauro passeth near the City of Nieto, now called Donato

The River Isclaro passeth near the City of Caserta

The River Isanto runneth near the City of Agatha

The River Ispica passeth near the City of Pietra Fitta

The River Ipoleto passeth near Nica-

The River Live, called in old time Livis, and sometime Glanicus, is now called Garigliano; the said River runneth between Arce and Sora; Pliny saith that this River hath its original from the Lake Fucino

The River Librata of the Ancients and among others, Pliny calleth it Albula, for the Whiteness thereof; the said River passeth into Abruzzo, and runneth not far off from Civitella of Tronto. This River springeth from the Apennine

The River Leudo runneth near the Country of Paolo

The River Lavo, called also Laino, runneth near Scalea

The River Lento passesh near the Monastery of St. Liberatore and the City of Frantans, now called Francavilla; this River springeth from the Hill Maiella

The River Lucinio passeth near Rossa-

The River Linterno passeth not very far from the River Vulturno

The River Lofanto called also Aufido, runneth near Canofa, by Pliny it is named Aufidus, and it is also so called by Strabo, by Pomponius Mela, and by other ancient writers. This River rifeth from a little Fountain of the Apennine hils, among the Irpini, not far distant from the City of Nosco, and from hence descendesh as a little brook of water, which in summer, the course or current thereof can hardly be perceived to run 30 miles; but in the winter season it is so much augmented by other Rivers and streams which pass into it, and besides through the showers and dews that are very often in that season, it overfloweth the greatest fields of Puglia, so comforting and watering the Country, that it seems a large, long, and great sea

The River Larasca Springeth in Taran-

M

The River Melpi runneth near the City of the ancient Atinagia, now ruinated

The River Moscano passeth near

The River Metauro runneth near

The River Mesina runneth near Policastro

The River Moro passeth near Octona to the Sea

The River Moncata runneth near Lacania, and Maida in Calauria, in the Territory of which Country grow the Plantane Trees, a thing very rare in Italy

The River Medama paffeth near Bel-

The River Metauro passeth near Nico-

The River Marno passesh near Terra-

The River Melfa runneth near the ancient City of Atina, which was one of the five Cities which were built for the defence of Turnus against Eneas, as Virgil faith in the seventh book of his Eneidos

The

The River Musanio springeth in the mountains of Crepacore

The River Nursa passeth near the

The River Neta paffeth near Torana and Regia

The River Neeto paffeth neere Cto-

The River Ocinaro, called also Sabatio, paffeth near Martora-

The River Obvio paffeth near Capeftrano

The River Piomba runneth near To-

The River Paola runneth near the City
of Paola

The River Pratello paffeth near Piedemonte

The River Petrace runneth near Gioia

Lhe River Pesipo runneth near Nica-

The River Panopleto paffeth near Mai.

The River Pitornio runneth near the Lake Fucino

The River Plumba passeth near Ha-

The River Rufco runneth near Ca-

The River Raino runneth near Pale-

The River Reatio runneth near Mesfuraca, called in old time Reatium

The River Sabuto passeth near Nocera, and the ancient City of Teberina, which was destroyed by Hannibal of Carthage (and as the Ancients do affirm) Ligia, one of the Sirenes inhabited upon the mouth of the said River

The River Sebeto, called by the Latines Sebethos, is a little River which passeth without the walls of the noble City of Naples, which the Neopolitans call the River Magdalena, by reason of a Church dedicated to the said Saint, near which the said River passeth, Papin. Statio makes mention of the said River us his first book de Selve, saying,

Et pulchra tumeat Sebethosralumna.

It is also named by Virgil, by Statio, and by Colomelia, and by many other writers

The River Senno, called in old timeSiti, runneth near Amendolata, and the ancient City of Sino, which was afterward named Heraclea, where the Statue of Minerva is very famous which rouled the eys against the Ionis which sackt the City, not respecting it

The River Sapte runneth near the ancient City of Sapti, nom ruinated The River Semiro runneth near Squil-

The River Seminara runnesh near the

The River Sebatio, called also Ocinaro, passeth near Abatio

The River Salinello, called also Suino, passeth near Villanto

The River Sino runneth near Corvignano

The River Sarno, called also Scafato, paseth near the City of Sarno

The River Soricella runnech near Grot-

The River Sabaro, called by the Latins Sibaris, runneth near the ancient City of Turia, in Calauria, the water whereof being drank by oxen, sheep, and other cattel, makes their skins to become black, where very near is the River Crate, which workesh the contrary effect

The River Saro, now called Sangro, passeth near Fossa Ceca

The River Sento runneth near the hill

The River Scola passesh near Niceto The River Sagata, very samous in Calauria, for the cruel bastel between the Locress and the Crutoness.

THe River Targine paffeth near Crotone

The River Tauro posserb mar Civita di Penna

The River Tata rifeth under Massafra near Tatanto

The River Tordino, called by Pliny, Vivantium, runnesh near she ancient City of Flaviano, now called Castello nuovo

The River Trinio runnesh near Valto

The River Tamaro passeth near Castello franco & the Gity of Morcone

The

The River Tito runneth near the Territory of Baldino in Calauria

The River Treto paffeth near Cecca-

The River Tavo runneth near the City of Tavo

The River Tinnaria runneth near Pao-

The River Turbido paffeth near To-

The River Triferno , called also Piferno, paffeth near Termole

The River Troposlto runneth near A-

The River Trigno hath his beginning from Vallo, and fetching a compass, divideth Puglia from Abruzzo.

The River Tronto, called by Ptolomy in his third book Truentinum; and by Strabo Druentum, and by Pomponius Mela is named Truentium : this River rifeth from the Apen-nine. Strabo and Pliny faith that in old time was builded the Castle Truento, near the mouth of the River, by the people Tiburni of Dalmatia, and called it Truentium, which at this present remains not any mention thereof, neither can it be known Whether the River was named from it, or it from the River; this River

runneth within 5 miles of Crapolle

He River Ufente, called in old time Anfure, from the ancient City of Ansure, now called Tarra-

The River Viciola runneth near Can-

The River Vomano, called also Homano, runneth near Calvano

The River Volturno passeth near the ancient Volturno, now it is called the River of Capua, because it runneth by the Said City

The River Variano paffeth near Cu-

The River Verre runneth near Bellomonte

The River Vado runneth near Sino-

The River Verde springeth in the Hill Maiella, between the Monastery of St. Martine, and the Castle Faran, of the Peligni (now called Abruz-20) the said River runneth near the City of Casale, and of Colle Ma-Upon the bank of the Said River was the body of Manfred, King of Naples, buried by the commandment of the Pope, and upon his Tomb was ingraven this Epitaph,

Hic jaceo Caroli Manfredus Marte subactus Casaris barede non fuit urbe locus Sum patris ex odiis ausus confligere Petro Mars dedit hic mortem, Mors mihi cuncta tulit.

Of the Hils which are in the Kingdom.

Buceto is a very high Hill in the Isle of Ischia, called in old time Enaria. Inarime, and Pithecufa, upon the which Hill fpringeth a River of the fame

Aburno is a Hill in the Province of Lucania, now called Bafilicata, which was a part of Calauria. This Hill is called of the Latines Alburnus, because it is all white: Virgit makes mention of the faid Hill in the third of his Georgicks, fay-

Primus Alburnum Volitans.

Atheneo, aHill called in old time Prenuffo, Sirreo, Minervio, and the Hill Equano, and now it is called the Hill of Massa, from the City of Massa which stands but a little distant from the City of Surrente. There is to be seen on the said Hill towards the Sea, a great part of the ancient Temple of Minerva.

Aftruno is a high Hill, which standeth but a little distant from Pozzuolo, in the midft of which Hill is a Plain very low, reduced into a circle, two miles in

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e!be compass, where is a little Pool with Sulphure-water which iffueth out on every fide, very comfortable and wholsome for those that are diseased and feeble. Savonarola maketh mention of the said Baths, calling them Astrana. Ugolino cals them Strung balnes.

Circes the daughter of Sole, and Perfe.

Circello, named by the Latines Mons Cerces, and Circess, and of Prolomy, Gircem promonsorium. This Hill lieth near to Gaeta, and was so called of Circes, the daughter of the Sun, and the Nymph Perse, sister of Athe, King of the Colchi, the great Magitian, who being married to the King of the Sarmatians, poisoned him through the desire she had to domineer and bear rule her self, the which was the cause that she was chased away by all the people, and so she came to inhabit in this Hill, which did abound with great plenty of excellent hearbs, and there made her residence, with the which hearbs the Ancients have seigned that she transformed men into beasts. There was upon the said Hill in old time a very beautifull and goodly City of the same name, with the Temple of Circes, and the obscure Cave of Minerva, where was shewed in the time of Strabo for the truth thereof, a Cup wherein Visses drank. Into the said City Tarquin the proud brought many inhabitants, because the fields Pometini very large and sair were near the Sea, subject to the said Plain, as Dionysius of Alicarnassus, writeth in his sisth book, and Livy in the first. Much is written of the said Hill in many places, both by Dionysius, Strabo, Livy, Pliny Pomponius, Mela, Solina, Procepio, and also Virgis in his seventh book. The said City being afterward ruinated, in place thereof was made a very strong Castle, which was a secure passage for many Roman Bishops.

The Hill Carcino, now called Capo di Stilo, and by Ptolomeo named Promontorium Carcinum, is the longest Promontory in all Italy, as Pliny writeth by opinion of others. Barbaro in the corrections of Pliny, faith that it ought to be called Cocintum, as the ancient books of Pliny declare, and also of Polybius; Barbaro besides saith, that the book of Pliny was corrupted when he saith the Castle of Carceno was near to Petilia, because he should have said Cacinum, of which

fpeaketh Filifto faying thus,

Cacinum est oppidum non multum à Sicilia distans.

The Cape of Squillace is a Hill upon the which in old time was the City of Squillace, called by Pliny, Scyllatius, and by Strabo, by Solinus, and by Pomponism, Mela Scyllatius. The faid City was builded by the Atenefi, the companions of Menestro, which arived there.

Crepacore is a great back or brow of the Apennine, the which for the steepness and difficult ascent hath been so called, yet in old time it was called Grumo, from the which slowes the River Moscano. The said Hill is near to the Cave Menarda.

the which flowes the River Moscano. The faid Hill is near to the Cave Menarda.

Cecubo is a Hill which joyneth to the Gulf of Gaeta, and near Castellone; the faid Hill is very famous for the excellent Wine it yields, for it bringeth forth the strongest Grape, the Wines of Cecubo are accounted with the best, as the Fondani and Setini, whereof Martial saith,

Cacuba fundanis generofa coquuntur Amydis Visis, & in media nata palude viret:

Casino is a high Hill, which is not very far from the City of Aguino, and the Castle Secca, both being in Campania felix. In the said Hill was in old time the City of Casino, a Colony of the Romans, as Titus Livius writeth in his ninth book, declaring that thither was brought a Colony at the same time with Minturn. And also Antonio in his Commentary speaketh likewise thereof in his 36 book; And Serabo saith that in his time there was the glorious City of the Latines. And Sillo nameth it thus in his twelfth book,

Nymphisque habitata Casini, rura evastantur:

Here

Here was the Temple of Apollo, where was afterward builded the Stately Monastery of Casino, so named by the ruinated City. The faid Monastery was built by St. Benedict for his Monks, although the buildings of the Monastery at this present are not those which the Father St. Benedict builded, for not long after his Totila King of death all things were ruinated by the Longobards. Totila King of the Goths moved by the fanctity of St. Benedict, went up into the faid Monastery, purposing Page to try if that were true which he had heard say of him, that is to say, that St. Benediff through a prophetical spirit did know any secret or hidden thing, apparelled himself like a page, causing another to go before him cloathed in Kingly attire, who seigned himself to be Torila, but the Saint knowing of God the deceit, requested him with a cheerfull countenance to come in with the rest of his followers, and pointing to the King which was fo bafely attired to come foremost into the Monastery. But neither this, nor any other fignes of fanctity which St. Benedict shewed to the Longobards, were sufficient to bridle the fury of these Barbarians from the spoil of this Monastery, the which had been foretold to the Monks by the Father St. Benedict. It was afterward reedified upon the first foundations, and also enlarged about a 112 years after by Petronio Petronio Bre- Petronio Petro. Sciano, through the perswasion of Pope Gregory the second, as Paolo Diacono Wring redished teth in his sixth book of the Histories of the Longobards, and Elia Capriolo in his of the Hill Co fifth book of his Brescian Histories. The Monks thereof have more in revenue of the every year then fifty thousand duckets. In the said Monastery do lie the bodies of many Saints, and chiefly that of St. Benedict the Founder and Head thereof, and of St. Scolastica his fifter, whose bodies were found in the year 1543. Pling declares in the fourth chapter of his feventh book, that in the faid City of Cafino, in the time of the Consulfhip of Lucinius Crassus, and of Caio Cassio Longo, a certain girl was converted to a male kind, which by advice of the South-sayers red to a male. was carried away into a defert Island.

Canlo, called in old time Caulon, is a high Hill in Calauria, upon the which is fituated the City of Caulonia, near Locri, the faid Hill is very full of Vines, whereupon the Ancients confectated it unto Bacchins, Virgil speaketh of this Hill in the third of the Eneidos faying;

Caulonisque arces, & naufragum Scyllaceum.

Pliny in the third Book and tenth Chapter also discourseth of the faid City, Strabo in his fixth Book, Pomponius Mela in his fecond, and Stephano of the City cals it Caulonia.

Christs Hill is a high Hill, which is near the City of Pozzuolo, in the very same place which was called the Bath of Trepergole. It is faid that in the time that our Saviour Jesus Christ arose from death to life, and descended into Hell, at his refurrection he took the faid great Hill and ftopt the hole or mouth of Hell which he made coming from thence, and for this canfe (they fay) it was called Christs Hill; whereupon the Poet Euftasius thus faith,

Est locus Australis, que portam Christus Averni Fregit & eduxit mortuu inde (nos Hec domus eft triplex, hinc jare Tripergula dicta. Una capit vestes, altera servat aquam, Utilis unda satis multum sudantibus aufert Defectum mentis, cum gravitate pedum: Hac stomachi varias facit absentare querelas, Flebile de toto corpore tollit onus. Debilis, atque piger, quibus est non multa facultas. Consulimus tali ut sape fruatur aqua. Hujus amator aqua symptomata nulla timebit Incolumi semper corpore latus erit:

the Author.

The helief of But I believe with the holy Catholick and Apostolick Church, that our Saviour Jesus Christ the son of the omnipotent God, descended into Hell, as all the Prophets and holy Apostles have said; and I also believe that he arose the third day from death, as the Scriptures verify unto us; but that he should rise from this place, or any other, I am not so foolish to affirm it, or say that which I know not : For which thing I think better (as St. Augustin faith in the 8 upon Gen) to doubt, de occultis quam litigare de incertis.

The Hill Cibele,now called Monte Virgine.

Cibele is a Hill near the City of Mercogijacone, on the top whereof was in old time a stately Temple dedicated to the honour of Cibele, Mother of the Gods.

Antonio Pio in his Commentary maketh mention of this Hill, describing the way from Benevento to the Pillars; he placeth first Mercuriale, and afterward Cibele, Mother of the Gods. The faid Temple was afterward dedicated by St. William unto the Virgin Mary; the which hill after the confecration above-faid, the name of Cibele was changed into the name of Virgine, as it is called at this present, and the Congregation of the Fathers which are there is called de monte Virgine. This high Hill is separated from the Apennine, and also from the other Hils, except they touch a little at the bottom.

The bodies of Sidrack, Mesheck, and Abedneg prefer. Virgine.

The admirable R. quary in Monte Virgine.

Flesh and milk carried into Monte Virgine, becomes full of worms.

In the great Altar of the faid Church are preserved the bodies of the three children which by the commandment of Nechadonozor King of Babylon were put into the burning Oven, because they would not adore the golden Image. In the faid Church is a Reliquary of fo much beauty and ornament for the gilding of the place, and for the many Reliques put in fair Vessels of filver and gold, that it would be very difficult to find a better, and perhaps not the like in all Christendom, as all Arangers fay which come thither from far Countries. In the faid hill, whe. ther by the will of God, whom it pleaseth many times to work marvailous effe in sundry particular places, or by any other accident, neither within the Monastery, nor the distance of 500 paces round about, can be eaten or carried any flesh, or eggs, or milk, or any white-meat whatsoever, but presently it corrupts and becomes full of worms, although it be powdered, boiled, baked, rosted, or howsoever, the which thing is so manifestly known to all men, that of all those which come thither at all times of the year, none dare carry any thing, and if any will carry, it will not be without that aforefaid figne.

Epopon was a Hill in the Isle of Ischia, from whence fire ascended with great fury, but is now become plain.

Falerno is a Hill near to Pozzuolo, the which was so named of a man, as Servio writeth, The Wine took its name of Falerno, which is very excellent that is had from this Hill, whereof Sillio speaketh in his seventh book:

> Gravida eni nectare vites, Mulli dant pralis nomen praferre Falernis.

And Pliny in the fixth Chapter of his fourteenth Book doth largely discourse of the faid Wine. Whereupon Varro in praising Italy, thus faith, Quid in Italia utenfile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium non fit? Qued far comparandum Campano? Quod triticum Apulo? Quod vino Farlerno? Quod oleum Venafrano? Many Writers make mention of the Wine Falerno, among whom Tibullo thus faith.

Nunc mibi fumosos veteris proferte Falernos.

And the fame faith ,

Non tibi si pretium Campana terra daretur: Nontibi si Bacchi cura Falernus ager.

Martial also speaketh of it saying,

Resinata bibis vina Falerna:

The faid place is now called the Fort of Mondragone, and the Territory thereof paffeth

paffeth along even to Volenzoo. In the Plain of the faid Hill is Campo Stellato now called the Territory of Carinola, and also by the common people it is called Mazzone. Of what excellency this field Stellato was, may eafily be understood by the words of Cicero written in his Oracions against the Laws de Campi, foralmuch as in it he was forced to perswade that the field Stellato by no means ought to be fold by the Magistracy of ten men , when he faith, At emm ager Campanus, hac lege amittieur, orbis terre pulcherrimos. Whereupon Cicero declares that it was the proper ground of the people of Rome: Sucronius writesh that Cefar divided the field Stellato between 2009 Citizens of Rome, to get the good will of the

Guaro, or Gualdo, called by the Latines, mons Guarm, & Gauros, but now commonly called the Hill Barbaro, the faid Hill is not very far from the Lake Averno, the foot whereof stretcheth even to Came, and to Bais. This Hill bringeth forth very fruitfull Vines, the which three times in a year yield excellent Grapes, and very precious and pure Wine, for which cause the Poets feigned that here was The fertility the habitation of the Nymphs. Ausonius makes mention, Idyl. 8. Pli. 14. cap. 6. and 3 book, cap. 5. Lucan lib. 2. Flores in lib. 1. cap. 16. Giavenal, in the 8 and 9 Sat. Galen 12. Methodi, de vib bonis, G. malia fuc. cap. 13. 6 1. de Antidot.

Gioviano Pontano in the 2 Parthenia, Cicero against Rullo. Statio lib. 3.
Gargano is a famous Hill, and standeth in the Plain Paglia, now called the Province of Capitanata. There are in the faid Hill some pleasant Woods, and although for the most part it be without Trees, nevertheless there are gathered many kinds of medicinable herbs for divers infirmities. This high and famous hil proceeeth from the Apennine, and the tiscuit round about even to the lowest diffent ; contains 200 miles, and on the top of the Hill is the renowned and noble City of St: Angelo, from the which all the Hill is now fo called, and there is a very fair and goodly Church in the honour of St. Michael the Archangel, whether infinite people reforts from fundry places of Christendom, with great superstition and frequency at all times, Many ancient Writers make mention of this Hill Gargano, among whom is Strabo, Pliny, Pomponius Mela, and Virgil in his 11 book, faying, Victor Gargani condebat Japyois.

And Lucan in the 5.

'Apulus Adriacas exit Garganus in undas,

And Horace in the second of his verses faith,

Querceta Gargani laborent.

Hermete is a pleasant Hill which approacheth even to the City of Naples, and is commonly called the Hill of S. Hermo, because in the top there of there is a Castle of the same name, made by King Charls the second of Angio. That excellent Poet Pontano saith in his Lepidinia, that the said Hill was so called by the fair Nymph Hermete which dwelf in the eminent and highest part of this Hill. Galen and Martial call it Trifolius mons of the three-leafed grafs, which grows there every where.

Hidro is a high Hill which is in the Province of the Country of Otranto, the which hill is called by the Latinists Hydruntum, and by Pliny and Strabo, Hydrus,

and Hydruntis.

The Hill Miseno, or the Promontary of Campagna felix, stands but a little di-Stant from Cuma, it is named Misenus by Strabo, Dionisius of Alicarn. Pliny, Antonino, Virg. Tacitus in his 5, 14, and 15 book, and by Ptolomy it is called Promontorium Misenum. Likewise Sillio makes mention in bis 8. It was so named according to Dionifins in his first book by Mifeno, a worthy man, and a follower Why it was of Aneas which died there, the which Virgit affirms in his 6 book of Eneidos, called the Hill when he reciteth that Miseno being uead, Emas wholly discomforted, demanded Miseno.

The hill Mileno, called in former time Æreo.

of Achate, what they should do, and where they should bury him. And at the last was here buried, and of him was called Miseno, for before the coming of Eneas the said Hill was called Areo, For Virgil saith in the sixth of the Eneid.

Praterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici.

And fomewhat lower,

Quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpsu humandum Diceret: atque illi Misenum in littore sieco Ut venere vident indigna morte peremptum: Misenum Eolidem, quo non prestantior alter Ere ciere vos, Martemque accendere cantu, Hettoris hic magni suerat comes:

And a little farther,

Nec minus intered Misenum in lictore Teucri Flebant: & cineri ingrato suprema serebant.

In describing the manner of his grave after a few Verses saith,

At pius Eneas ingenti mole sepulchrum Imposuit, suaque arma viro, remumque tubamque. Monte sub Erio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo Dicitur, avernumque tenet per secula nomen.

Eneas kild his Trumpeter Miseno, and facrificed him to the Gods of Hell. The Tower of Faro.

Pomponius Mela, and Solinus fay, that this Mifeno (from whom the faid Hill taketh its name) was the Trumpeter of Enens. And Servio upon the third and fixth of the Eneid. faith that Eneas being desirous to raise the souls of the dead which remained in Hell, out of the Lake Averno, but being unable to do it, unless he first kil'd some man, and after sacrificed him to the Gods of Hell; to this effect he killed his beloved Trumpeter Miseno, and after the sacrifice ended he obtained his defire. Upon the faid Hill was in old time a Tower called Faro, on the which both day and night did burn a continual light, as a figne for Marriners to fail with the more security. The faid Hill is freightned in the manner of a Promontory of three breadths compassed with the Sea, and in the said Cape where it begins to be narrow, although it be naturally full of Caves, it is so hollow and vaulty by means of the buildings that are thereon, raifed and supported with Pillars, and built with Marble, that it seems as a Hill down-hanging, and within there was (as is to be seen) Baths, and very delicate banqueting places, among the which there was one called the Cave Traconaria, fo named of Traconibus, for that reaxiv, fignifieth water-courses, as Francisco Titelmanno noteth in 148 Pfalm. The faid Cave is very large, long, and high, built in an admirable manner, and part of it is standing, and part half ruinated, and also some part wholly gone. That part which is to be seen lieth in this sort, It hath in the midst an entrie of 200 handsbreadthin length, and 18 in breadth, having on both fides four lodgings vaulted in largeness some 12 and some 16 hands breadth, being between some of them the space of 12 hands breadth, and between others 18. In these spaces are 4 dores, every one the breadth of 12 hands, the one distant from the other 16, except the first distance, which is in the entrance 18. but the other distances between the faid dores are equal, The Arches are supported and made with cross interlacing. It is a thing very certain (as it is commonly judged of all) that the faice Caves were made to preserve water. On that fide of the Hill which lies towards Cuma, the faid Hill hath a poole of the Sea called Mare Mortuum, and round about upon the brow and edg of the main-hand appear the ruines and goodly foundations of ancient buildings, and this was the place where Suctonius faith that Octavins Augustus kept his Army by Sea near Miseno, for the guard and defence

of the Terrene Sea, of France, Spain, Mauritania, and of Africa, and of the Isles which lie in the midst thereof, of the which Army Plinio Veronese was Cap- Offavius Antain at the time that the Hill Vesuvio burnt, where he died whilst he attempted to fee the great exhalations of that Hill, which cast the ashes even into Africa, Siria, and Egipt,. Afterward within the land appears Foundations, incredible to those that have not feen them, where they now fay is a wonderfull Lake, for thefe being Tirrene Sea. (as it feems) the foundations of a goodly Palace that was in this part, which remaineth there standing, supported with very high Pillars, being a hundred and fixty paces long, and in breadth 250, and so fair that it seems new, and I believe it was the Palace of L. Lucullus, which he had near Baia to dwell pleasantly in the time of Winter, because it stands in a very warm place. Whereof Platarch maketh mention in the life of the faid Lucullus, declaring that L. Lucullus having invited Pompey in the Summer feason to his house Frascato, which is near Rome, feemed to jeft and flout at him, faying he was not well advised, to build fo goodly Pompey flourand stately a house as that was, being full of so many open Galleries, and broad Windows, and exposed both to the winds and cold; that though in Summer he might well inhabit, yet in Winter time it was utterly to be abandoned. To which he faith, that Lucullus also scoffingly, answered him, that Pompey was deceived in him, because he had better played the wife Crane, then he had done, for that house he only built for the Summer-season, having another as fair at Baia for the Winter, where was a continual Spring. The Tombs and Reliques of this Palace, and other ancient Monuments, which are half standing and half ruinated, which are to be seen in these places, are such, that it seems as if there had been an absolute City, rather then a House. Of the said Hill Miseno, Strabo makes mention in his fifth book , Cicero in the second of his Filippice , Antonio in his Commentarie, Ptolomy in his third book, Suetonius in the 2 cap. 49. Plin in the 3. cap. 16. Taciens in the 19 book, Sill. in the 8. Proper. in the 3. and in the 18. Statio in the 3 Sat. 1. and of modern Writers John Pontano in his 6 book of the Warrs of the Hil Mifens. Naples.

Massico is a famous Hill which stands in Campania felix, and is now called the The Hil Massi-For of Mandragone, of a certain City that is there, which hath the title of a co. Duke. This excellent Hill is very famous, as well in old time as in these our daies, for the singular and delicate Wine which it yields, being of a golden and amber colour, of a sweet and odoriferous savor, and of a most delicious and pleasing taste; these Vines grow in the top of the Hill The Territory thereof in old time extended even to the Walls of Sinuessa, a Colony of the Romans, and with the back and ridg thereof the said Hil stretcheth to Cali, now named Calvi, even to the left side of the Territory of Venasro, so that it confined on the one side with the Territory of Falerno, now called Gando, which in like manner brought forth thefe precious and excellent Wines of the colour of gold, which were so pleasing to The wine Fathe Roman Empero s, and of whom Julius Cefar, as Pliny in the 15 cap of the lerni in great 14 lib. writeth, honoured therewith his Feasis, and most renowned Banquets estimation with the Rowhich he made in Rome. Of this Hill Massico, Virgil maketh mention in many with the Romans. places, and chiefly in the second book of his Georgicks, saying,

Sed gravidi fruges, & Bacchi Massicus humor:

And in the 7 of Eneid.

Vetunt felicia Baccho Massica.

Sillio Itallico in his 7 book,

Massicus uviferis addebat nomina globis

And the same saith in another place,

Massica sulcabit mulcere Falernus in avo.

gustus kept his Fleet in Mare Morte, for the defence of the

The answer of Lucullus.

The Authors which make mention of the hil. Maffico.

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And Horace in his first book of Verfes,

Eft qui nec veteris pocula Massici:

The Authors which make mention of the Wine of Falerno.

Of the Wine Falerno, Galen makes mention in his second lib. de ar. cur. de san: tnen. cap. 6, and in cap. 5. and in many other places; and if any man desires to know more, he may read Persim in the third Satyr, Giovinal in the Sat. 8. Sillis us in the 7 lib. Tibulum in the second; Horace in the second book of Verses, Ovid in the fourth de Ponto, Tism Livim in the first, Plin. the 14 book cap, 3. Macrobio the third de Saturnali, L. Floro in the first book, and of modern Writers, Jacobo Perseco, and John Bapsista in the book of the nature of Wines.

Minervio.

Minervio is a Hill, or rather a Promontory which standeth directly against the Isle of Capre, where upon an arm of the Hill are situate these Cities, Surrento, Massa, and Vico. The said Hill by Pliny and Pomponius Nola, is called Promontorium Minerva, and by Strabo it is named Sirreum Atheneum & prenussum. Now it is called the Cape of Campanella, because there stands a Tower as a guard which with the sound of a Bell makes a signe of the discovery of such Ships and Gallies as sails upon the Coast.

Maiella.

Maiella is a very high Hill which is separated from the Apennine, and standeth in the Province of the Peligni, and Sanniti, now called Abruzzo, the faid Hill is discovered very far through the great height thereof, whose top is almost continually covered with fnow; it is very rough and craggie, and the passage very difficult to the top on every fide, near to the which are many Cities and Towns, many Rivers flow from it, and there are many Woods full of wild beafts, and chiefly Bears and Wolves. St. Peter of Morovo the Hermit, inhabited in this high Hill, being afterward called Pope Celestine the fifth, from whom the Religion of the Celeftini had their original. Olibano, now called the Hill Libano. "The faid Hill stands but a little diffant from Pozzwelo, and is full of very hard flint-stones, and therefore very barren and without Trees, it was called Olibano, because in Greek xor is as much as to fay, all, and Baros barren. Suetonine faith in his fourth book, c.37: that the Roman Emperor Ca. Caligula caused the said Hill to be cut and digged, and commanded that all the Streets in Italy should be paved with the flints there-Intonino Panormita makes mention of the faid Hill in his fifth Epiftle, direced to Nicolo Pifcicello Archbishop of Salerno. At the foot of the faid Hill, on that fide which lies towards the Ifles of Nifita, are two Baths, the one called the little Bath, and the other the stony Bath; it was called the little Bath, for the little Fountain thereof, nevertheless it is of so great vertue and efficacy, that the weak and diseased think that here is not only water, but even God himself, because it comforteth the head, the stomack, and all the other parts of the body, it cleareth the cloudie thickness of the eies, and restoreth a weak fight, it drives away the Quartane, continual and quotidian Feaver, and to conclude, it cureth any grief, caused by what disease soever. The Neopolitans were wont to make use of this water before any other. Whereupon the worthy Poet Enftafins of Matera speak ing of this Bath faith,

Olibano.

The Emperor C.Caligula caused the hill Olibano to be cut.

Inter aquas Pelagi propre listus sub pede rupis, Magnus in effectu fons breve nomen habet. Balneolum dictum tanta virtutis amicum, Ut patiens illic sentiat esse Deum. Nam morbo quocunque dolet, seu rheumase quovis, Lotus aqua tali tempore liber abit, Et caput, & stomachum, renes, & catera membra Comfortat, tepidam si renovabis aquam. Hac prodest oculis, oculorum nube sugata, Consumptos resicit, quos tenet agra sames. Materiamque rudem consumit, & amphimerinen. Plus aliu hoc gens Parthenopaa sovet.

Of this Bath Savanarola, Ugolino, and Franciotto makes mention, calling it Balneum foris crypte; Mengo laith that the Mine thereof is Alume, Copper, and

Under the Rock of the faid Hill Olibano (as we have before faid) is the stony Bath, and is so called because the said Fountain springeth from a Rock; this Bath breaketh the stone in the bladder, provoketh urine, purgeth the sand, and expel-leth gravel, it healeth the pain of the head, cleareth the fight, maketh the deaf to hear, and driveth the found and noise from the ears, it greatly comforts the heart and the Romack. The water of the said Bath drank luke-warm, purgeth the intrails and inward parts. Of this stony Bath thus writeth Eustasus,

the rock, and the vertue

Cui Petra dat nomen, mirum reor effe Lavacrum, Quod lapidem possis frangere, nomen habet... Infestos capiti soles hoc arcere dolores. Auribus auditum prastat, & addit opem. Lumina tergit, nebulis maculosa fugatis, Pectoris, & cordis effe medela poteft. Vesicas aperit renes expurgat arena, Interiora lavat potus, & hujus aqua. Quam pluries vidi calidam potare petrofos, Queis Urina fuit post lapidosa satis. Vos igitur, quibus est durus cum pondere mictus, Assidnus talis liberat usus aqua.

From that part of the Hill which lyeth towards Pozzuolo, at the foot thereof is The bath Orto. another Bath called Ortodonico, and is fo named because it springeth in the Bishops denico, why it Garden, the passage into it is to be descended by certain stairs, and the dore there- was so called of standeth towards the South , and therefore it is very dangerous for a man to enter into it, because the South wind blowing, the heat of the exhalations inclosed, feeking to get out, eafily stifleth who loever is within it; but the water being carried out, it reviveth and comforteth the bodies which are made faint and feeble through feavers, helpeth the fromack, and taketh away the naufeousues and defire to vomit, and cureth the feaver. Alcadino writeth of this Bath in this fort,

Hac manet absconso telluris lympha meata, Hanc via sub terris plena timoris habet. Tu cave ne subeas thermas spirantibus Austris, Ne calor inclusus sit tibi causa necis. Hac aqua mira nimis consumptis est bona valde, Restaurat corpus nobilis usus aque. Infirmos sicubi febris tenuaverit artus, Et putat extremam tristis ad esse diem. Has fidens intrabit aquas, & Sepe frequentans, Sentiet in robur le rediisse vetus Phthisis, ephermerine febres & nauseaturpis. Pellitur his thermis, hectica victa fugit.

Palinuro is a Promontory so named in the Province of the Principality on this Palinuro. side, and of the Ancients was called the Promontory of Palinuro, from which a little diftant was in old time the ancient City of Hielia, which was afterward cal- The City led Velia, and (as Strabo faith) was endued with excellent Laws and Statutes, and Hielia. invironed with a strong Wall, and valiant people, and contended a long time with the Lucani, and Possidoniati. Of the which City the ruines are to be seen, and was distant from Possidonia, (as Strabo saith) 200 furlongs; Writers affirm, and especially Pomponius Mela, and Servio upon this Verse of Virgil: in 6:

Nigens crudelis, &c.

Why it was called Palinu.

685. No. 17

Paufilipo.

That the faid Province of Palinuro was for named of Palinuro of Phrigia. a Saller of Eneas thip, which was there buried of which mention is made in many places, and among others in the seventh book, where he doth describe very particularly his death, and his grave, much commending him.

The Promontory Possionia of the Province of Principata on this lide, is now called the Cape of Principata, Strabo calleth the Country, the River, and the Man

ven Poffium um.

red and adorned with goodly Towns and Villages, and is but a mile diffant from Naples, and firetcheth towards the South even to the Sea, making many dales which is the cause that all the discents and banks are very pleasant and delightfull through the many Vailies. There are also many Gardens full of fruitfull Trees, and especially Oringes, Citrons, Limons, and other fruit. Pling saith in his 9. book, and cap. 53. that in this pleafant Hill Cefar had a very beautifull house with Fish pools, wherein was cast a Fift by Pollione Vedio, which lived to years; Pollione was Lord of the faid place, and dying, bequeathed it (as Dion faith) to Augufins. This house was near to the highest part of the faid Hill, in the place which is now called the fatal Cave, where at this prefent are to be feen the Baths which Cefar had there, whereupon by this it may be judged how pleasant this excellent Hill hath been, and especially for the banishing of ladness and melancholy from frail and feeble minds; for which cause it haththat Greek name, for Thun fignifieth in Latine queis, and worke is as much as to lay ladnels. Near the fide of this pleasant and delightfull Hill, are to be seen round about infinite buildings of Antick stately workmanship, which time hath utterly defaced; and on the side to-wards Naples, is the fair Village of the Prince of Stigliano, called Serena, and towards Chiaia at the foot of the Hist is the pleasant place of Mergilino, so named by the fwimming of the fifnes, where the learned facobo Sannazare the darling of the Muses composed his divine Egfogues, and reedified a Church to St. Mary of the birth, in whose honour he composed Latine Verses, a most excellent and rare work of the deliverance of the faid Virgin, in which Church in a goodly Tomb of Marble, with his picture carved thereon is he buried, on the which Sepulchre the Cardinal Pietro Bembo caused this Epitaph to be ingraven,

> D. O. M. Da sacro cineri flores, hic ille Maroni Syncerus Musa, proximus, ne sumulo:

At the foot of the Hill on the side towards the Sea, is the delightfull place of St. Mary of Piedigrotta, and on this side lieth the Cave of Cocceio, which some attribute to Basso, and some to Lucullus, made after the manner of that of Cuma, the which is wholly cut artificially our of the Rock. Upon the hill in the right side towards the entrance of the Cave, in the way towards Naples, is Virgils Sepulchre, the which neither Biondo nor Razzano could find. But being found in these daies, I went to see it with that excellent Lawyer Fabio di Giordano, a worthy Poet, and a great Herbalist, and a searcher of Antiquities, and with us also went the Lord Geronomo Colonna, and Paolo Portarello, persons of great judgment and wisdom: Being come to the place, we found upon the laid Cave a Chappel smoothly vaulted round about with Marble, and within were places for Images to stand, in the midst was a Tomb of Marble with some little Pillars likewise of white Marble, the which supported a Cossin whereon were ingraven these Verses,

Virgils Sepulchre.

> MANTUA me gennin, CALABRI raquere, tenet nunc PARTHE NOPE, cecimi pafena, rura, Duces.

Opposite thereto without the Chappel, was an Epitaph of white Marble, with these modern Verses ingraven,

Qui

Taburo is a high !!!! near Capen; in old time it was called Mone Tabaren as Virgil declareth in the 2 of the Georgiele, and olumns surior and in Control of the Control o

The hos gai cocinty palent, turns Plassif tong I well

After we had well confidered the place, and gnome base, and well confidered the place, and gnome base be no-After we had well confidence the place, the land, Chappel, was a great ted; which we belief the wing up to sho top of the faith Chappel, was a great Bay-Tree naturally growing, for the roots thereof took hold through the chinks, A Bay-tree had grew naturally growing. and creviles of the Wallow Wherencon I presently thought that this was the very that grew nature Sepulchre of Virgil, and that nature had caused that Bay-Tree to grow as a the Sepulchre fighe ed distoverunts werthe here late themathes of that arent Poet; a So Arignieur of Virgil. Colonnelaid my mafters, shis requires matter for us itu do fomething worthy memory mand he woold not droug from thence till every one of us had made certain Verles of and because I was the youngest of the company whe faiduntomer Seignieur Seinied bythe rulel de the Law, won ought to begin first. And Naples, for a defence and guard of the faid CastraVistedriabemen glansland of forthied by the Emperor Charle the fifth. All this Hill is beautified with good h

es of buildings, and other wortine relle oup quality was Garrida tipical house no Wines. which are much commended toget while winds whiteir pidean aming & Azarial it Indicat, & musis, & diuit bempen amicum aniW ale lo gnidagt sind Virgilium, peret cui fore nemo parem. New um de primo faccor Trifolina Lyce

Then faid the worthy Fabio, . ora with swing amon anis while

on rio Bustanbi drandi loquin seterant summlumqua Maronis, als bolles ett Vastaque seculorum pondera saxa ruunt: Delphica formest increvie frondibus arbor: call de la tille a salit Atque injusa sacras explicat alta comas Ne tanti cineres vata fine honore jacerent,

Officium prestat laurus amica suum.

Officium prajeat tum or more just the grand praject in the second
Spente sua manesque pios atque offa Maronis And Atque hoilgenium viridante protegat umbra life in interiorio Sagot los Diving vales fignat reverenter honores au ban Os guoniam hento ante illumi nec post eris unquam All i en Qui fid rupinopes, sale vel carmine reges fores de llim ont m Diceret, illino vigat per fecula nomen tound set la con ave beauth Lauran at hat tumule felis frendentibus extas , Observatque memor sacri monumenta poeta.

Sarno is a Hill fo called of the City of Surno, which is fituated at the foot of the Sarno. Hill, where also a River taketh its name which runneth hard by, near to the month whereof was Pompey, and not ful from the Hill Voscovo, as Plany faith, they were named the Pompeians (as Salino affirmeth by Horcoles) which brought thither his oxen with great pomp from Spin. The Pompeians had a long Country full of goodly Villages. The faid Country began at the point where is, now the Tower of the Amunitiation, and fretcheth even to Caffello à mare, beyond The Country the River Sarno. In old time (as Serabo dectares) in thefe places did first inhabit the of Pompeians Osci, and after the Toscani, the Pelighi, and also the Samiti, the which were drione of the
ven out by the Romans. This pleasant Country yieldeth excellent Wines. Pliny
parts of Camwriteth in the 6. cap. of the 14 book, that the said Wines grew still to their greatpagna spoiled
est perfection and conductive or sill ranged as a religious resistant stress. eft perfection and goodness even till ren years, age not any thing impairing them. by fire of the This fair and pleafant Country of the Pompeians, was for the most part deftroy. Hill Vefuvio. ed by an Earthquake in the time of News, which was one of the best parts of the time is book of Hiftories. Province of Campania felix.

Taburo .

Taburo is a high Hill near Capoa; in old time it was called Mons Taburnus, as Virgil declareth in the 2 of the Georgicks,

Neu segnes jaceant terra, judat Ismara Bacco sall Conserve, atque elea magnum vestire Taburnum.

And elfewhere of the faid Hill, and particularly in the twelfth book is made men-

At velm ingeint Sylva Juhangue Tabarnolle Wadt de selvere

Trifolino is a Hill which joyneth even with the City of Naples, and called by the common people, the Hill of St. Hermo; and sometimes of St. Martino; because upon the top of the said Hill there is a very fair Church, and a Monastery of Carthusian Monks, under the name of St. Martin; the other Church of St. Hermo stands within the Castle, which was builded by Charls the first of Angio King of Naples, for a defence and guard of the said City. The said Castle was newly fortified by the Emperor Charls the fifth. All this Hill is beautified with goodly buildings, and other worthy edifices; this pleasant Hill yieldeth excellent Wines, which are much commended by Galen's Salubrium. In the land Martial in Xenia speaking of the Wine Trifolino; thus saith,

The Wine of Trifolino.

Non sum de primo fateor Trifolina Lyao Inter vina tamen septima vitis aro.

It is called the Hill Trifolino by reason of the three-leased grass, which growes there very plentifully:

Tifata is a Hill which lies above Capoa, whereof Sillio speaketh,

Lib.13.

Tifata umbrifico generatum monte Calenum.

Titus Livius likewise nameth it in the seventh and twentisixth book, describing that Hannibal departing from the Brutii, came into these places to relieve Capoa, besieged by Q. Fulvius, and Appius Claudius, the Roman Consuls, and pitcht his Camp in a Valley but a little distant from the said Hill, with the greatest property of

Why it was salled the Hill Vefeus.

his Army, and with 30 Eliphants. Vefevo, or Vefuvio, is a hil that stands over against Naples, and opposite to the Pompeians, divided on every fide with high hils, and hath at the foot thereof round about many pleasant Woods, but in the top is very dreadfull, hideous, and unpasfable, in the midft whereof is a great hole made with fire, which feems as a Theatre digged even out of the bowels of the Hill, from whence in old time did ascend great abundance of fire. Of these flames Berofo the Caldean in his fifth book of Antiquities maketh mention, faying, that in the last year of the King Arli, the 7 King of the Affirians, the faid Hill burned. Suetonins in the life of Titus faith, that in the time of the faid Emperor it yielded also great abundance of fire. the like fire in the fame manner relateth Dion the Greek ; the faid fire burned two Cities that flood near unto it, that is to fay, Erculanio, and Pompey. After the fire had continued three daies and three nights, it cast so many ashes with so great violence, that they were carried with the force of the wind even into Africa, into Syria, and into Egipt; whereupon Pliny being desirous to see the cause of these fires, went even to the Tower Orravi, and there was flifled with the fmoke which rose from the faid hill. This burning was the cause that the Curati were created in Rome for the Country of Lavoro, whose office was to provide for those inconveniencies in all that Country. Vefeve is now much tilled, and yieldeth excellent Greek Wine, and great store of Corn, and there is also gathered great plenty of good fruits; it is now called the Hill of Somma, because it standeth over against. Naples. On the one fide it hath the Fields, on the other the Sea; at the foot of the hill is the fair City of Somma, which is adorned with the Title of Duke. Of the faid Hill thus faith Sillio Italico in the 12 book,

Mon-

Monstrantur Veseva juga, atque in vertice summo Depasti slammis scopuli, frattusque ruina Mons circum, atque Athna fatis carentia faxa.

And Martial in the 4 book of his Epigrams

Hic est Pampineis viridis, vesuvius umbris Prafferat hic madidos nobilis nva locus. Hec juga quam Nyfe colles plus Bacchus amavit Hoc nuper satyri monte dedere choros. Hac veneris sedes Lacedamone gratior illi Hic locus Herculeo nomine clarus eras Cuntta jacent flammis, & tristi mersa favilla Nec superi vellem boc licuiffe sibi.

Some fay that Vefuvio was so called for the sparkles of fire which in old time it cast out, as it were full of sparkles, for in old time a sparkle was called Vesnia. Others say that it was also named Veshio, of Veshio Captain of the Pelassi, which did domineer and command the said Hill. Servio was deceived in expounding those words of Virgil in the 7. saying,

Et vicina Veseva ora jugo.

because he faith that Vefevio is not the same that is Vefavo, and that the first standeth in Liguria, from whence the River Pofloweth, and that the fecond is in Campania felix. Nevertheless by the authority and testimony of excellent and grave Writers, that hill of Ligaria hath been called Vefavio.

FENNS.

He Fenn Pontana, called of the Latinists Palus Pontina, was so named (as Strabo faith) from the City of Pomeria, fometimes a Colony of the Romans. made at the same time with Sneffa, according to T. Livim in his 9 book. It proceedeth of two Rivers, the one called Aufido, the other Ufente; of the first Virgil maketh mention, saying, Et in mare volvisur Ufens. And in the 7. Ufens in signis fama. Now it is vulgarly called Anfense, and also Bandino. This Fenn is so nis fama. Now it is vulgarly called Anfente, and also Baudino. large, that as Pliny faith, with the authority of Mutiano, that there were 24 Cities. Titus Livius writeth in his 47 book, that the faid Fenn was dried up by the Conful Cornelio Cethego, and the ground became folid and firm to fow corn. But cornel.cetego, in process of time, care being not had thereof, it returned to its priffinate state, the Conful and was all filled with water; the which Theodorico King of the Goths noting, dried up the caused it to be made drie another time. At this present the faid fields are become for the most part so moorish, as well by the means of the faid Rivers, as the great flowing of the waters, which fpring from the bottom of the bordering hils round about, and there settle and remain, their ancient passages being stopt, whereby they were wont to depart and pass into the Sea. So by this means there is to be feen a great Moor : Upon this Fenn or Moor was the City of Terracina, called in old time Infure, which was the chief and head City of the Ulofci. Strabo faith that in former time it was called Trachina, which is to fay that p and rough, by reason of the stony Hils where it is situate. Servio saith, that in Terracina was adored a little Jupiter called Aufure, which in Greek fignifies as it were not that Jupiter Adfuto:

ven, because he had no beard by reason of his youth; whereupon Martial in the 10 of his Epigrams, writing to Faustine, thus faith,

> O nemus, o fontes, solidamque madentis arene, Lictus, & aquoris (plendidus Anxur aqueis.

And Horace in his Poetry faith,

Sterilique din palm, apraque remis Unicas urbes alis: & grave sentit aratrum.

Servio also faith, that not very far from Terracina, was a City called Satura. Suetonius Tranquillus writeth that Tiberius being invited to a Feast at Terracina, in a place called Pretorio, suddenly fell from alost many great stones, which kild many of his friends and followers, and himself hardly escaped. Spartiano saith, that Antonino Pio repaired the Haven of Terracina. This City had also the immunities and priviledges of Anzo, and of Hostia, the which were likewise suspense

ded at the coming of Asdrubale into Italy.

Acherusa is a Fenn or Moor, which is now called Coluccia, and are certain waters of a rusty iron colour, which amaze whosever see them, and overspread much ground between Capoa and Aversa, insecting the air, and making the earth unfruitfull, through the great abundance in that Plain, whereby the Country becomes altogether unprofitable. It stretcheth even to Cuma, overflowing every place, the which is so plain, that the water runneth not, but in summer is accustomed to be drie. Of the which water none in old time would taste, believing it was an infernal water, which distilled from the near adjacent waters, through the great heat of Flegiton; whereupon they builded there a Temple to Pluto the God The Ancients have also said that Hercules at his departure from Hell, of Hell. took the Crown from the head of Oppins, and planted it for a memorial on the fide of the faid Moor; whereupon the Poets afterward feigned that all the Poppies that grew there had black leaves. Pliny makes mention of this Moor in his 3 book, Strabo in the 5 book, Sill. in the 8. Virgil in the 6 of Eneid. faying,

> Unum oro, quando hic Inferni janua regis Dicitur, & tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso.

Of LAKES.

Nsanto, of the Latinists called Amfanctus, is a Lake which lieth between Lu. cania and the Irpini, the water whereof yieldeth a stinking favour like Brimstone, and therefore all the fowles that fly over it fall down dead to the earth. Cicero nameth this Lake in the I of Divinat. laying, Mortifera quedam pars eft, ut Amfancti in Hirpinis, & in Afia Plutonica, que vidimus. And Virgil in the 7. of the Eneid.

> Est locus Italia in medio sub montibus altis, Nobilibus, & fama multis memoratus in oru: Amfanctivalles.

Agnano is a Lake which lieth near Pozznolo, and is invironed with high Rocks, the faid Lake is very deep, and yieldeth not any thing but Frogs. In the Spring time there are often feen many heaps and bundles of Serpents, which are fmother.

ed and stifled in the water by divine providence, the which permitteth not that they multiply and increase, being so permitious to humane righted.

Averna is a deep Lake which is three miles distant from Canala, and is talled of the Latinitis Avernas, it was so named (as Nonio Marcello lasts) for the mortal The take Avernas and deadly savour of the water against birds and fowles. Which incontinently die entrance. Round about it are very delightfull and pleasage places; in this Take were men sacrificed, and here also, as Homer declareth, was Elphenore slain by Ulisses, and sacrificed, and likewise Miles by Engas. The water of this Lake hath a brackish and salt talte, and a black colour. In old time the said Lake was invironed with thick Woods, through the shadow whereof it was alwaies obscure and fearful; whereupon Augustus caused all the Woods to be cut down: On the left hand in the turning of the Lake, is the Cave of Sibilla; and a little farther near the water is the Temple of Mercury, the mines whereof are yet to be seen. Of this Lake Aristoile maketh mention, de admirabilibus munds. Valer. Flac, lib, 2. Seneca in Troade, 9. Curt. lib, 8. Dion. in 5. of Antiquities, Vibio Sequestre, Monio, Murcollo, Strabo, Pontano, in the 2. and especially Vertilin the of a Bolyla . School to Sais by Pezzude Continued be anto cell him Sind and against a with pieces of bread which is carried for the with pieces of bread which is carried for the when the Dolphin grew greezely in low will and Tolphin for which means being

called by the boy at any time what loever, though he were hid, and in the hittens of the Lake, neverthelefs he would prefently come and telephyshelphil s.bnA. boys hand, and afterware low and on a few his fland to have a same to take him the finance of the water with utilised alpha to the water and the land of the water and the few continued for many year, and and a same and the few flowed for many year, and and the many the same of the water and milling man to many the few flowed place, and milling man to many the few flowed place, and milling man to many the few flowed place, and milling man to many the few flowed place and milling man to many the few flowed place.

Very near the Lake Avernois the Lake Lucrine, whereof we will speak in its

Andaria is a Lake in Puglia, and named by Fliny, Mandarium, and by Boccas Plintib.2. caps in his book of Lakes Andarium, from a Callie very near untoit, called Andario, 106.

the faid Lake is not very fer from the thore.

The Lake Fucino, named by Strabe, Lacus Fucinus, and likewise by other Writers, the faid Lake is commonly called Column. This Lake is in the Country of the Mars, now called Abrazzo on the other side; it is in compass 30 miles, and is very full of excellent sides, where is also great sowling for Mallards, wild-Geele, and Swans. Round about the Lake are the Caftles of St. Apetito, and St. Jona, and these other places and Cities also, Paserno, Transaco, Giagano, Avezzano, Magliano, and Celano, is under the title of a Count, a very rich and populous Country, from whole name this Lake was also called Celling. The River Giovento entreth into the faid Lake, and runneth upon the water easily to be perceived, in fuch manner, that as it entreth in, and runneth upon it, so also it returns without mingling it felf with it. In the faid Lake was swallowed up the magnificent City Archippa, built by Marfia, King of the Lidi. Jahn Pensane declareth in his book de Magnificentia, that the Emperor Claudine maintained eleven years continually 30 thousand men to dam up this Lake, the which weter Martia in his Edilethip conveyed to Rome, and called it by his name, which was eftermed and commended before any other water that was brought thither; Marriel befides makes mention of this Lake, faying, on her after of start a some on size as her perhale

same and renown of Justinary redories. By this clearly app an leanfairi ser Fucione, de pigri caceaneur fagna Neronie : lle remog word par robuse o honeur a lam-

Lusina is a Lake so called of Lusina, a City of Capitanata; this Lake is diffant from the faid City liete lefe then a mile, near to the which the River Forgare Plin.lib.3. cap. runneth into the Sea. This Lake is forty miles in compais, and by Pliny is called The Lake Lag Lucius Pantanus, which breedeth excellent fifthes. on bollen

Lucrino is a Lake near the Gulf of Bain, in Campania felix, directly against was so called. Pozznolo,

Lic Lake A-

Pozzado, it is commonly called the Lake of Licola. This Lake Lurring was fortified by Hercoles to keep his owen he brought from Geron? It was afterward promited by Hercoles to keep his owen he brought of most like that the batter of the history of the promited his own that the lake of the history of the promited history of the lake was a lake of the lake of the lake was a lake of the lake was

navironed with thick Woods, through the fludow whereof it, was alwaies obfeure and fearfull; whereupon Augustin caused all the Woods and fearfull;

On the left hand in the turning of the stated at the vocates to no end a little faither near the water is the left and a little faither near the water is the left and a little faither near the water is the left of the left of the left of the last
The Hiftory of a Dolphin.

Pling writeth in the o lib. cap. 8. that in the time of Anguffus, there was a Dolphin in this Lake Lucrino, and that a poor mans fon which daily went to school to Bais by Pozzaele, seeing him, began to call him Simon, and very often with pieces of bread which he carried for this purpose, so inticed and allured him, whereupon the Dolphin grew greatly in love with him; by which means being called by the boy at any time whatfoever, though he were hid, and in the bottom of the Lake, nevertheless he would presently come and take the meat from the boys hand, and afterward suffer him to mount upon his back, laying down his sharp fin, and so take him up and carry him to Psecurity, playing with him through a great part of the water, and in like manner would return with him, and this he continued for many years, until the boy died; and the Dolphin coming to his accustomed place, and missing him, so samented and sorrowed, till in the end he pined away, and also died with very grief.

The Lake of Patria is a very great Lake, and foll of fifth, and is near to Lintur-

no in Campania felix. On the right hand of the faid Lake, not very far from the Sea is to be seen at this present, a Tower flot very ancient, called Parrie, built upon the ruines of Linterno, which was the Town of Scipio Africano, for Ptolomeo, Pliny, and Mela, and Livie, placed Linterne between Vulenras and Chima: Scipio Africane made choice to live rather in Linterno, as a voluntary exile; then to abide in Rome among such ungrateful people, because he had experience of that true Proverb. That a benefit is seldom rewarded but with ingratiende. Sespite dying left in his Will, that this Epitaph fhould be ingraven upon his Tomb,

The Sepulchre of Scipio Africano.

A Proverb.

Tona and thefe of office condition Caribadian Caribadian of the office of the population and column of the column Timperio, bos cineres marmore tectus babes. Cui, com Europa, non obficie Africa quondam (Reforce res hominum) quam brevis urna pramit.

ing it felf with it. In the faid Lake was final owed up the magnificent Cir-The Lake Fondane, named Fundamus through the error of Pling, instead of Fundamen, as the learned Barbaro noteth. The faid Lake is in the Province of the Country of Lavore, hear Furmie wand Villa Caffellon There are very good fife had from this Lake, and especially great Eels: conveyed to Keme, and called it

The fame and report being every where (pread; that Saipio remained at Linterno, thither repaired certain notorious Pirats to vifit and honour him drawn by the fame and renown of his many victories. By this clearly appears the force of vertue, how powerfull and puillant it is even amongst all people, that it inforceth not only the good to love it, but also the wicked and reprobate to honour and em-

Sulapia is a Lake in Puglin Dannia, which is now called the Province of Capiconcepting the sea. This Lake is forey miles in core and by Ling sthing

The Lake Varrone, called in oldrime Gerne, lieth in the Province of Capitanata, bas merine a Lake near the Gult of Law , in Compared fally , decally again ? Poster

See the Elegy ofGiovio in the life of Scipia Afr.

and is thirty miles in compass, where are these Cities, Cappino, Cognato, and Iscitella. The said Lake breedeth very good Fishes and Eels.

Of the WOODS.

Gnitia is a Wood which standeth near the City of Alba in the Territory of A the Marfi, now called Abruzzefie, of it Virgil maketh mention in the fe-

The Wood Hami, called in old time Sacer Lucus, this sacred Wood is three miles distant from Cuma, a City of Campania felix. The said Wood, with the Temple standing upon a high Hill, was within a mile and half of the Baths of Tripergota; the which Hill was planted on every fide with fumptuous buildings even to the top. Of this Hill Livy maketh mention in his third book ab urbe cond. faying that they facrificed there in the night. We have written at large thereof in the book of the Antiquities of Pozzuolo, whereto I refer the

Lusilla is a Wood in length three miles, where are very goodly pastures for droves and heards of Cattle. It is distant from Lufilla two miles, and a little more from the ancient Lavo, called Laino, a City of Calauria on this fide.

Dannia was in old time a very fair Wood all of Oaks, in the midst whereof was a stately Temple dedicated to Jupiter Dadoneo, whose Statue was very much honoured, because it revealed things by the means of a Pidgeon. This Wood frood in Puglia, and was so called of Danno the son of Pilumno, and of Danao the Grandfather of Turnes, which ruled Puglia, the which Province was afterward called Daunia.

Sila, called for the excellency thereof, Sila Brettiana, is a very fair Wood, which contains 200 miles in compass, and standeth near Cosenza, a City of Calauria on this side; this samous Wood is not so hideous and loathsome in Winter, through the continual fnow and ice, as it is pleasant and delightful in Summer, where the fresh air with delicate freams of water full of fish, the fundry parts in fowling and hunting, the infinite droves and heards of cattel which plentifully feed, represent in effect that which the Poets seign of their Arcadia. In this Wood are Trees which yield Pitch and excellent Turpentine, whereof Strabo in his 6 book thus faith,

Est Sylapicis, ferax optime Brettiana dicta proceris arboribus & aquis recentibus referta ad 97 longitudinis. Of this Sila, Virgil maketh mention in the 12 book, faying,

Ac velut ingenti Syla, summove Taburno. Cum duo conversis inimica in pralia tauri Frontibus incurrent, pavidi cellere magistri Star pecus omne meta murum, musamque juvenca Quis pecori imperiet, quem tota armenta sequantur.

Dioscorides in his first book doth much commend the Pitch which comes from thence, and Galen alfo doth greatly praise it in his book de Autido. and in the 3 de copia medicamentorum, and in other places; it is also commended by Paulo Aginern in the third book de arte mederali, of Asio in the fifteenth book, of Pling, of Phillib. 14.
Columella, of Vegetio, and of Scribonio an excellent Physician, which florished in 13. the time of the Emperor Tikering o spoild are who

l'egetio.1 4.

List Frdw lost at

Of the Mines in the Kingdom.

In the Province of the Country of Lavoro, called in old time Campania felix.

IN the Isle of Ischia, called in old time Enaria, is a Mine of Gold, and of Alume, the which Bartholomeo Perdice Genoway found in the year 1465.

In the Territory of Pozzuolo is a Mine of Alume, of Brimstone, of Copper, of Iron, and of Saltpeter.

In the Territory of Seffa is a Mine of Gold and Silver.

In the Hill of Somma, called Vefevo, and Vefuvio, are Mines of Gold, Brimstone, and Alume.

In the Province of the Principality on this fide.

In the Territory of Olibano is a Mine of Silver.

In the Province of the Principality on the other side.

In the Territory of Prata is a Mine of Gold and Silver.

In the Province of Abruzzo on this fide.

In the Territory of Lietto Manupello, is a Mine of Pitch in the manner of Tarr, and is of the same operation that Pitch is, this was found in the year 1577.

In the Territory of the Country of Cantalupo, at the bottom of a Hill doth flow a certain Liquor called Petronical Oyle, which is very foveraigne and medicinable.

In the Province of the Country of Otranto.

In the Territory of the City of Matera, are Mines of Bolearmenick, and of a certain earth called by the Latinists terra Lennia, and terra Sacra, it is much commended by Galen, and many other Physitians, as an excellent remedy to heal wounds, and the bloudy flux, and pestilent diseases, and the bitting of venomous creatures, and to preserve a man from poyson, and to vomit poyson already taken, and for other infirmities. There is also a Mine of natural and artificial Saltpeter.

In the Province of Calauria on this fide.

In the Territy of the Country of Martorano, is a Mine of Steel.

In the Territory of the City of Cosenza, near the River Jovinio, are Mines of Gold, and Iron; and in a place commonly called Macchia germana, is a Mine of Gold, of Lead, and Brimstone; and a little farther in another place called Miliano, is a Mine of Saltand Alume.

In the Territory of Pietra fiera, near the River Ifpica, are Mines of Steel,

Lead, and Salt.

In the Territory of the Country of Regina, are Mines of Alabaster, of Brim-stone, and of Coperas.

In the Territory of the Country of Longobucco, are Mines of Silver, and

Quickfilver.

In the Territory of Rossano are Mines of Salt, and of Alabaster, and the Marchesite stone.

In the Territory of Alto monte are Mines of Gold, of Silver, of Iron, and of Alabaster, and there grows Cristal, and there also mighty Hils of white salt.

In

In the Province of Calauria on the other fide.

In the Territory of the City of Regio are Mines of Alabaster, of Brimstone and Saltpeter.

In the Territory of the City of Taverna is a Mine of Antimonium, which is a stone of the colour of lead, and very brittle, like that which grows in Britany.

In the Territory of the Country of Agara is a Mine of Iron, and Steel, and of the Adamant Rone.

In the Territory of Belforte, is a Mine of Gold, and of Iron, and there grows Coprais and Cristal.

In the Territory of Calatro is a Mine of Iron.

In the Territory of Belvedere are Mines of Silver, of Iron, of Brimstone; of Alume, of Salt, and of white and black Alabaster, and there grows a stone which shineth like Silver.

In the Territory of Soriano, is a Mine of Quickfilver.

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XUM

In the Territory of Nicastro is a Mine of Quickfilver, and there are also goodly Hils of mixed Marble

In the Territory of Mesuraca is a Mine of Earth, which yields a colour called of Latinists Giluus.

In the City Corrone grows a Thiftle which yieldeth Mastick, and also it grows in Castrovillare, and in many other places of Calanria. And to conclude, Calanria is a very goodly Region, and yieldeth plenty of all good things.

The



The Castles and Forts of defence which are in the Kingdom of Naples, with the number of Souldiers which remain in every

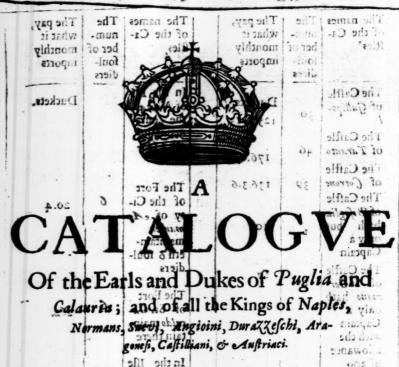
Guard, and their monthly pay.

The names of the Ca- ftles	The num- ber of foul- diers	The pay, what it monthly imports	The names of the Ca-ftles.	The num- ber of foul- diers	The pay, what it monthly inports
In Naples are these 3 Castles,		Duckets:	The Castle of Civitel-	94	Duckets, 321.0.13
1. The new Castle.	167	775.2. 12	The Castle of Pefara.	62	303.2.10
2. The Ca- ftle of E-	110	452.2.9	The Castle	36	247.1.13:
7amo. 3. The Ca- file of Vo-	25	90.4.11	The Castle of Momfre-donia.	34	137.1.13
vo. The Castle of Baia.	(9	233.0.13	The Castle of Barletta. The Castle	52	194-1.13
The Castle of the Isle	34	116.	of Bary. The Castle of Monopo-	28	118.1. 13
The Castle	86	322.3.3	li. The Caftle		140.
The Castle	51	200,1.13	of Brinde-	41	151.
The Castle of Aquila.	53	197.1.13	The little Castle of Brindess.	63	223.4
The forti- fied Castle of Brindesi.	56	i75. 3	The Castle	1	
The Castle of Leccie.	34	201. 1. 13	aCapt. with	1	10:
The Castle	1	144.1.13	nonthly	1	

The

The names of the Ca- ftles	The num- ber of foul- diers	The pay, whar it monthly imports		The names of the Ca-kles	The num- ber of foul- diers	The pay, what it monthly inports
The Castle of Gallipo-	30	Duckets:	3	In the lite of Walte the Court		Duckets,
The Castle of Taranto The Castle	46	176.				
of Cotrone The Castle	1	136.3.6	A	The Fort of the Ci-	6 .	20.4
of Bifeglia hath bus only a Captain	I)(mantain- ern o foul-		CA
The Castle of Salver	57 F 12	70 200		diers DOB 21		
Captain - with the allowance	1. :4	e Kings o Durazzek e infriad	dini 1	of St. Ca-	222 502.5	N 763.
of 200	ens ni r	Linge written	ore at	In the Ific of Tipare are two	Ethor	2
	क्षा है।	s watch bay to to fecak e to as to t chi all or as men	w gair	ndle every il	d ba	
	Leng	nant to the R Rood, that the reign of	ear of	t is then to	30	
monthly	1. 10.5		5, 197 6	e had by tw	which	Arnce, avaliant aring twelve for the wife, he bed

Godfredo, and Alberedo; of the fecond wife, called Trefinda Rotaria, the daughter (or as some write) the sister of the Earl of Annual Locality, he had combined to regularing Forders, Subtree, Suifard, and Rusgieri Bosson with these twelve sons Tantrel determined to seek out some new Country to inlabit, and to try some new and better source; with hope to find some other i acc to live better, and more richly, through his industry and wit; and coming and tropy bell arised in Romagna, and perce sing that Landers Prince of School, that much opened through the excurfions and mutrords of the Sericins, tent in his ord tix of his fore who being well provided by the Prince, both of horfesufferne, and tree have 't wherein they incountred the corresponde an admirable flaurance of them, whereanon they returned as it were my chample to Solemo, and were by s conceand all the people re rived, and with much intrestly once follidited to reer declating that what they did was not for at y hu-A dain that Cart, but pamp to iterary other end but the levels of God, refundable sectors of Land dark felt entered the dark felt certors. of St. Agair, and Grain or Prince of Sylvens. יריבינפת מינים and forest an influence Remagnost quelling Gughelan, Deargon and Ores Therefore a Tamed, with many promites and offers colour modern of that is an interfer become by in the manner of another Warfare. For them



Lthough I have more at large written in another book of the lives of all the Kings which have ruled the Kingdom of Naples; but being now to fpeak of the fame fobject, I will handle every thing with as much brevity as may be hoping that as it will be no small ornament to this work, so it will give no little contentment to the Reader.

It is then to be understood, that in the year of our Lord

987. the last year of the reign of Lewis the fifth King of France, avaliant Norman fouldier, and of great magnanimity, called Tancred, having twelve fons which he had by two wives, that is to fay, of Moriella Lucha his first wife, he had Frumentino, Gotfredo, Sarno, Tancred., Malugero, Dragone, Godfredo, and Alberedo; of the second wife, called Frefanda Rotaria, the daughter (or as some write) the fifter of the Earl of Altavilla, he had Guglielmo Feraback, Unfredo, Ruberto, Guiscard, and Ruggieri Bosso, with these twelve sons Tancred determined to seek out some new Country to inhabit, and to try fome new and better fortune, with hope to find some other place to live better, and more richly, through his industry and wit; and coming into Italy, first arived in Romagna, and perceiving that Landolfo Prince of Salerno, was much opprest through the excursions and outroads of the Saracins, sent in his aid fix of his fons, who being well provided by the Prince, both of horse and arms, in three battels wherein they incountred the enemy, made an admirable flaughter of them, whereupon they returned as it were in triumph to Salerno, and were by the Prince and all the people received, and with much intreaty were follicited to remain in that Court. But they declaring that what they did was not for any human pomp, nor for any other end but the service of God, refusing all gifts, return-But within a few years following, there fell certain ed to their own habitation. controversies between Pandolfo of St. Agata, and Guaimaro Prince of Salerno, Pandolfo fent Ambassadors into Romagno, requesting Guglielmo, Dragone and Umfrido, three fons of Tancred, with many promifes and offers to ferve under his pay; which that he might the better do, in the manner of another Narfetes, fent them

not only rich furniture for horses, and costly apparel for themselves, but great flore of money. These worthy men made no delay to come to the Prince Pandolfo, through whose affistance the enemy being foild, was forced with shame and forrow to retire; but Pandolfo being brutish and ungratefull, made no great account of them, which they perceiving, for this cause, the time of their service being expired, took part with Guaimaro, who by their worthy deeds, in a fhort time recovered much. Through these famous atchieuments the Normans gained the reputation of valiant Warriers with every one. In the mean time died Tancred their Father, which was Earl of Altavilla, the which Count descending to Guglielmo Ferrabach his eldest fon, omitted no time to go into Normandy to take possession thereof, where after he had setled the affairs of his State, returned afterward into Italy, bringing with him no less then fifteen thousand Normans into Romagna, and in process of time got not only the dominion thereof, but

also the most part of Tuscan.

Things resting in this manner, the Saracins possest all Sicilia, and Sardinia, and many times did much prejudice the Coast of Italy, whereupon Pope Sergio the 4 The Saracins fearing, and much suspecting they would overrun all Italy, demanded aid of Gu- poil-is Sicilia. glielmo Ferabach. Guglielmo through the perswasion of the Pope, went in this expedition with eleven thousand of his fouldiers, together with Maniace, Captain of Michele Paflagone the Greek Emperor, to the recovery of Sicilia, and with much valour and courage expeld the Saracins out of all the Isle; but Maniace not observing the agreement, that what was gotten should be equally divided between them, Farabache growing wrathfull, past with his Normans into Puglia, making a mighty flaughter, subdued the greasted part, and finding a fit and secure place builded the City of Mels in a difficult place, and well fortified by nature. The which Maniace understanding, came upon him with a strong Army; but Ferabach braving the enemy, which besieged him, being wearied with travel, came Ferabach outagainst them, and encountring them, gave them a mighty overthrow near the River of Lofonte in Puglia, the Normans remaining Conquerors, and forich both Greeks. of reputation and spoil, mounted mightily in state, indeavouring both by might, and other Military means to obtain other places and Cities in Puglia, the which archieuments succeeding with so great felicity to the Normans, it followed that all Puglia came into the possession of the said Guglielmo, who through his valiant acts, had the name of Ferabach, that is to fay, ftrong-arm, of which dominion he afterward took the title of an Earl. Afterward Guglieimo died in the year of our Lord 1042. and because he left no child, his brother Dragone succeeded in the Ferabach, County, which was Lord of Venofa, who had at his beginning a great overthrow Count of by Melo, Captain of the Greek Emperor, and lost a great part of Puglia; but Puglia. being aided by Guaimaro, Prince of Salerne, he oftentimes fought with the Greeks, The death of without any advantage; yet in the end in a great conflict he overthrew and dif- Guglielmo 1042 folved the Greek Army, and not only recovered that which he had first lost, but Count of also got many Castles and Holds, which the enemies possest upon the Sea-coast of Puglia. At this time the Emperor Henry the second came into Italy, and having pacified the affairs of the Church, went into the Kingdom, and confirmed to Dragone the County of Puglia, from whom he received not only much money, but had also the best and fairest horses that were in all the Kingdom.

The Emperor departing Italy, the Earl Dragone moved the Beneventani to Puglia confirmed by the War, and in two battels which he made, his Army was overthrown, and he flying, Emperor was flain by the enemies. His brother Humfrido took the possession of the Earl- Henry the 2 to dom, at which time Guaimaro Prince of Salerno was cruelly murdered by his own Dragone. people, and his fon was made Prince, with the help of the Normans, which the UnfridoCount faid Count laboured with long War; in the end the Count ill demeaning himself of Puglia. with the Pugliefi, was for his cruel nature flain in the year 1057. Baielardo his fon An. 1057. succeeded in his fathers Dominion, the which being chased away in the same year Baielardo, by Ruberto Guifcard his uncle, this Ruberto became the fourth Earl of Puglia, Puglia, who being a valiant man at arms, and of a great spirit, suddenly besieged Reggio, Roberto Guit. and having taken it, went with prosperous victory subduing other parts and Cities found of of Calauria to his dominion. Afterward he returned into Puglia, took Troia; Puglia.

The Count of

Ruberto Guifeard attributeth to himfelf the title of Dnke of Puglia and Calauria.

Nocolas the 2 Bishop of Rome, came to the Parlament with Guist as do, an. 1059.

Robert Guiscard invested with the Dukedom of Puglia; and Calauria.

The oath of leyalty and homage of Duke Reberto.

and in such manner never rested, taking from hand to hand many Cities, and brought all the Normans of that Country under his Empire; and being fully refolved to continue no longer an Earl, with a general confent caused himself to be called Duke of Puglia and Calauria. At this present Nicholas the second, Bishop of Rome, being much incumbred with the Roman Barons, came in the year 1059. to the Parlament with Guiscardo, in the City of Aguila, and Guiscard having with much humility adored the Pope, made peace with him, and restored unto him the City of Benevento, and all other places that he had belonging to the Church, for the which the Pope not only received him into grace and favour, but confirmed and invested him with the Title of Duke of Puglia and Calauria. The which act was registred and confirmed with a folemn Oath, and fo Ruberto was now made a Vassal and Liegeman of the Church. Sigonio writeth two Acts of the Oath which Ruberto at this present made to the Pope, the one to pay the yearly tribute, the other loyalty and homage, the which two Acts I thought good to infert in this place, to the end the Reader may know how the Ecclefiaftical Jurisdiction began in the Kingdom of Naples:

The first is in this fort.

Ego Robertus Dei gratia, & St. Petri Dux Apalia, & Calabria, & utroque subveniente suturus Siculis ad confirmationem traditionis, and recognitionem sidelitatis de terra S. Petri, promitto me quotannis pro unoquoque jugo boum pensionem duodecim denariorum Papiensium persoluturum B. Petro, & tibi D. meo Nicolao Papa, o omnibus successoribus tuis, aut tuis, aut tuorum successorium nunciis ad S. Resurrectionem obligans me, & meos haredes, sive successores tibi, & successoribus tuis. Sic me Deus adjuvet, & c.

The fecond is thus:

The fecond

Ego Robertus Dei, & S. Petri gratia Dux Apulia, & utroque subveniente suturus Sicilia ab hinc in posterum sidelis ero S. Romana Ecclesia, & Apostolica Sedi, & D. meo Nicolao Papa. Neque ero auctor, aut adjutor, ut vitam, aut membrum amittas, aut capiaris mala captione, confilium quod mihi credideris, & ne cuunciem imperaris, nonenunciabo in tuum detrimentum sciens S. Romana Ecclesia ubique adjutor ero ad tenenda, & acquirenda regalia S. Petri, ejusque possessiones pro viribus meis contra homines, & adjuvabo te, ut secure, & honoristee tenens Pontiscatum Romanum, terramque S. Petri: Et Principatum nec invadere, nec subigere tentabo, nec pradari contendam sine tua, tuorumque successorum licentia. Pensionem de terra S. Petri, quam ego teneo, aut tenebo, sicut statutum est, recta side studebo, ut quotannis Ecclesia Romana persolvam, omnes Ecclesias, qua in mea consistunt ditione cum earum possessimis in tua potestate dimittam, & defensor ero earum ad sidelitatem Romana Ecclesia. Et si tu, vel tui successores antè me ex hac vita decesserint, pro ut monitus sucro à primis Cardinalibus, clericis, & laicis Romanis, opem seram, ut Pontisex erigatur, & ordinetur ad honorem S. Petri. Hac omnia suprascripta servabo S. R. Ecclesia, & tibi & successoribus tuis ad honorem S. Petri ordinatis, qui mihi suraverint investivuram à te mihi concessam. Sic me Dens adjuvet, & c.

Afterward by commandment of the Pope, Ruberto went with his Army against the Roman Barons, and never ceased untill he had subdued them all, and made them obedient to the Pope. Having then a purpose to expell the Saracins out of Sicilia, made many progresses into that Isle, took Messina, surprised Rimeto, built in the Valley of Demona, the Castle of St. Mark; and from hence returning into the Country of Otranto, took Taranto by assault, sour years after it was besieged, through the saction of Argirizo of Bari, returned again into Sicilia, and with a puissant Army besieged Palermo, the which City when he had taken, committed the Government of that Isle to his brother Ruggieri Bosso, determined for a difference risen between him and the Prince Gisulso his brother in law, to subdue Salerno, whereupon with a mighty siege he begirt the said City, into the which he entred by a breach in the Wall, and easily obtained it, as he had done many other places, and so became Lord of Salerno in the year 1076 and without any delay followed the conquest of the rest of Campania, and forsomuch as he had an ingenious and deep conceit, took advantage by the dissention and ill government of the Grecian Princes, purposing to make war upon them, because many years before they attended.

Prterno taken by Robert Guiscard,

Salerno taken by Guifcardo in the year 2076. ded no other thing but the chafing and dispossessing the one the other. Then he past the Sea with an Army of 15 thousand fighting men, and meeting with the Army of Alefio, gave him a mighty overthrow. Not long after Pope Gregory the 7 being afflicted with cruel war by the Emperor, Henry the 4, requested aid of Ruberto Guiscardo, and for to induce him the rather to his defire they met together at Aquino, and after at Ceperano, and there the Pope confirmed to Roberto the fame things which Nicholas the fecond, and Pope Alexander had first granted unto him. And so Roberto was again made a Liegeman of the Church, and took his Oath in this manner ,

Ego Robertus Apulia Calabria & Sicilia Dux, posthac ero fidelis tibi Domino meo Gregorio Pontifici, neque auctor ero, aut operam dabo, ut vitam, aut membrum amittas, aut dolo malo capiaris consilium, quod mibi communicaveris, in tui damnum sedens non enunciabo. S. Romanam Ecclestam. & te adjuvabo, ut teneas, acquiras, & defendas regalia Sancti Petri, ejusque, possessiones promess viribus comra omnes homines, prater partem Firmana, Marchia, & Salernum, & Amalfim de quibus adbuc nen est decretum, & adjuvabo te, ut tura & bonoristice teneas Pontificatum. Terram S. Petri, quam nunc tenes, vel habiturus es; postquam sciero tua esse potestatis, nec invadere, nec acquirere conabar, nec pradari andeho, sine tuo, tuorumque successorum permisit : pensionem de terra S. Petro quam ago teneo, aut tenebo, quot annis bona fide perfolvam S. Romana Ecclesia, omnes ecclesias, qua inigus sune ditiane, qua potestati dimittam, casque defendam. Si tu, aut spectes faces toil ante meex vita ingraverint, prout monitus fuero auxilio ero, ut Pontifex eligatur, & ordinetur.

Guiscardo having finished his saying, Gregory thus replyed,

Ego vero Gregorius Pontifex investore Roberte de terra Sa Petri , quam tibi conces- The investing ferunt antece fores mei Nicolaus & Alexander Deilla autem verra quam minfe made by Pope tenes, Salernum dico, & Amalsim, & partem Merchen Firmana, nono te parienter . Gregory: sustineo in considentia Dei omnipotentis, & tua bonitatis, ut tu postea ad honorem S. Petri ita te geras, sicut & te gerere, & me suscipere decet sine periculo anima tua, & mea. Presently Ruberto answered in this manner,

Ego Robertus Dux ad confirmationem traditionis, & recognitionem fidelitatis, de omni terra, quam ego teneo proprie sub Domino meo, promitto, me quotannis pro uno-I quoque jugo boum pensionem duodecim denariorum Papiensi um solucurum B. Petro, & tibi Domino meo Gregorio Pontifici, & omnibus successoribus tuis, aut tuis, aut suc-

cessorum tuorum nunciis, ubi dies Santta Domini Resurrectionis advenerit.

Within a while after the Emperor Henry begirt Pope Gregory with a very dangerous siege, the which Guifearde understood, being in Grecia with one part of his Army, leaving the other to his fon Bamund, came with all celerity to relieve the Pope, and entring in by the port del popolo, drove the Emperor away by force, & de_ liver's the Pope from the fiege, and conveyed him to Montecafino, and afterward to Salerno, where he liv'd the remnant of his life. Guifcard afterward returned to his enterprises beyond the sea, where having done many worthy exploits befeeming a most valiant Prince, died in Corfu of Grecia the year of our Lord 1085, in the month of July, being 62 years of age, his body was afterward conveyed into Italy, and burned in the City of Venosa in Spulia. Ruberto was of a high spirit, provident, and very ingenious, whereupon he was called by the Normans for his firname, Gaifcarde, which fignifieth subtile and witty. He had successively three wives, 1085. the first was Albereda, fister to the Prince of Capoa, which brought him Ruberto, who died young, and Bamundo. Sigelaica his second wife, fifter to the Prince of Salerno, by whom he had Ruggieri, Sivardo, and Eria. Of his third wife, named Isabella, the daughter of Ugone, the first of this name, King of Cypris, he had not any child. After the death of Ruberto, Bamundo his eldest son was altogether imployed in the war which he had in Grecia; in the mean time Ruggiero his younger brother, with great cunning, took upon him the Government of the Duke- Ruggieri the dom of Apulia and Calauria, and obtained of Pope Urban the fecond, the confirmation of the State, in the Councel which was held in the City of Troia, the Calauria. which Bamund understanding, came with his Army to drive him away; but forune offered him the opportunity of a more glorious enterprise, for somuch as in he Councel held in France, in Chiaromonte of Alvernia, the voyage beyond the

Pope Gergory the 7 confirmed to Ruberto the Dukedom of Puglia and

Gregory being

Duke Rube: 10

Bæmund created Prince of Antiochia.

Ruggieri died in the year VVilliam the . of Apulia and Calauria in the year 1118. Ruggieri, Count of Sici. lia, the fon of Ruggieri Boso, possesseth the Dukedom of

Dale Erb.

Norman.

scand Thosen Norman

Sea to recover the Sepulchie of Chrift from the hands of the infidels was made manifest, whether went to many Christian Barons, French, Germans, and Englishmen; Bamond being of a generous mind, and full of magnanimity, animated by emulation of the glory of fo many honourable men which went in this noble enterprise, leaving all things to his brother, went with these to the Conquest of the Holy Land, where having ftreightly besieged Antiochia, took it, and was therefore by the general confent of the Army, for that enterprise, made Prince, and Earl of Tripoli: he afterward married Constance, the eldest daughter of Philip King of France, which brought him a fon named Bamund, which fucceeded in the faid Principality.

But returning to Ruggieri, who having held the Dukedom of Calauria and Apulia 25 years, died in the year 1110. and left William his eldeft ion, his heir, born of Adelandra his wife, daughter of Robert Frisone Earl of Flanders. This Duke William peaceably possest his Scare, and made Pope Galasio his special friend, by whom he was invested in the faid Dukedome of Aprilia and Calanria in the year 1118. The year following the Duke thinking to marry the daughter of John Comneno, Emperor of Constantinople, being promised unto him, imbarked himself to go thither, and committing the tuition of his State to Pope Califio the second: In the mean time the year 1123. Ruggieri Earl of Sicilia his Nephew, the sonne of the aforesaid Ruggieri Bosso, following so fit an opertunity, nothing esteeming the Pope, invaded Calauria, and before the Pope could well bethink himself how to relieve it, he had got the possession of Puglia and Ca- all Calauria and Apulia.

The Duke William being deceived, and returned without his wife, retired himself to the Prince of Salerno his kinsman, where not long after, without lea-Duke William. ving any iffue, he died in the year 1127.

> al sur er at mossione The Charles I have been promise the second wife egyster in home a singum P. D. of Beredigni - rome 1 120 7 h 15 . 120pc (140) tor to be and becaught, come with all colors to the relies a and energy of the first the Aleger Distribution of the force of the Police of the Court of the C dhis int guganichten and bie increased for the second of th

rell was able in fifter to the Prince of Carre, which been he bim bled as wild died fround, and Bamauria, Sigelaies his beaud wife, Offer to the Piles

who died wound, and Baman on Argumer the reconditions, the one properties by whom he had Ragneri, Stowards, and Frie. Of Lockind wife, we will be a supplied of Figure 1 for the analysis of Arguments of Arguments of Arguments of the cident to was also the form of a supplied of the cident to was also the factor of a supplied of the cident which he lock to Gracia; who the mean care is gracia; he come genbrucher , wie'n erest cunning, e ok upon gim the Coverment of the Dake-

cor of Zenter at a Calauria, and obtained of Pope Orland. Sente the On-Roman Resident of the control of the Calauria of the Control of the Set April of the Calauria from the factor of es offerell him the opportunity of a more gionous enterpole, lottomacings as autres had in I nunce, in Chiereneme at Journie, the very boyon line

XUM

The Kings of NAPLES.



Ruggieri 1. King of Naples.

UGGIERI by force of arms, and by the right of inheritance, being Lord of fo great a State, with whose power the Pope Hono- An. 1128. rim the fecond being not able to contend, made peace with him, and received of him an Oath of Loyalty and homage, and fo created him Duke of Apulia and Calauria. The faid Act was folemnly done and registred in Troia, a City of Puglia, in the year 1128. After- Ruggieri entiward Ruggieri began War with the Prince of Capoa, and so afflicted him, that in ruleth himself the end he usurped his Principality, but growing proud with this great prosperity, King of Italy. would be no longer called Duke of Apulia and Calauria, and Earl of Sicilia, but Innocent the 2 entituled himself King of Italy; the which thing Honorius seemed to dissemble; warreth upon but Innocentio the second which succeeded him, could not by any means indure, Ruggieri. being moved with rage, without measuring otherwise his strength, raised a sudden Duke Ruggieri tumultuous Army, and with all expedition and violence came against Ruggieri, besieged in the which knew nothing of that preparation, that he chaced him from St. Germano, cio. and through all the Country of Abadia, and besieged him being within the Castle Ruggieri deli. Galluccio, above Selfa, where flying, was forced to retire back again. The other vered from William, fon of the befieged Ruggieri understanding thereof, with great celerity the fiege.

The Gity of Naples given bed to the Pope, obtained without the Title of King, particularly the City of the Bushop verence used to the Pope, obtained without the Title of King, particularly the City of the Duke Ruggieri through his great courtes and the City of the Pope, obtained without the Title of King, particularly the City to Duke Ruggieri to Duke R ty of Naples, which till this time had been under the Greek Empire. Ruggieri Bieri. perceiving the good will of the Neopolitans, ereated 150 Knights. Innocentio being fet at liberty, returned to Rome, and found that in his absence had been created one Pierre an Ante-Pope, the fon of Pier Leone, a very powerfull and factious Ruggieri crea-Citizen of Reme, which was called Anacleto the fecond. Innocentio having no ted King of doubt thereof, with the help of the Pifani, past into France. Ruggieri Went to both the Chei. Benevento, and vilited Anacleso, and obtained the Title and Crown of King of lies An. 1130. both the Sicilies, which was done the 25 of July 1130. and was the first that in Signius in his this part of Italy had the Title of King, and was made a Liegeman and Vaffal of a book of Hithe Church, the witch Instalment (as Sigmine noteth) was the same that the flories An 1130. aforesaid Pope Innocentio afterward confirmed in the year 1139, declaring him

The death of King Ruggieri, anno 1153.

lawfull King of Sicilia, Duke of Apnlia and Calauria, and Prince of Capoa:

Ruggieri having performed many noble enterprises, died in the year 153. being 59 years of age, his body was laid in a Costly and stately Tomb of Porphery in the Church of Monreale of Palermo, where these Verses are ingraven,

Si fastus homines, si regna, & stemmata ludunt, Non legum, & resti sit norma Rogerius istis Est lusus rebus, comite à quo nomine natus Virtutem his splendor situs, diademàque Regum, Vixit ann. LIX, Regnavit an. XXIII. Menses V. obiit an. MCL11.

Ruggieri had four wives, the first was Airolda, the daughter of the Earl of Caferta; the second was called Albira, daughter of the King of Spain; the third named Sibilla, sister of the Duke of Burgony; the fourth was called Bettrice, which was the daughter of the Earl of Resta; of his two first wives he had not any children, Sibilla brought him Ruggieri, which was Duke of Apulia and Amalso, and Guglielmo which was Prince of Capoa and Salerno, which died both in their fathers time. Of Bettrice his last wife he had William, Prince of Taranto, which was afterward King of Naples, and a daughter named Constance, who by the advice and Councel of the Abbot Giachimo Calaures, the King put her into a religious house of Nuns. He had a base son called Tancredi, who was Earl of Leccia, and King of Naples.



William the wicked, the 2. King of Naples.

An. 1153.
William excommunical
ted by Adrian
the 4.

first begotten son of Ruggiero his father, succeeded in the Kingdom, and in the beginning of his State usurped by force of arms Ceperano with the Suburbs of Benevento, and Banco, with other places belonging to the Church; for which cause he was excommunicated by Pope Adrian;

the fourth, and deprived also of the title of King, and difeharged his subjects of

their obedience towards him. William conceiving a most violent hatred against the Pope, raised a mighty Army with a purpose to go for Rome, but being for his perverse nature hated of his Barons, many of them rebeld against him, and The Pope is called the Pope into the Kingdom. The which was the occasion that William called into the changed his purpose, and converted his fury against the Prince of Capea which had Kingdom. been the Author of that conspiracy. The Pope which saw all the Kingdom in Arms, with admirable celerity made a mighty Army pass to Benevento, and without any relistance took a great part of the Kingdom, by the which victory the Barons which called him , did fwear unto him loyalty and homage. William understanding that Emanuel, Emperor of Constantinople, and Frederick Barbarofsa, the first Emperor of Germany, made expedition to aid the Pope, therefore he thought it his best way to be reconciled with the Church, sent an honourable Ambassage to the Pope, wherein much humbling himself, desired to be restored to the grace and favour of the Church, and possession of his Kingdom, and promised to restore whatsoever he wrongfully detained from the Church. The William maketh peace Pope willing to extinguish the War, went to Benevente, and expected William, with the Pope who prostrate at the Popes feet, desired absolution, and took an Oath of Loyalty and homage, and first restoring whatsoever be had taken from the Church, was invested in the Kingdom the year 1156. William afterward lived alwaies in peace with the Church, but was ever much troubled and molested by his Barons, and hated of the people, and sirnamed for his evil conditions, William the wicked. He departed this life the year of our Lord 1167. and lived 47 years, and in the principal Church of Palermo, near his fathers Tomb was buried. He had by his wife Margarite the daughter of Garzia, the second King of Navar, Ruggieri, Anno 1156. which was proclaimed King by the Sicilians. William Prince of Taranto, which fucceeding in the Kingdom, was called William the good, and Henry Prince of Capoa.

William

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William the good, 3. King of Naples.

Anno 1167.

TELIAM Prince of Taranto, called the good, as differing from his father, was after his death Crowned King at eleven years of age, and presently pardoned all those which had been Rebels to his father, and took away all the grievances imposed by him upon the people; defended alwaies the affairs of the Roman Church, against whosoever sought to molest it; and especially in the time when the Emperor Frederick Barbarosa strongly besieged Pope Alexander the 3: within Anagni. Whereupon Alexander ignorant of the coming of William, not only with great courage and stoutness maintained the Pontifical dignity, but many times foiled the Imperial Army. But being afterward perswaded by Philip King of France to retire with his honour from the said siege, had from King william a Gally, which for that purpose he had secretly sent, wherein he being imbarked with certain of his Cardinals, went to Clarimont in France, for his better security, where he excommunicated and deprived the said Frederick of the Empire, and aggravated likewise the censure against Ostavian the salse usurping Pope.

William strongly armed himself both for Sea and Land against Andronico the Emperor of Constantinople, for the injuries done in Italy. He afterward defended the City of Tire, and with his Navy foiled the Forces of Salandine, and af-

terward cleared the Sea from Rovers:

And this good King having honourably ended all his actions, after he had reighted 21 years, and lived 32. died in Palermo in the year of our Lord 1188. his body with great honour, fone his wife, fifter to King Richard of England, caufed to be laid in a Tomb of Marble, curiously wrought and embossed, upon which caused this inscription to be ingraven.

Hic situs est bonus Rex Gulielmus:

The faid Sepulchre being ruinated and spoiled through the injury of time, hath newly been very magnificently repaired and renewed with fair Marble by the Archbishop of Torres, where this new Epitaph is to be read.

Inclita quas verbis, sapientum turba recenset Virtutes solus factis, hic prastitit omnes,

Egregins

V. Mary

Egregius quare bonus est cognomine dictus Utque bonus magno longe est prastantior illo. Major Alexandro sic Rex Guillielmus habetur, Artibus ipfe etenim pacie, bellique fuifti, Clarus, ut semper justa, ac pia bella gerebas, Sic quoque lutu tibi semper victoria parata est: Et nunc ne vilis, jaceas Rex optime, praful, Te decorat tumulo hoc Ludovicus Torrius Hoc ipfo in templo quod tu Guillelme dicafti.



Tancred the 4. King of Naples.

ANCRED Earl of Leccie, the natural fon of King Ruggieri, Anno 1138. and Unkle to the good William, was by the death of his Nephew, which had not any child, created King of both the Sicilies in the year 1188. Pope Celestine the third being desirous to bring the Kingdom under the jurisdiction of the Church, as Henry the 6. Emperor; by feuditory of the Apostolick Sea, invested in the year 1 191. Henry the fixth Emperor; by fome called peror, the son of Frederick Barbarossa, with these conditions, That he should the 5. recover at his own charge the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, with acknowledging Confiance a the Church, and to pay the accustomed Tribute; and to the end it might feem nun, given for more colourable, and be the better done, he gave under a pretence of Inheritance, wife to the as a dowry for his wife Constance, the lawfull and natural daughter of the afore- Henry the 6. faid Ruggieri, whom secretly he caused to be brought from the Arch-Bishop of The coronati-Palermo, from the Monastery of St. Mary, in the City aforesaid, where she on of the Emwas Abesse, being now-32 years of age, very unsit for the procreation of children, dispensing with her, although she had been a profess Nun, and Crowned 1991. them in Rome, of both the Sicilies in the year 1191.

The first thing then which Henry did, he went to besiege Naples; but in the cd.

The death of Beginning of the third month, the Plague growing very hot, he returned into Ruggieri, the Germany without any more adoe. The Emperors Army being departed Italy, fon of King Tancred having tecovered his Kingdom at the same time, among these affairs, his Tancred.

Waples befice-

King Tancred died in the year 1194.

The wife and children of Tancred.

The Emperor Henry entreth the Kingdom, and taketh it.

The wife and children of Tancred made prifoners.

S mile

einema-

fon Ruggieri died, which was also Crowned and proclaimed King, and had married Irene, the daughter of the Emperor Ifacio; and within a little while after him, Tancred his father, conceiving so passionately the death of his son, growing grievoully fick, died. His body was buried in the principal Church of Palermo, and in the fame Tomb they laid his fon Ruggieri. Tancred departed this life in the end of the month of December, the year of our Lord 1194. having reigned little more then eight years. He left behind him three daughters, and one fon called William, whom Sabilla his mother caused instantly to be crowned

The Emperor Henry understanding of the death of Tancred, pretending that the Kingdom appertained to him a as before is recited, returned from Germany in the year 1195, and with a mighty Army entred the Kingdom of Naples, which he finding full of civil discord, easily obtained without the loss of much bloud, and took prisoner Magarito, King of Albania, which was come thi-ther in the aid of Tancred. He had afterward Sibilla in his hands, the late wife of Tancred, together with his fon William, and three daughters, that is to fay Alteria, Constanza, and Modonia, and sent them all prisoners into Germany, and afterward caused William to be gelded, to the end he should be unable to beget children, and afterward blinded him, and then released the said daughters. Alteria was married to the Earl Gualture of Brenna, son of the Earl Girardo of Brenna, and brother of John of Brenna, which was afterward King of Jerusalem. Modonia was married with John Sforza, Francipane, a Roman Lord, which was Earl of Tricarico. Constanza was the wife of Pietro Ziano, Earl of Arba, and Duke of Venice; who being old, with the consent of his said wife,

became a Munk of the Order of St. Benedit, which was in the year 1229.

Thus ended the ancient and noble majeulin race of the Norman Guiscards, in the Kingdom of Naples and Sicilia, which from the time of William Ferabach continued 188 years, and governed the Kingdom of Naples and Sicilia, with much honour and renown.



Essered the 4 King of Naples.

find Engeniers, whom fewerly be canted as be brospile as a she that there is

& AACSED Earl of Lecie, the natural fon of King Luggieri, and this be to the good by theme, we by the death of his Ne-phew, which has not any child, created King of both the free Lee in the year 1884 Pope file long the third being defrong to

the land Francisk Roberts, with their conditions, That he fliculd the rathe owe charge the Kingdom of the two steiler, with estimowledging Calibers recoder state over crange the Ampound or the two areasts, with as that is the teem tong the last training the second or many the second or the more conorgair, and acrise benefitione, begave ander a premius at in critamic, propries es a dewire for his wift v enflance, tier handlitt and a med daughter of the close,

salesse, from the Monallery of St. May. in the City storeled, to see the tend of the control of the control of the control of the personent & dren, depending with her, although the first here a professive in Copward for the contribution over the last the professive of the last the pearlings of the last the pearlings. Lie (eif thing their bith Fires did, bewent be elege Lapes but in the E. ocnoons of the third man by the 1th for graving very hot, the remard into for the second into for the seco

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and the Apoltobok Sea, anvelted in the year 1191. How rive fixth Him-

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Henry the Snewian, fixth Emperor, and fifth King of Naples.

ENRY the Emperor having extinguished the male-iffue and progeny of the Normans, and remained absolute Lord of both the Sicilies, caused Frederick his son to be Crowned by the Electors of the Empire, King of Germany. Afterward purposing better to establish the affairs of the Kingdom of Maples, sent thither a Lieutenant one of his Barons called Marqueredo d' Amenweder, whom within a few months following he created Duke of Ravenna, and Romagna, and Marquiss of Ancona; and at the same tine gave to Philip Duke of Suevia his brother, the Dukedom of Toscane, with the Lands of the Countes Mattilda. So Henry being carefull to range his Army to invade England, for certain hatreds conceived against Richard the first King of that Land, altered his mind in Messina, through his delight in hunting, being in the time of Harvest, whereupon the Feaver growing grievoully upon him, ended his life the 8 of May, in the year 1197 having ruled the Empire 9 years, and governed in peaceable possession the Kingdom of Naples and Sicilia four years and one month. His body with the stately pomp of solemn obsequies, was buried in the Church of Monreale in Palermo, in whose sumptuous Tamb of Porphyrie is ingraven this Epitaph.

Anno ii95.

Henry the Emperor aied in the year 1197.

Imperio adjecit Siculos Henricus utrosque, Sextus Sucvorum candida progenies. Qui monacham sacris uxoris duxit ab aris, Ponsificis scriptis hic tumulatus inest Imperavit an. 9 men. 1. obiit Messana Anno 1197.

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Frederick

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Frederick 2. Emperor, and 6. King of Naples.

An. 1197. The coronation of Frederick the 2 Empe. for, an, 1198.

Why the Kings of Naples are intitled Kings of Jerusalem, Anno 1220.

A Law made by Frederick.

Frederick the Emperor crowned King of Jerusalem, An.1229.

Discord be: tween the Pope and the Emperor Frederick.

REDERICK the second Emperor, the son of the aforesaid Henry, succeeded in the Kingdom of Naples and Sicilia, and because he was a child, and but three years of age, Constanza his mother, caused him to be Crowned King of both the Sicilies, and with him, in his name began to govern the Kingdom, and had the enstalment of the Kingdom from Pope Innecent the third, in the year 1198. Frederick being of perfect age, married Jola, the only daughter of John Count of Brenna, and of Mary things, had the riele Conrado of Monsferrato, and for her dowry among other things, had the title and the right of the Kingdom of Jernfalem, and hereupon Frederick, and all the rest which succeeded in the Kingdom of Naples, were called Kings of Jernfa-In the year 1220. two years after his Coronation of the Empire, Frederick being in grace and favour with the Pope Honoriss the third, and with the Church, made and published in Rome that Law which beginneth, Ad decus feu nos Fredericus, the which Law is regultred in the book of the feuds, under the Title De statutis, & confinetudinibus contra libertanem Ecclesiarum, the which Law the faid Pope confirmed and approved. Frederick also made at the same time the conflictutions of the Kingdom, which afterward the learned Doctor Afflicto expounded. Frederick having ordered his affairs in Germany, went in the time of Gregory the 9 into Soria, and after much wars, made peace with Salandine for 10 years, and for that cause had fernsalem, and all the Kingdom thereof, except a few certain Castles, whereupon on Easterday in the year 1229. he took the Crown of that Kingdom in the City of Jerusalem. Afterward there grew between him and Pope Honorius great discord, because he took upon him to bestow the Bishopricks in Sicilia, and Frederick pretending he might lawfully do it, and dispose at his own pleasure by reason of a Bull, which by Pope Orban the second was granted to Ruggieri the Norman, concerning the Monarchy of the faid Isle, the Pope misliking the presumption and oftentation of Frederick, excommunicated him, and deprived him of the Empire and the Kingdom, the which censure Pope Innocent the fourth confirmed in the year 1245. Frederick lived five years after in continual trouble and vexation, and at length having ruled the Empire 33 years, and

the Kingdom of Naples and Sicilia 51, and that of ferusalem 28. died of an infirmity that grew in his throat, the 13 of December, in the year 1250. in the Castle The death of of Fiorentino in Apulia, having fived 54 years. Manfred his base son caused his the Emperor body to be carried with great pomp and honour into Sicilia, to the stately Church Frederick. of Monreale in Palermo, and there buried him in a sumpruous Tomb of Porphiry, whereupon these Verses were ingraven.

Qui mare, qui terras, populos, & regna subegis . Casareum fregis subito mors improba nomen , Sic jacet at cernis Fredericus in orbe fecundus, Nunc lapis bie tosus, eni mundus parvit arcet: Pixir an. 54. Imperavit an. 32. Regni Hiernsalem an. 28. Regnorum utriufque Sicilia 31. Obiit an. Domini 1250.

He left of fix wives which he had, many children; of the first, which was Com france of Aragon, the lifter (oras others write) the daughter of Don Ferdinando The wife and King of Cafile, he had Conrado, which died young. Henry and Giordiano; Henry was King of the Romans, who in the year 1236, he put no death because he favoured the Popes faction. Of fola his second wife, the daughter of John of Bren. na King of ferufalem, he had Conrade, which was Emperor of Germany, and after. ward King of Naples. Of Agnese his third wife, the daughter of Otho Duke of Moravia, he had not any children. Of Ruthing the fourth wife, the daughter of Otho Earl of Uvolfferzhansen, he had Frederick, which died in his infancy. Of Elizabeth his fift wife, the daughter of Lewis Duke of Baveria, he had Agnese, which was married to Conrado the Landtgrave of Turingia. Of Matilda his last wife, daughter of John of England, he had Henry, which was King of Sicilia, and Constance, who was married to Lewis the Landtgrave of Nescia, Frederick had also by Blanca Anglana of Aquosana his concubine, these children, Manfred Prince of Taranto, and usurper of Naples, Enzo King of Sardinia, Ansisto, of whom he made small account, and Frederick Prince of Ansiochia. Of daughters he had Ann, which was married very young to John Dispote of Romania. Of children of Henry, and of Margarite the daughter of Lupeldo Duke of Austria, was born the Emperor Frederick, which was Duke of Austria, and Henry. Of Conrado and of Eli-Frederick. zabeth the daughter of Otho Duke of Bavaria, came Goradine, which coming to the conquest of the Kingdom, was taken by Charle of Angio King of Naples, and beheaded. Of Manfred his natural son, which married Helena the daughter of Michel Dispose of Romania, came Henry, Godfrey, Anfife, and Elena.

Conrade



Conrado the 4. Emperor, and 7. King of Naples.

Anne 1251.

on of the Earl of Caferia, and dinoted to the Church, conceived the Barletta of Apuglia; and being informed that Naples, Capoa Aquino; and the whole Abby of St. Germano, were become Rebells through the instigation of the Earl of Caferia, and dinoted to the Church, conceived thereat so great indignation and ire, that with his Army he wasted and overrun the Country, and made Tomaso Earl of Cerra to come and submit himself to his mercy, and had by agreement St. Germano, and all the State of the Earl of Caferia. He afterward besieged Capoa, and having spoiled and destroyed all the Country, took the City, and threw the Walls thereof to the ground: he did the like to Aquino, the which he sacked and burned. Afterward he besieged Naples both by Sea and Land, and after eight months had it by agreement; but they not observing their Covenants, he caused afterward the Walls to be ruinated, and the Fortresses of the City, and many Noble houses of Gentlemen and Citizens he banished. Conrada having Naples, at the Tame instant had the rest of the Kingdom. He now resemaning in peaceable state, and given to his pleasures, being inhumane and of a cruel nature, caused Henry his Nephew to be slain upon the high-way, the son of Henry, King of the Romans; which was come from Sicilia to visit him: But that revenge was not long delayed, for Manfred his natural brother, which endeavoured by all means to become King, with a poysoned potion upon a light occasion kil'd him, which was in the year 1234, and the 3 of June, having held the Empire 3 years and 5 months, and the Kingdom of Naples and Sicilia 2 years and 19 daies. His body was buried in the principal Church of Naples, under a little narrow Marble stone. Conrado before his death made his Will, and ordained his young-

est fon his heir general, born of Elizabeth the daughter of Otho Duke of Bavaria.

Caped, Naples, and Aquino to ken by the Emperor Contado.

Henry flain.

the death of, Conrado. Anno 1254.

Manfred



Munfred the 8 King of Naples?

ANFRED Prince of Tarante, the natural fon of the Emperor For the bet-Alexander the fourth excommunicated. The faid Pope died within a while after, and Pope Urban the fourth, a Frenchman, was created in his place, who fearing the threatnings of Manfred, called unto the conquest of the Kingdom Charle of Angio, Earl of Province, brother of St. Lend the 9 King of France, to whom he gave the oath of both the Skilies, with the right and title of the Kingdom of Jernfalem, and at his own charge should maintain the War, and conquer it. Charles being animated by his brother and others of the Nobility, with a valorus courage undertook this famous enterprise. In the mean time Orban died, leaving the Papacy to Clement the 4, in whose Popedom, Charles with a most glorious Army came to Rome in the year 1265, and was then with Bestrice Berenguer of Aragon his wife, in the Church of S. John Laseran, by Pope Clement again invested, with solemn ceremony, and Crowned with an Imperial Crown, King of both the Sicilies, and of the Kingdom of Jernfalem, and made exempt from the Empire, with Covenant that neither he nor his successful was done with solemn oath, and so Charles was made a Liegeman and Feudary of the Church, and promised to pay for tribute a yearly Rent of 40 thousand marks to the Bishops of Rome. Charles towards the end of the fail Frederick the fecond, having usurped the Kingdom, was by Pope ter understan-Rent of 40 thousand marks to the Bishops of Rome. Charls towards the end of inherited February in the year 1265 came into the Kingdom, and incountred with Manfred, Count of and after divers fortunes, both on the one and the other fide, Charls remained Prevince. Beconqueror, and Manfred was overcome. Manfred reigned 10 years 4 months, and renguer is to feether the second conduction.

An.1262. the faid Count of much as to fay

Latine, and was a name of honour among the Spaniards for the many victories which the most valiant Beren. tave a your contest in the election of the same

the Franceis start confidence, being a woman very the radiction of the language of the land a contract to the language of the la and receiving of him a companion to a

Angioini.

ANGIOINI.



Charls of Angio, the 9 King of Naples.

Anno 1265.

with royal pomp, and proclaimed King, and having ordered the affairs of both the Kingdoms, was made by Climent the 4. Deputy of the Empire of Italy. Understanding afterward that Corrading the Snevian, the son of the Emperor Caurado, sometime King of Naples, was tome with a mighty Army to recover the right of inheritance of his Kingdoms, made great preparation of War. Corrading entreth the Kingdom, and after divers and sundry skirmishes, at length Corrading entreth the Kingdom, and after divers and sundry skirmishes, at length Corrading mass overcome, and spring disguised, was taken in Astari by John Francipane Lord of that place, which sent him to Charls, who after he had kept him more then a year in prison, caused him to be beheaded in the midst of the Market place of Naples, which was in the month of Ostober 1269, and so Charls with little labour recovered, all the Kingdom. He made afterward great Wars with the Saracins, and especially with Arageno King of Tushu, because that barbarous King resuled to pay the Tribute, which was accustomed to be paid to the Kings of Naples, Charls did in such wise afflict him, that he insorted him not only to pay the charges of that War, but also doubled the Tribute. In the year following, 1276. Ugone Enliquous the 11 of this name, King of Cypres, and Mary the daughter of Mesigenas the 11 of this name, King of Cypres, and wary the daughter of Mesigenas the 11 of this name, King Ogone to be convented before the Pope; the Pope by his decree commanded, that the examination and decision of the cause should be determined by the Barons of the Holy Land, and the Master of the Hospital and the Temple, who were accussioned to have a voice in Councel in the election of the Kings of Jerusalem. The which the Princes Mary considering, being a woman very aged, faint, and wearied with travel, and the dangers of so long a journey, being advised by her friends. and by Pietro Manso knight of the Temple his Ambassador, compounded with King Charls, and receiving of him a great sum of money, resig

Mary resigneth to King Charls the Kingdom. of Jerufalein.

Charls

Charls afterward for the more fecurity of things, fent the Earl Ruggiero Sanfeverino Governor into Soria, who in the name of Charls, received the faith and oathes of the King homage of the Knights and Barons which were in the kingdom. By these aforesaid year 1268 Ind. reasons, all the posterity of the said Charls and also all the other Kings of Naples, as 6. livera A. sol. heirs, are always intitled Kings of Jerusalem. Charls reigned 19 years, 2 moneths, 55. and 26 days.

See the Regi-



Charls the second, 10 King of Naples.

Harls the second, son of Charls of Angio, reigned 25 years and 17 days. Charls was also King of Hungary by the right of Mary his wife, the daughter of Stephen, the 5. of the name, the King of that kingdom, who being slain by the Cumani, Ladislao the fourth son of the aforesaid Stephen died without any heir. Whereupon Charls, as husband of Mary, was crowned King of that kingdom, together with Charls Martel his fon.

Anno 1 285.



Robert 11. King of Naples.

Obert the third begotten fon of Charls the second, reigned 33 years, four mo_ Anno 1309. Robert the third begotten ion of Charis the lecture, long, he made hono-neths, and 24 days. This Robert was a wife and prudent King, he made hono-rable

rable wars with Henry the seventh Emperour, with Frederick King of Sicilia, &in Tuscane in behalf of the Florentines, where in the samous overthrow of Montecatino, between the Guelsi and Gibellini, he lost Philip Prince of Taranto, and Pietro Earl of Graunia his brothers. He sent his son Charls, sirnamed Without land, against Frederick King of Sicilia, and went against Castruccio Castricani the head of the Gibellini in the time that the dominion of Fiorenza was given to Charls Without land. Robert was a religious King, and a lover of the learned, whereof two things do sufficiently witnesse; the marvellous stately Church, and other things which he builded in Naples, and the great samiliarity with the two Tuscane lights of learning, Petrarke and Boccace had with him. Robert died the 20 of January, 1343.



Joan A. 12 Queen of Naples:

Anno 1343.

out land, called also Famous for his prowesse and valor, succeeding in the kingdom, was married with Andrease of Hungary, her Cousin germain once removed, to whom the gave herself and kingdom in Dowry. But afterward she being not able to endure the insolency of her husband, oftentimes falling into discord, caused him unawares to be hanged by the neck in a Gallery, in the year 1346. The which being done, was married again to Lewisthe son of Philip Prince of Taranto, the brother of King Rabert. After whose death was married anew with Giacomo of Aragon, the Insant of Majorica, who living also but a small time, Joan in the year 1376. was married once again, and took for her husband Otho of Esse, Duke of Brunswich in Saxonie. She afterward favouring the part of Clement Antipope, was by the censure of Urban the sixth deprived of her kingdom, and Charle of Durazzo invested therein, and so through fear she adopted for her son Lawin Duke of Angio, the second begotten

son of John King of France. Charles of Durazzo being come with a most puissant Army into the kingdom, had Jone in his power, and caused her to be hanged. Jone reigned 39. years 4 months and 12. days.

DURAZZO



Muno 1386

turned into In ngdom, being defitous to color e his Dominion dominiered even to Leon, umphanel and a serve hold of Kome, which was the 25 of April in the year 1408. And having in the end April in the year 1403.

Hate of Davas to the third of this name. The of Naples servained Anno 1281; absolute possession of the kingdom; he had great wars to prefer and defend it, and especially with Lewis of Angio: And being afterward scalled into Hungary to take the confession of the servard scalled into Hungary to take the confession of the servard serva called into Hungary to take the possession of that kingdom, went thither, and was solemnly crowned in Alba Reale; but afterward by the means of the old Queen Elizabeeh, was kild in a Parliament, which was in the year 1386. Through the right that Charls had in the aforesaid kingdom, all his successors, and the other Kings which succeeded in the kingdom of Naples, were called kings of Hungary. Charls reigned four years, three moneths, and nine dayes.

X 2

Ladiflao

Suc.



Ladifles the fourteenth King of Naples.

Mano 1386.

Adiflao after the death of his father had great troubles by Lewis of Angio. In the year 1403, being requested by the Barons of Hungary to take the Chown of that kingdome, as belonging unto him by lawfull inheritance, went thicker; and coming to Zara, was received with great joy of all, and the fifth of Angust by the Bishop of Strigonia (according to the accustomed order) was crowned King of Hungaria, Dalmatia, Croatia, Iroia, Galina, Lodomeria, Comaria, and Bulgaria. Hereturned into Italy, and after he had fetted the affairs of the kingdom, being desirous to enlarge his Dominion, dominiered even to Rome, wherein he entred in triumphane manner, being talled with the cries and clamous of the Soldiers. Emperous of Rome, which was the 25 of Aprill in the year 1404, without leaving any ichide, having reigned eight and twenty years, eight moneths and thirteen days:

defend it, and especially with Lemis of Angio: And select the called into Hangary to take the possition of that kingdom, went the ther, and was solemnly crowned in Alba Reals; but asserted the means of the old Queen Elicabeth, was kind in a Parliament which was in the year 1386. Through the right that Charles had in the aforesaid kingdom, all his successor, and the other Kings which succeeded in the kingdom of Illaples, were called kings of Hungary. Charles reigned four years, three moneths and time dayes.

: Ladifine

X 2

Fone



fone 2, 15 Queen of Naples.

One the second of this name, after the death of Ladislas her brother, succeeded in the Kingdom. But growing afterward into discord with Pope Martin the 3. was deprived of her Kingdom; and Lewis the 3. of Angio, Duke of Lorain and Bar, the fon of the second Lines, was proclaimed King. The which thing was the only foundation and ground of all the mischiefs which This Alfonsus for a long time afterward followed to the miferable and unhappy kingdom. For the Queen was constrained, being not able to defend herself against the power of Lewis and the Pope, to adopt for her fon Alfonsia King of Arragon and Sicilia, the fon of King Ferdinando. Alfonfus being called by the Queen, abandoned the condition the affault and fiege of the Castle of Bonifatio, the principal Fort, and of greatest importance in the Isle of Corsica, and provided 28 Gallies well furnished, and other Barks, and led with him many valiant Captains, and came to Naples in the year 1621. Now began the Queens affairs to appear, which before was trod under foot, and to change countenance; and what through counsel, courage, and the aid of King Alfonsus, the Queen was at liberty, and her affairs increased with much reputation. But the year following, 1423: the Queen growing contentious with him, under co-lour of ingratitude, fought to annihilate and disanull the faid adoption, and adopted for her fon, calling to her affiftance the same Lewis, thorow whose war she was constrained to make the first adoption, and chased away Alfonsus by force of arms from all the kingdom, and so lived peaceably all the rest of her life. The year 1434. Lewis dyed; and before a year was expired from the time of his death, the Queen received continual moleltations and prejudice by folm Antonio Orfino Prince of T. ranto, and by Giacomo Caldora, and other followers of the Aragonesi, thorow the vicinity and neighbourhood of Sicilia, where Alfonfus maintained a great Army. So partly being oppressed with a seaver, and troubled with a discontented mind, in the year 1434. the second of February, the life, the line of Charls-1 of Angio, & the house of Durazzo of the French blood, which only rested in her, ended all regality, having reigned 20 years, 5 moneths, and 26 days. And because she had no child, the made her heir (as was reported) Renato of Angio Duke of Lorain, and Earl of

After the death of the Queen, the Neapolitans created fixteen men of the principal in the City, which they called Governors, because they should have care and tharge of the City, and of the Kingdom. These fixteen Governours, in all the buAnno 1414: :

was the s. of that name K. of Aragon and hiftory of the Turks in the 5. Book wites that that K. Al. fonfus of Ara gan was of the House of Me.

Anno 1423.

Anno 1434;

The History of the about

finess and affairs they dispatched, with the Title of their government, Concilium & Gubernatores Reipublica regni Sicilia ordinati per clara memoria Serenissimam & illustrissimam Dominam nostram Dominam foannam fecundam, Dei gratia Hungaria, Hierufalem, & Sicilia reginam, &c.

Within a little time after rose in the Citie divers contentions, because Pope Eugenio the fourth understanding the death of Jone, sent a Legate to Naples the Bishop of Recanati, and Patriarch of Alexandria, giving the Governors to underfland, and the Councell of the Citie, that the kingdom of Maples was fallen to the Church as his Feud or Fee, willing them not to bestow the dominion upon any but him whom he shall nominate and invest King. The Governors answered, that they would have no other King but Renato Duke of Lorain, whom their Queen had left as her successor. By this means the kingdom understood the admonition of the Pope, and the answer of the Governors, wherewith many of the Princes and Barons of the kingdom much misliked the succession of Renato; and being published that that Will and Testament was falsly forged by the Neapolitans; one part of the Barons, and people which were of the faction of the Aragoness, called King Alsonsus of Aragon: Whereupon through contrary consents and inclinations rose the factions of the Angioini and Aragonesi. The Governors being likewise at discord among themselves, the whole kingdom was divided, and put into great trouble and mole-station. In the mean time the greatest part of them sent Ambassadors to Marseliz for Renato. That part of the Duke of Selfa, the Earl Venatro, and many other Barons, called Alfonsus, who being full of military courage, and instanced with an incredible desire of glory, having his Army ready in the year 1436. came to Gaeta, and was received by the Duke of Soffa, and belieging the said Citie, came with his Navy to battell with Baiagio Captain Generall of the Fleet of the Genorayes, and Alfonsus valiantly fighting, was at length overcome, and taken prisoner, and carried to the custody of Philip Duke of Miltone, who afterward knowing the singular vertue of Alfonsus, being desirous to hold him his companion and triend, made a league with him, and fuffered him to go at his own pleafure, together with the other Lords which were also prisoners: ana nour la ci clos of any quich denient

condition time attenuated followed to the pather

posturce in the tite of Coeffee, and provided as Gollies well in Berlingend bederich bien many voliere Cappins, and control Man Now he grathe Queens effairs to appear, which be to a country change countenance; and what through country, a true country. fance, the Queen was acliberty, and her anairs in could with he year following, 1423. the Queen growing commander will

or frequentiable, fought to annihilate and difured the for her ton, calling to her affiliance the lame Lend, thorow who contrained to make the first adaption, and chased away Alfaging from all the bingdore, and fo fived praceably all the reacof her his Louis aved; and but me rearrows expired from the time of his received continual no container and prejudice by file statemberry, and by Gianter Caldrea, and other followers on the Am.

into and relight whoch of a sole where Africa manda er-

refer to the control of the decided and the control of the control arms or and off sector which before applied

de la do entre

the year toy you are not of February, the life, the both of Charle erail at being vice risks which was to trace, were a and for a monor of aid co days. A -! stant erponer and of a

King Alfonius taken prisoner

ANGIOINI



Renato of Angio the 16 King of Naples.

Enato of Angio being at that time prisoner to John Duke of Bur- Anno 1382, gonie, the Neapolitane Ambassadors deprived of all hope to have Ronato, caused Isabella his wife to come in his stead, a very wise and worthy Lady, who made great wars with Alfonsus. Afterward Renato being set at liberty by the Duke of Burgonie, in the moneth of May 1438. came to Naples, whose coming gave great hope and expectation to the Angioini, and was royally received, and presently prepared all necessary things for the wars, and retained many principall and excellent Captains, through whose valour he obtained all Calamria, and the Dukedome of Messi, in Abruzzo he had at his command many places. In the moneth of June, 1438, he had from Pope Eugenius the instalment of the kingdom of Naples and Ierufalem. Many actions and battels fell out between Renato and Alfonsus; but at length the party of the Aragoness prevailed. Alsonsus in moneth of Iune 1442, by the way of an Aquaduct, which brought water into the City, took Naples, and the third day with the will of Renato he had the Castle of Capoa and other forts. Renato growing into despair not to be able to recover the kingdom, with Isabella his wife, and his children, returned into Provence, where he past all the rest of his life in peace, having held Naples, and part of the kingdom in an uncertain and troublefome poffeffion four years and ten days. Being come to the age of 64 years married loan della Valle, a noble French Lady, with whom too excessively fatisfying his pleasure, became weak and feeble, and so died the 19 of Fbruary in the year 1481. and was buried in Nans, a plentifull place, and a principapll City of the Dukedom of Lorene, and upon his Tomb thefe four verses engraven.

> Magnanimum tegit hoc faxum, fortemq; Rhenatum, Mortales hen, qua conditione sumus, Invidia fattis bujus fortuna subinde Netanti, & tanto celsus honore foret:

ARAGOES.

ARAGONESI.



Alfonsus 1. of Aragon, called by his surname, The Magnanimous, 17 King of Naples.

Anno 1442.

Lionfus King of Aragon and Sicilia, after many dangers and infinite travell, entred Naples in triumph upon a golden Chariot; and by the means of Francesco Orsino President of Rome, made peace with the Pope Engenio, and obtained a very large instalment of the Kingdom, for he was also invested in the Kingdom of Hungary, by the right of Joan his mother: And besides that, obtained from the said Pope, that

faculty and power, that Ferdinando his naturall son was ordained his heir, and to succeed after his death in the instalment and possession of the Kingdom: the which investing was likewise afterward confirmed by Pope Nicolas the fifth. Alsonsus was very magnificent in buildings, he reduced the new Castle in Naples into the form it now appears, truly a very Royall and stately piece of work. He enlarged Mola, and caused the Fens about the City to be made dry. He took the life of Zerbi, overcame in battell the King of Tunis and made him tributary, and subdued certain Cities in Barbary; he oftentimes sent Armies against the Turks, and at the instance of the Pope, chased away Frances co Sforsa della Marca. He was very studious in learning, and made great account of learned men, whereof he kept very many in his Court. And to conclude, he was a Prince of great magnanimity. He reigned fixteen years, one moneth, and one and twenty days. He died the 28 of June in the year 1458. being 64 years of age: He had for his wife, Mary the daughter of Henry the third King of Castile, surnamed the Weak, by whom he had no Childern. The Neapolitans buried the body of Alsonsus with a stately Funerall, and laid him in a Cossin covered all with cloth of gold, the which at this present is to be seen in the Yestry of St. Dominick in Naples, and at the foot thereof are these Verses.

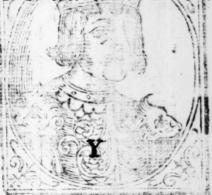
Inclyins Alfonsus, qui Regibus ortus Iberis Hic, regnum Ausonia primus adeptus adest.

Ferdinando



Ferdinando 1. of Aragon 18King of Naples.

Erdinando the first of this name, after the death of his Father, succeeded in the Kingdom, and was by the Institution of Pope Pins the second, anointed and crowned King by Latino Orlino the Cardinall. But very often was like to lose it through many wars, and especially by John of Angio, the son of Renato, which had a great Train and Troop of the Barons of the Realm, which drew unto them a great number of Rebels. In the year 1481 died (as is declared) Renato of Angio, who having no male children, made heir of all his state and inheritance. Charls of Angio Earl of Main his brothers fon, who dying within a while after without children, bequeathed his inheritance to Lewis the 11. King of France, to whom not onely descended, as supream Lord, the Dukedom of Angio, but also of all Provence. Ferdinando having afterward intelligents. Dukedom of Angio, but also of all Provence. Ferdinando having afterward intelligence, that Charls the 8. King of France, made preparation with a mighty Army to recover the Kingdom of Naples, by the right of the Angioini, who by the death of King Lewis his father was interessed therein, began to make provision of men; and being very carefull in the preparation of the war, growing lick, sled the 25 of fannary in the year 1494. having reigned 35 years, 5 moneths, and 25 days.



Alfonsus

burd ene fourth the twentierh King of traples .

where the time is the eighth of this name King or Finace, and from bothin tops are King or Naples, come in the bosoning of James 1405. to Panage in the Pope at the Fill of incredible fear and arguidh. Bed on the



Alfonsus 2. the 19 King of Naples.

Anno 1494.

L'fonsus the second of this name, after the death of Ferdinand his Father, obtained the kingdom; and in the beginning of the fourth moneth was crowned in the Cathedrall Church of Naples by John Borgia Cardinall of Montereale, Legate of Pope Alexander the fixth, with greater pomp and majesty then was ever need to any King of Naptes, But understanding that Charls the 8. K. of France, gave order for the presented war, fearing because he was become odious to the people of the Kingdom, through his austerity, resigned the Kingdom to Ferdinardo his son Duke of Catanria, a young man much differing from him in nature, which every one loved, and retired himself into the countrey of Mazara in Sicilia, being before time given unto him by Don Ferdinardo the Catholique King of Spain, where he spent the remainder of his life, having reigned one year and three days.



Alforfus

on of men 3. he as of factor

Charls the fourth the twentieth King of Naples.

Anno 1495. CHarles de Valois the eighth of this name King of France, and fourth of the same name King of Naples, came in the beginning of January 1495. to Rome with a mighty Army. Pope Alexander full of incredible fear and anguish, fled into

the Castle of St. Angelo. But the King having no purpose to offend the Pope, met with him, and concluded friendship, and a perpetual confederacy for the common fafety & defence. Charls was invelted conditionally by the Pope of the kingdom of Naples, and obtained allo from the faid Pope Zizimo Gemni Ottomano the brother Char's the 8. of Bajazeth, Emperour of the Turks. After Charlis had rer- aned a moneth in Rome, the kingdom he patt into the kingdom, and although some small resistance was made by Ferdinan- of Naples do, at length he got the dominion of the whole kingom Ferdinando after that the Ca- conditionally ftles of Naples were yeelded, departed with fourfeen Gallies ill armed into Sicilia. Charls after he had pacified the kingdom, demanded of the Pope the free inital!ment of the Realm of Naples; the which although it were at Rome granted him, yet it could not be thought fir in respect of the Aragonesis, whereupon the Pope resuled to give it him. Charls afterward being departed to return into France, many of the Barons rebelled through the leverity and cruell demeanor of the Frenchmen. Whereupon Ferdinando was recalled, who chased away the adversaries. Charls reigned ten moneths and 26 days, he died a fudden death the right before the 8 of Aprill in the year of our Lord 1497, being returned from playing at Tennis. He was buried in the Church of St. Denis of Paricin France, and on his Tomb this Epitaph was engraven.

Hic Octave jaces Francorum Carole Regum, Cui victa est forti Britonis ora manu Parthenope illustrem tribuit captiva triumphum, Claraq; Fornovio pugna peracta solo. Capit Henricus regno depulsus ajuto Bellare auspicies sceptra Britanna tuis. Oplures longinqua dies si fata dedissent Te nullus toto major, in orbe foret.

ARAGONESI



Ferdinands the second the I King of Naples.

Erdinando the second of this name, a valiant man, endued with Princely Anno 1493. qualities of liberality and Clemency, who for to strengthen and corroborate his affairs with a more firm conjunction with Ferdinando the Catholique King of Spain, took for his wife (with the Popes dispensation) foan his Aunt, born of of Ferdinando his Grandsire, and Joan the sister of the aforesaid King; and at the same time had of Pope Alexander the fixth, the instalment of the kingdom. 'And being placed in great glory, fell fick and died the 8. of October in the 1496. He reigned one year, 3 moneths and 14 days. Frederick



Frederick the 22 King of Naples.

Rederick Prince of Taranto, the fon of Ferdinando the first, by the death

of his Nephew succeeded in the kingdom, & in the year 1497. Obtained of Pope Alexander the fixth, the instalment of the kingdom. And being much troubled with continuall war, because Charls the 8. King of France, died without leaving any children, the kingdom fell to Lewis Duke of Orleans, as the neerest in blood by the masculine line, and was the twelsth of this name. This Lewis came upon him with a mighty Army; but Ferdis nando the Catholique King being confederate with Lewis to his own prejudice (for a displeasure conceived against Frederick) yet conditionally, that Lewis should divide the kingdom with him. Frederick that was not able to make head or resist the puisance of so great forces united against him, especially sinding his kingdom exhaust, and ill provided, retired into the Isle Ischiancer to Naples with all his Family, and afterward gave his kingdom wholly into the possession of King Lewis his enemy, not bequeathing any thing to the Catholique King Ferdinando, reputing himself to be ill dealt withall by him, that in flead of a friend and defender, he was come to the contrary to disposses and deprive him of his kingdom. Frederick was very courteously received by Lewis, and he assigned unto him the Dukedom of Augio, and so much revenue as amounted yearly to thirty thousand Crowns; and the French King obtained in recompencee from King Frederick all the right and interest which he had in the kingdom. Within a little time following Frederick fell fick at Torfe in France, where his pain increasing upon him, died the ninth of September in the year 1504. He had to his wife being Prince of Taranto, the Lady N. della valle Bertania, of the worthy Family of Alibres, of the most Noble Royall blood in Gasconie, the kinswoman of the sather of Charle the eighth, King of France, by whom he had one onely daughter called the Lady Carlotta, which was brought up in the French Court, and afterward succeeded in her mothers inheritance. Of his second wife Isabella the onely daughter of Pirro del Balzo Prince of Altamura, and Duke of Andry, he had fix children, that is to fay, three male and three female : the male children were Don Ferdinando Duke of Calauria, and Prince of Taranto. Don Cefar and Don Alfonsus, the which two last died in their Fathers time. The women kind, the first named the Lady Inlia, was married in the year \$533. to Giorgio Paleologo Duke of Montferrato, and Marquis of Sanluzo, of the noble blood of the Emperours of Constantinople. The Lady Isabella and the Lady Caterina were never
married. The Queen Isabella after the death of King Frederick, seeing herself deprived of all humane comfort, because that being discharged of that kingdom by the King of France, by reason of the Articles of peace concluded between the Catholique Feedinando and the said King, returned with her children to Ferrara, where she

Anno 1504.

was very courteoufly received by Duke Alfonsus of Este her kinsman, where she died in the year 1533, her children remaining defolate: and much perfecuted by Fortune, went to Valentia in Spain, where was the Duke Ferdinando their brother; and no long time following, the one after the other died. And in the year 1559, the fifth of August, the aforesaid Duke ended his life, without leaving any issue. And so in him was extinguished the Progeny of the old King Alfonsas of Aragon.

FRAN, CESI.



Lewis the 12 King of France and 23 King of Naples.

Ewis the twelfth of this name King of France, divided with the King Anno 1501. of Spain, according to their covenants, the kingdom of Naples, and obtained of Pope Alexander the fixth the instalment, according to the tenor of those conditions which he had made. But in the year 1502. their Lieutenants growing into difference about the Confines, fell to Arms, and at last the Frenchmen were driven out of that kingdom, through the valour of that worthy Captain Confalvo Fernando; and Ferdinando the Catholique King remaining absolute possessor thereof. King Lewis held the Realm of Naples one year and ten moneths; but in France he reigned sixteen years, and died in the beginning of the year 1514.

AR As

ARAGONESI.



Ferdinando the Catholick 24 King of Naples:

Anno 15032

Erdinando the Catholique remaining absolute Lord of the kingdom, maintained it in great peace all the time of his life, and obtained of Pope fulio the second the investing of all the kingdom. Finally, after many victories atchieved indivers parts, he died in Madrigaleio a City of Castile, the 22 day of January in the year 1516, having been King of Naples twelve years and three moneths. His body was buried in the Royal Chappell of the City of Granasa, and upon his Tomb this Inscription was engraven.

Mahametica setta prostratores, & haretica pravitatis extinctores Ferdinandus Aragonum, & Helizabetha Castella, wir, & uxor unanimes Catholici appellati, marmoreo clauduntar hoc tumulo.



Jone the third, 25 Queen of Naples.

Anno 1516. I One the third of this name, daughter of Ferdinando the Catholique King, being now the widow of Philip Archduke of Anstria, succeeded in the kingdom, and having fourteen moneths governed all her kingdoms, substituted her heir Charls her

eldest fon; who had scant accomplished 16 years of age. Charls remaining at Brussels in Flanders & being much exhorted by the Emperour Maximilian his Grandfire, reformed in the year 1516.the order of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and fo reduced them to the number of 31. And because many through death were void, he ele-Red to the faid Order amongst others, these Lords, Francis I. King of France, Don Ferdinando Infant of Spain, Emanuel King of Portugal, Lewis King of Hungary, Frederick Count Palatine, John Marquis of Brandenburgh, Charls de Lannoi Lord of Sanzelle. Moreover, Don Lodovico of Vaimonte, great Constable of the kingdom of Navarre, took in Naples the possession of the kingdom for the said Queen. Charls so foon as he was invested by the Queen his mother, failed into Spain, and was received of all the people with infinite joy; but yet many of the greatest Nobility, and principall of the kingdom, would not accept him as King, but onely as Prince, for offering wrong to the Queen Ione, face by Testament of the Catho-Prince, for offering wrong to the Queen Ione, since by Testament of the Catholique King her sather it was decreed, that after the death of Ione, Charls of Austria should succeed: Upon the which succession grow great tumults and contentions; but in the end things were well qualified, admitting him for King, together with the Queen his mother, to be done with this condition. That the affairs of the kingdom should be governed in both their names, the money stampt, and so all other business whatsoever. And so once again on the 25, of March, in the year 1517, the said Queen confirmed to Charls the former endowment. The year ensuing the 13 of April, Charls was proclaimed the former endowment. The year Anno 1517.

And the 18 of the moneth of May Prospers Colomas tooking Naples the possession of the kingdom in the name of Charls, which was done with all solemnity. Charls then being received to the Administration of Spain, sent also to the administration of all the other kingdoms. In the year 1519. Charls elected into the number of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, in place of Gismondo K. of Polonia lately dead, Christerio K. of Denmark, and Frederick of Toledo, Duke of Alva. In the mean time Christerno K. of Denmark, and Frederick of Toledo, Duke of Alva. In the mean time died the Emperour Maximilian, and the Electors of the Empire affembled according to their ancient custome, at Francford, a Citie of low Germany, for the election of a new Cesar; and by a general consent the 18 of Inne in the year 1520. Anno 1520. they chose Emperour Charls of Austria King of Spain. Ione having reigned (as we have faid) absolutely 14 moneths, and together with Charles the 5 Emperour her fon 38 years, and four moneths, retired herself to Tordezilla a Citie of Spain; where within a little while after the ended her life the thirteenth of Aprill in the ther many hardens of the source of the sourc year 1555.

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AUSTRIACI.



Charles 5 Emperour, and 26 King of Naples.

Harls the fifth Emperour, after the death of Ione his mother, remai-

Anno 1526: Charls 5 marof Portugall.

ned absolute Lord of all his kingdoms; and being (as is faid) elected Emperour, the same year past the Sea from Spain into Flanders, and from thence into Germany, where he was received in the moneth of Oltober in Aquisgraue, a noble City both for the ancient residence & the famous Tomb of Charls the Great, with a mighty concourse of people was first crowned. Inthe moneth of January 1526. Charls celebrated his marriage in Hispali with Isabella of Portugal his wife, the fifter of King John of Portugal. Af terward he went into Spain, where being arrived, proceeded very severely against many who had been authors of fedition; all the other he pardoned and discharged. And to joyn with justice and clemency examples of gratitude and remuneration in the acknowledging of that wherein he was ingaged to Don Ferdinando of Aragon, Duke of Calauraia, (who having refused the Crown and the kingdom of Spain offered unto him by the States thereof, though he were a prisoner) fet him at liberty, and with great honor called him to the Court, and married him to the richest Princess then living, even the Widow of the Catholique King Ferdinando, by which means he much gladded the people, and the Duke received honor, liberty, and infinite wealth, and was created for his life time viceroy of Valentia. The Emperour without any charge, or the expence of a peny, got the friendship of the Duke, the love of the people, and great fecurity to his State The year enfuing 1527. on the 21 of May the Emperels Isabella was delivered of her son Philip in the Citie of Cafilia, through whose happy birth was made every where generall seasting and triumphs. In the moneth of October 1928, the Emperour by the death of Don Carle de Lannoi, sent for his Viceroy into Naples Don Hugo Moncada, a man very expert in Arms, and a valiant Captain, in the which year Monfigner Odetto Fois Lotrecco went with thirty thousand Footmen and six thousand Horsmen into the kingdom of Naples, in the name of King Frances, and overcame Melfi, Venofa, and many other places in Basilicata and Apulia, and with the success of victory besieged Naples, the which fiege continuing certain moneths, in the mean time Andrea d'Oria sent the Count Philip d'Oria his Nephew with eight Gallies to annoy the Gulf of Naples; the 29 of April wherewith Moncada being much discontented, seeking to remedy the same, he caused

Anno 1527. The birth of Philip King of Spain. Anno 1528.

Monfig. Lotrec. co befregeth Naples. This fiege was to arm fix Gallies and two Foifts which were within the Haven, and putting therein the very flower and principall of the people that were in the Citie, he in his own person, with the Marquis of Vasto, Ascanio Colonna great Constable, Cefare Ferramosca, and many other worthy men, with a resolution to encounter the enemy, and confidently to overcome, were imbarked there. The Count which suddenly perceived Gailies with the Imperiall Gallies to go forth of the Haven, retired himfelf presently to the sea, the Genoways. and encountring together at the Cape of Orfo, the Imperiall Forces were overcome, and there dying with many others, Don Ugo, and were taken prisoners the Marquiss Vasto, and Colonna the great Constable, with other worthy men. The Count obtaining the victory, presently victoriously went to Generaly to find the Admirall Andrea his Uncle, who disdaining the dealing of the French King, because he had taken from him the office of the Admiralty and Generall of the Sea, and given it to Monsignor Barbigios; he agreed by the means of Vasto with the Emperour, and brought Genoway and Savona under his Crown. Whereupon he went with all expedition into the kingdom in the behalf of the Emperour, and discharged the French Army which lay at the fiege of Naples. Afterward Charls made peace with the French King, and gave him for wife the Lady Elinora: and the King forfook Barletta, and that which he held in the kingdom of Naples, and payed to the Emperour for a fine, one million and two hundred thousand crowns, and yeilded up unto him all the right and possession that he held in the Dukedom of Millane and the kingdome of Naples. The Emperour having ended his peace, went by Sea to Genoway; from thence he past to Bolonia, where in the moneth of February 1530. was by Pope Clement the feventh, which was come thither with his whole Court to that effect, and was folemnly crowned with the Imperiall Crown, Afterward the Emperour departed from Bolonia, & went into Germany, and what he afterward did there, is written in Histories. In the year 1535. Charls having made a voyage to Tunis, & there subdued Moleasson the lawfull King of the Moores, and made him his Feudary with certain conditions. went into Sicilia. From whence afterward he departing, came to Naples the 23 of November in the same year, and entred in in triumphant manner; where were made him by the Citie many triumphant Arks and huge Colosses, with divers and learned Inventions. Charls remained with great delight in feathing and tilting all that Winter in Naples; where understanding that the French King was entred into Italy with his Army, and not knowing to what end and purpose, was much moved and displeased with him, went to Rome, and so proceeded in his journie. But at length the Emperour becoming a mortified man, and growing into contempt of the world, being unwilling to fultan any longer the heavy burthen of the Empire, wifely determined to renounce it: And to that end having caused all the Knights of the order of the Golden Fleece to affemble at Bruffels, and all the States of the Low Countries, the first thing he did the 25 of October in the year 1555, he made King Philip his fon head of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and after dinner solemnly resigned unto him all Flanders, with the other States, and Titles, and right of Burgony, descending unto him from his predecessors. Not long after the Emperour continuing his determination, refigned and renounced in like manner in Bruffels to the forenamed King Philip, the kingdom of Spain, Sicilia, Majorica, Minorica, with the new Countries called America, and the new world, referving onely certain rents and revenues to fustain himself and his family, reduced to a small number of servants. His Majesty also giving not onely full and absolute power to the King of the Romans his brother, to govern and rule (as some write) the Empire in his place, but also freely refigned the Title, the Scepter, and Imperiall Dignity. So Cefar voluntarily deprived himself of his Monarchy, a thing truly worthy of consideration, that from the Emperour Lotharius till this present, never in so many ages chanced the like, although Amurath the great Turk refigned the Empire of Constantinople to Mahumet his son. In September 1556 Charls departed from Bruffels with a great Fleet towards Spain, carrying with him Queen Elinor and Queen Mary his fifters, and fo failing with fair weather and a prosperous wind, they soon arrived in safety. Charls constantly persevering in his purpose, retired himself to the Monastery of of St. 711sto, neer to the village called Sciarandiglia eight leagues from the Citie of Piacenza in the Realm of Castile, where living godly, and with great devotion, he ended his

The battell of the Emperours

The victory of the Count Philip d'Orip.

Andrea d'Oria. leaveth the fervice of the French King, and the cause why-

Peace made with the French King,

Anno 1530

Charls the fifth crowned Emperour.

Anno 1535. The enterprise of Tunis.

Charls the fifth goeth in triumph through Naples. Novem.

The refignation made by Charls 5. of his kingdom to Philip his fons

The refignation of the Empire made by the Emperour Charls 5.

Anno 1556.

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The death of Charls the 5.
Anno 1558.

The wife and children of Charls.

dayes the 21 of September in the year 1558, being of the age of 58 years. Having ruled even to the time of his renunciation 37 years, 2 moneths, and 3 dayes the Empire, and 37 years and 8 moneths the kingdom of Naples, which he refigned to his fon Philip. He was married (as is before declared) to Isabella of Portugall, the fifter of Iohn King of Portugall, by whom he had the Catholique King Philip, and two daughters, the one called the Lady Mary, which with the Popes dispensation was married to Maximilian King of Bohemia, the son of the Emperour Ferdinando his brother. The other called the Lady Ione, was espoused to Iohn the King of Portugals son. He had children by another natural means, as Don Iohn, and Margarita, which was first married to Alexander de Medici Duke of Florence, and afterward to Ostavio Fernese Prince of Parma and Piacenza. Upon the Supulcher of this invincible Emperour, are engraven these two Epitaphs.

L Iquisti exuvias gelido sub marmore, sed non Quantum eras Cæsar marmor, & urna capit. Pro tumulo ponas orbem, pro tegmine cælum, Pro facibus stellas, pro Imperio Empireon.

Non aurum, non marmor erunt, non gemma, sed omnia Carole terra tui corporis urna decens, Conteget immensum quantum patet undique cœlum, Sol tibi suncrea pro sace lumine erit, Proque tua memori sama, pro nomine stabit Æternum tempus, quod tua sacta notet. Natura essendat lachrymas, elementa gemiscent. Persitient tumulum vix satis ista tuum.



Philip of Austria 27 King of Naples.

Anno 1554. Philip of Austria, the most puissant Catholique King, which reigneth with of the kingdom of ferusalem by the Emperour his Father, by reason of the ensuing marriage

marriage between him and Queen Mary of England, he fent in his name to Na-

ples the Marquels of Pelcara to take the poffethon of the kingdom.

Afterward in the year 1556. Pope Paul the, fourth entring in, invaded Marc Antonio Colonna of Paliano, and spoyled the rest of his estate, and minifired occasion of War to the King Whereupon the Duke of Alvathe Kings Lieutenant, with an Army of twelve thousand Footmen, and lifteen hundred Horsmen, invaded the Dominion of the Church, and the war ensued, called war of Campania of Rome, which continued a year.

Afterward peace was concluded between the Pope and the King. In the mean time Queen Mary the wife of King Philip died, without leaving any children.

The King after many controversies had with Henry the second King of France, made peace with him in the year 1559. And for a greater confirmation thereof and true reconciliation, the Catholique King married Isabella the daughter of the most Christian King, who died in child-bed in the year 1568.

The King fearing the want of iffue in the year 1570 married Anna the eldest Anno 1570. daughter of the Emperour Maximilian, who died in the year 1,80. and left behinde her a Son called by the Fathers name, Philip the second, which liveth, and

is now King of Spain.



The real dade with O Fris. PSALM 19.

Domine salvum fac Regem, & exaudi nos in die qua invecaverimus te. i., Mejori es est, Nellini et Core et Cone et evenus, fina es es es estante et estante estante et estante estante et estante et estante et estante et estante et estante estante et estante et estante estante et estante est

land to S. G. France of Magalitica or of Sanayle Convex Jane Medicland. accept Carbolique For Laving Collecte the kingdon with Lowe Store er den fele bimitet. Gerag ar fro ibn et Dollo es spuille et Ca-

I'v dinant.

The Titles of Dignity which all the Kings of this Kingdom have used.

1. R Ogerius Dei gratia Sicilia, & Italia Rex, Christianorum adjutor, & clypeus Rogerii primi Comitis hares, & filim.

2. Gulielmus Dei gratia Sicilia Rex, & Christianorum defensor.

3. Gulielmus 2. Divina favente clementia Rex Sicilia , Apulia Dux & princeps Capua, religionic Christiana adjutor & defensor, &c.

4. Tancredus D. gratia Sicilia Rex, ac Aletii Comes

5. Henricus 6. Dei gratia invictissimus Romanorum Imp. semper Augustus ac Sicilia Rex.

6. Imperator Fredericus 2. Romanorum Casar semper Augustus Italicus Siculus, Hierosolymitanus Arelatensis sælix victor, ac triumphator.

7. Conradus 4. Divina favente clementia electus Romanorum Imperator semper Augustus, ac Sicilia, & Hierusalem rex.

8. Manfredus D. G. Sicilia & Hiernsalem rex, ac Tarenti princeps.

9. Carolus Dei gratia rex Hierusalem, Sicilia, Ducatus Apulia, & principatus Capua alma urbis Senator, princeps Achaia, Andagavia, Provincia, Forcalquerii, & Corciadoni Comes, ac Romani Imperii in Tuscia per santtam Romanam Ecclesiam vicarius generalis.

10. Carolus 2. D.G. rex Hierusalem, Sicilia, Ungaria, Ducatus Apulia, & prin-

cipatus Capua, Provincia, & Forcalquerii ac Pedimentis Comes.

11. Robertus D. G. rea Hierufalem & Sicilia Ducatus Apulia, & principatus Capua. Provincia, & Fortalquerii ac Pedimentis Como.

Capua, Provincia, & Forcalquerii, a Pedimontis Como.

12. Joanna D. G. regina Hiernfalem & Sicilia, Ducatus Apulia, & principatus Capua, Provincia, & forcalquerii, ac Pedimontis Comirifa.

13. Carolus 3. D. G. rex Ungaria, Hiernsalem, & Sicilie, Provincia, & Forcal-

querii, ac Pedimontis Comes:

- 14. Ladislaus D. G. Untaria, Hierusalem, Sielis, Dalmatia, Croatia, Roma, Servix, Galitia, Lodomeria, Comuria, Bulguraq, rex, Provincia, et Forcalquerii, ac Pedimontis Comes.
- 15. Joanna 2. D. G. Ungaria, Hiernfalem, Sichlie, Dalmatia, Croatia, Roma, Servia, Galitia, Lodomeria, Comaria, Bulgaria, provincia, Forcalquerii, ac Pedimontis Comitissa.

INTERREGNO.

Confilium, & Gubernatores Republica Regni Sicilia ordinatis per clara memoria Serenissimam & Illustrissimam Dominam, nostram Dominam Joannam secundam, Dei gratia Ungaria, Hierusalem & Sicilia reginam.

- 16. Renatus D.G. Ungaria, Hierusalem, & Sicilia rea, Andagavia & Bari, Lotharingia Dux, Pontis Marchio, Comitatumq, Provincia, Forcalquerii, Cevoviam ac Pedimontis Comes.
- 17. Alfonfus D. G. rex Aragonum, Sicilix citra, & ultra Farum, Valentix, Hierusalem, Ungarix, Majoricarum, Sardinix, Corficx, Comes Barchionis, Dux Atenarum & Neopatrix, ac etiam Comes Rossilionis, & Ceritanix, &c.

18. Ferdinandus Aragon, D. G. rex Sicilia, Hierusalem, Ungaria, Valentia, &c.

- 19. Alfonsus 2. Aragoneus D.G.rex Sicilia, Hierusalem et Hungaria,&c. 20. Carolus 4. D.G. rex Francorum, Neapolitanorum et Hierusalem.
- 21. Ferdinandus 2. Aragoneus D. G. rex Siciliæ, Hierusalem,&c.

22. Fredericus Aragoneus D.G. rex Sicilia, Hierusalem, &c.

23. Ludovicus D.G. Francorum, Neapolitanorum et Hierusalem rex, dux Mediolani.

Ferdinando the Catholique King having divided the kingdom with Lewis King of France, did intitle himself so long as he so continued, Duke of Apulia and Calauria.

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24. Ferdinandus et Elizabeth Dei gratia rex et regina Castellæ, Aragonum, Siciliæ, Granatæ, Toloti, Valentiæ, Galitiæ, Majoricarum, Hispalis, Sardiniæ, Cordubæ, Corsicæ, Giennis, Algarbii, Gibraltaris, et Insularum Canariæ Comes, et Comitissa Barchinonæ, Domini Viscayæ, et Molinæ, Duçes Calabriæ et Apuliæ, ac Athenarum, et Neopatriæ, &c. After the said King had chased away the Frenchmen from all the Realm, and made himself absolute Lord thereof, he used this title,

Ferdinandus D.G. rex Catholicus Castellæ. Aragonnum. utrinsq; Siciliæ. Hierusalem. Granatæ, Toleti. Valentiæ. Galitiæ. Majoricarum. Hispalis. Sardiniæ. Cordubæ. Corsicæ. Giennis. Algarbis. Gibraltaris. Insularum Canariæ. Comes Barchinonæ Dominus Vizcoyæ et Molinæ. Dux Athenarum et Neopatriæ. Comes Rossilionis et Ceri-

tania. Marchio Oristanii et Gotiani.

25. Joanna 3. D. G. regina Castellæ Aragonum. utrinsq; Siciliæ. Hierusalem. Granatæ. Toleti. Valentiæ. Galitiæ. Majoricarum. Hispalis. Sardiniæ Cordubæ.Corficæ. Giennis. Algarbii. Gibraltaris. Insularum Canariæ, Comitissa Barchinonæ. Domina Vizcayæ et Molinæ. Ducissa Calabriæ. Athenarum et Neopatriæ. Comitissa Ros-

filionis et Ceritania. Marchionissa Oristanii et Gotiani.

26. Carolus 5. Divina favente elementia Romanorum Imperator semper Augustus rex Germaniæ, et Joanna ejus mater, et eidem Carolus Dei gratia Reges Gastellæ. Legionis. Aragoniæ. utrinsq; Siciliæ. Hierusalem. Ungariæ. Dalmatiæ. Croatiæ. Nævarræ. Granatæ. Toleti. Vulentiæ. Galitiæ. Majoricarum. Hispalis. Sardiniæ. Cordubæ. Corsicæ. Murtiæ. Gienniæ. Algarbii. Alzeziræ. Gibraltaris. Insularum Canariæ. Indiaram et terræ Firmæ. Maris Oceani. &tc. Rex. Archidux Austriæ. Duc Burgundiæ. Lotharingiæ. Brabantiæ. Stiriæ. Corinthiæ. Carniolæ. Lymburgiæ. Lucemburgiæ. Geldriæ. Calabriæ. Athenarum. Neopatriæ. Virtembergæ. &c. Comes Flandriæ. Habspurgi. Tirolis: Barchmonæ. Archois et Burgundiæ. Comes Palatinus. Hannoniæ. Holiandiæ. Selandiæ. Ferretti. Kiburgi. Namurci. Rossilionis. Ceritaniæ et Zutphaniæ, &c. Lantgravius. Alsaiæ. Marchio Burgoniæ. Oristani. Gotzani. et sacri Romani Imperii. princeps Sueviæ. Cathalaniæ. Asturiæ. Dominus Phrisæ. Marchiæ Selavonicæ. Portus Naonis. Biscayæ. Molinæ. Salinarum. Tripolis et Mechlinæ, &c.

The Title which Charle used afterward, when he was absolute King.

Carolus of Divinas favente clementia Romanorum Imperator semper Augustus, rex Germania. Custella. Legionesa Aragonia. utrinsqy Sicilia. Hierusalem. Ungaria. Dalmatia. Croatia. Navarra. Grandia: Toleti. Valentia. Galitia. Majoricarum. Hispalis. Sardinia. Corduba. Corcica. Murtia. Giennia. Algarbii. Alzezira. Gibraltaris. Insularum Canaria. Iudiarum et Terra Firma. Maria Oceani. Gr. Rex Archidux Austria. Dun Burgundia. Lothuringia. Brabantia. Stiria. Corinthia. Carniola. Limburgia. Lucemburgia. Geldria. Calabria. Athenarum. Neopatria. Virtemberga. &c. Comes Flandria. Habspurgi. Tirolis. Barthmona. Archois et Burgundia. Comes Palatinus. Hannonia. Hollandia. Selandia. Fernetti. Kiburgi. Namurci. Rossilionis. Ceritania et Zuephania. &c. Lantgravine. Alfatia. Marchio Burgonia. Oristani. Gotzani. et sacri Romani. Imperii. Princeps Suevia. Cathalania. Asturia. Dominus Phrista. Marchia. Selavonia, Portas Naonis. Biscaya. Molina. Salinarum. Tripolis. et Mechlinia. &c.

27. Philippus D. G. Catholicus defensor sides, Hispaniarum, utrins Scioliz. His rusulem. Portugulia. Ungaria. Dalmatia. Croatia. Sardinia. Corsia. Majoricarum. Insularum Canaria. Orani. Insularum Indianum. Terra. Firma. et Maris Oceani. Archidute Austria. Dux Bungundia. Mediolani. Losharingia. Brahavita. Limburgi. Lucemburgi. Geldia Calabria. Athenarium et Neopatria. Murchio sacri Romani Imperii. Oristani. et Gotiani. Comes Barcinonis. Ruscinonis. Ceretania. Flandria. Artesia. Hannonia. Hollandia. Selandia. Namurca. Za sphanic Bargundia. Haspurgi. et Tirolis, Dominut Cantabria, Molina. Phrisia. Methlinia. Ultrajetti. Fransialana. G. Gruninga. & G.

the Kingkneeling, with a lond and folenin prayer recommend than anto God, in whose hands are at Empires; that it would pleafe than to make his kingdom if the and perpetuall, replenished with victory, piery, and bonor. The King remains you his kingknees, one of the Archbiftor's goeth to the Altar, and beginned the Lettery and all only prayeth for his Mayelly, the Archbiftop of Mayler, with the rest of the Ballons.

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Of the Coronation of the Kings of NAPLES.

Have thought it a thing very fit and convenient, having declared what the Kings were of this noble and renowned kingdom, to receive also the manner and the ceremony which is used in the time of their coronation. But before I proceed any further, it is to be understood, that there are but only four Kings that are crowned and anointed by the order of the Pope, as is noted in the Records of the Roman Church, the which Alberico de Rofato also confirmeth, which are these following, the King of Ierusalem, the King of France, the King of Naples, commonly called Sicilia, and the King of England. All the rest are crowned by their Archbishops or Bishops by a certain custome. The Emperour is anointed and crowned in the same manner as are the said four Kings, and therefore all the other Kings are called by the name of Highness, and not Majesty, except those that are announted by the order of the Pope, as is faid. In the coronation then of the King of Naples the Pope fendeth a Cardinall his Legate, or a Patriarch, but he must have holy Orders, because the said Legate not having the said holy Orders, another ought to come which hath the faid dignity. There also affembles (according to the accustomed manner) all the Archbishops of the kingdome, which crown this Prince with the greatest pomp, and state that may be done to any Christian King. The principall thing before the King taketh this dignity, the seven Officers of the kingdom, which are feven principall fecular Lords, that meet together at this coronation, are cloathed in Purple; lined with Ermins, with very rich attires upon their heads, and repair together with the Recorder of the Citie into the Cathedrall Church of Naples, where is the ancient Tomb of Charls of Angio, which was the first that was crowned with an Imperial crown, and invested King of both the Sicilles and ferufalem; and there the Apostolike Legate, with the other Archbishops pontifically clothed with Miters and Rochets, and the other Prelats in Purple Vestments, attend the Kings coming at the Church Dore. Afterward when the King cometh that is to be crowned, he entroth into the faid Church, accompanied with all the Princes, Dukes, Marqueles, Earls, Barons and Lords of the kingdom, and the Legar fuddenly kiffing his forehead, receiveth him, and faith unto him with an high and intelligible voyce these words, I am come by the appointment of the supream Bishop Rope N. to crown thee King of Naples and ferusalem. After the Archbishop with the other, thanhave charge to say Service in the said Church, receive the King at the Ahar, and there caufing him to kneel down, and after is made by the Archbishops of Numles, of Capea, and of Salerne, devout prayers for his Majesty, one of the Bishops gernandeth of him in Latin, if he will promise to maintain always the Faith and Christian Religion? Defend the Widows, the Fatherless, and the Poor? Establish the kingdom, and minister justice to every one? And last of all, if he will lecond colum. always yeild due honor to the supream Bishop ? To all which things the King arfreeling He with two Archbishops take him by the arm, and lead him to the Altar, where the folennity Tweateth to observe all that which the Archbishop hath demanded of him. This done, whe Archbishop of Naples demanders with a loud would of att the Princes, if they will promife loyalty and fervice to his Majefty? Where being answered by alt, Thurshey mill very willingly. Then two Archbishops lead him into the Voltry, and being there apparelled with Sandalles, richly fet with Jewels and Pearls, with a Surplice like a Minister, and a Cope, lead him again to the . Altar, and laying certain prayers, the Caddinalt Legare accompanied with the Arch bishops, rifing from their feats with Miters on their heads, go unto him, and finding the King kneeling, with a loud and solemn prayer recommend him unto God, in whose hands are all Empires, that it would please him to make his kingdom stable

and perpetuall, replenished with victory, piety, and honor. The King remaining on his knees, one of the Archbishops goeth to the Altar, and beginneth the Letany, and devoutly prayeth for his Majesty, the Archbishop of Naples, with the rest of the Bi-

Charls of Angie was the firft that was crowned with an Imperiall Crown, King of both the Sicilles.

The Kings of Naples are written facred RoyalMajesty. See the Glois in the Preambles of the Constitution of the kingdom in the

shops,

shops undoing his Surplis, with certain zealous prayers, anoint his shoulders and his right arm, to fignifie, that he fustaineth the burthen of the affairs of the kingdom, and draweth his fword for the conservation thereof: And moreover, the Royall purple Robe reaching down even to his foot, fined with fables, and richly embrodered with gold and pearl, fignifieth Charity, That done, he still remaining in devout right arm figmeditation, the Apostolick Legat standing, the King kneeling before him, delivereth into his hand the golden Scepter, all wrought in the top with Pearls and Jewels, wherewith religiously he commands the people. Then he puts a naked Sword into his right hand, wherewith he pursueth his enemies in the name of Christ. After that he puts a Ring on his finger, and a Bracelet upon his arm, to the end he may be faithfull and pure in good works. Then he presenteth unto him the golden Apple, to figure the kingdome, which he ought to govern with fingular piety, vertue, and perseverance. And finally, he puttern upon his head the Imperial Crown, divided into two parts, garnished with many Jewels, to fignifie honor and glory, The King religiously remaining on his knees, the three Archbishops lifting him up, lead him to the Altar, where again the Lords that have the 7 offices of the kingdom, cause him to swear to do the duty of a good Prince, and to observe the priviledges & immunities of the Citie and Kingdom. Afterward they lead him to fit on the left hand not far from the Legate in a chair of state covered with cloth of gold, and the Legate with a loud voyce proclaimeth him King of Naples and Jerusalem; And the feven officers of the kingdom, with the Recorder, in token of obedience kiffe his hand, and the like is done by the Princes and Nobility of the kingdom

These ceremonies finished, the King receiveth the Communion, where begins to found the Organs, Trumpets, Cornets, and other Instruments, discharging the Artillery, and making great triumph and joy; and so Mass being ended, the King useth to invest many Lords into their States. The King being mounted upon his horse, entreth under the Canopy embrodered with gold, in the top whereof gently wave up and down the Kings Arms, both of the Kingdom, of the Citie, and of the Provinces, carried by men of dignity and honor, which at one and the fame time fucceed in their honors and in their fabours. Then beginneth the order of the pomp and state to march forward; the which I will omit to declare, lest I should feem too

redious, leaving it to every one to confider thereof. And this great King is exempted from the Empire, neither acknowledgeth he any Superior being a feudist of the Church, the which Andrea d' Sormia confirmeth in his Preambles concerning tribute in the ninth column: and likewife Mattheo d'Afflitta & many other worthy Lawyers discourse thereof, the which the most fay, that the King of Naples is one of the aforesaid four Kings that are anointed, and crowned by the order of the Pope Belides, he goeth before the elected Emperour being not crowned; because that before his coronation he is called King of the Romans: but being anointed and crowned, he is then called the Roman Emperour. Moreover, the faid four kings do not follow behind the Emperor, as other kings that are subject to him, but go by his side; whereby it appeareth, that the King of Naples is one of the great Kings of the world, as well in dignity as honor of the Empire, therefore I think it not much expedient to take any great pains in expressing it, since the reputation thereof is well known to all that have any experience in learning. Sufficient is faid hereof, for the Emperour Charls the 5. in the year 1554. marrying his first begotten son Philip Prince of Spain, to Queen Mary of England, would not invest him with any other Title, then the kingdom of Naples and ferufalem, to the end he should not be inferior to so great a Queen. And so much concerning the cotons tion of the Kings of Naples.

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ığ ın le on nd BiWhat the anthe Kings shoulders and nifie.

The Royall purple Kobe fignifieth Cha-

Tullius Hoftili. w King of Rome after he had overcome the Etrusci was the first King that uled the purple robe.

The Golden Scepter & the fword, the one fignifieth that he commandeth the people, and the other that he purfueth the enemies in the Christ

The Ring and the Bracelet fignifie faith and purity.

The Apple fignifieth the Kingdom.

The Crown declareth glory.

The King of Naples is crowned with an . Imperiall



A brief Discourse of the Kings of FERUSALEM:

Beginning from Godfrey, where is shewed the true cause, why the Kings of NAPLES are intituled to that Kingdom.

He subject of this Discourse we have here to handle, requireth that I also shew and declare the reason and cause by what right all the Kings of Naples have been intituled to the kingdom of ferufalem, a discourse both for the greatness and excellency of the matter, worthy to be known; from the true understanding whereof, every one may evidently fee and perceive the great dignity and honor of the

Kings of Naples, and by what right and title the faid kingdom more justly belongeth to them then any other. For the better knowledge whereof it is necessary

I briefly begin from the first Christian King of that kingdom.

Anno 1099. Godfrey of Bullen conquereth Jeru-Baldwin the brother of Godfrey created King of The wonder . ful vertue and magnanimity of Godfrey. The death of

Glem.

Godfrey.

Jerufalem.

Godfrey.

In the year of Christ 1099, the Christians having begirt ferusalem with a strong fiege, after the thirtieth day took it with a great effusion of the enemies blood, and and the first that mounted the walls was Godfrey of Bullen, Duke of Loteringia and Loven, the which he valiantly conquering, gave the spoyl thereof to Baldwin his brother, Count of Bolonia, who assailing one of the Gates, surprized the enemies therein. This being done the 15 of July, the Christians bestowed eight whole days in visiting the holy Sepulcher, and other facred and religious places. After this they advanced the faid Godfrey by a generall confent and decree, to the Royall Throne, who accepting the dignity and government of the faid citie, yet utterly refuled to be crowned, laying, It was not fit for him to wear a crown of gold, when the King of Kings had but one of thorns. This good King reigning but one whole year, what through the toil and labour of the passed war, or the distemperature of the air, died of a Fever, and was buried with generall lamentation in the sacred Temple of that most holy Sepulcher, in that very place of Calvary where Christ our Redeemer was crucified. This Godfrey was the first who for his Ensign or Arms of the faid kingdom had not a Cross, (as commonly it was supposed) but a name abbreviated by two great Letters in a field Ar. which letters were an H with this let-

ter I, which being joyned together, made this Mark or Character, which fignified the name of the Citie and kingdom of ferufalem, and the four corners of the faid letters or name abbreviated, were charged with four Croffets Or, the which Arms though they were compounded of metall upon metall, that is to fay, of gold and filver, yet they were onely priviledged amongst all other Arms what-

The Arms of Jerusalem invented by Godfrey.



foever, because Godfrey with the consent and generall agreement of all the Nobility that were with him at the conquest of the holy Land, did wholly condescend to bear the same, expressing by these two letters of gold the name of ferusalem. Wherefore it is no marvell if (now-a-days) they fail in the true form of these Royal Armes, and the proper fignification, being ignorant of the meaning and mystery thereof, befides age altering the use, and ignorance increasing, they knowing them no otherwife but by the outward shew of the figure, taking it to be a crosse, not marking the truth thereof, nor to what purpose Godfrey put the other four Crossets, if one onely would have sufficed? Therefore we may think these Arms were not invented of so Baldnin de Eurwise a King by chance and adventure, but resolved upon with great judgment and co Earl of discretion. Having now made a little digression, though very necessary for the of ferusalem.

purpose, I will return where before I left.

After the death of Godfrey, was Baldwin beforefaid Count of Edissa his brother Edissa City made King of ferusalem in his place, which was a man of great valor, for he wan the of Mesopotamia, Citie of Tiberiade in Galile, Sidon, Accaron, and many more upon the Sea-from whence coalt, and with the help of the Genomays and Venetians afterward overcame the Tobias fent his ftrong Citie of Tolomaida, he had also the Castle of Soball, which stands upon the and where river of fordan, and did much increase his dominion. At length having reigned 18 Thadden the years, ended his life without children, and was buried in the same Sepulcher with his Apostleswas brother. By the death of Baldwin, was Baldwin the second of Burges. in France, converted to made King by the generall consent of the Christians, who was coulin germain to the Christian two aforesaid Kings of Terusalem: and in the second year of his roign, the Brings of Jerusalem: two aforesaid Kings of ferusalem; and in the second year of his reign, the Prince of the Turks in Asia minor, coming upon Gaza with a mighty Army, he valiantly The victory of encountred, overcame, and took him prisoner. And in the year following, the King Baldwin. of Damasco suddenly besieged the gates of Jerusalem with fifteen thousand fighting men: Baldwin couragiously issuing out, and valiantly charging them, at length put them to flight, and flew two thousand of them, and took their King with a thousand prisoners, and lost but onely thirty men. Not long after, Balach King of the Par-Baldwin taken thians arriving with a mighty Army, encountred with Baldwin hand to hand, over- prisoner came him, and carried him prisoner to Cairo, with many Christian Noble men. But at length Baldwin with the faid Christian Nobility, were released with the payment of a great sum of money, and the King returned to ferusalem, where reigning thir- Fulk of An or reen years, died without iffue Male; and Fulk Count of Anjou his fon-in-law, fuc- King of Jinceeded him in the kingdom, who had married his daughter Melesina, against whom salem, the Barbarians durft never move any war, because of his two sons Baldmin and Almerich, expert and valiant fouldiers, who being imployed as Deputies in his affairs, executed many great flaughters on the Turks. After this valuent King had reigned II years running in hunting after a Hare his horse falling with his head downward, The death of died presently: Whereupon his son Baldwin the Great, and third of this name, was Baldwin the 2. made King, who took Ascalon and Gaza, ancient Cities, and gave them to the Knights of the Temple. Baldwin performing other famous and worthy deeds of Arms, after he had reigned 24 years, died, and was buried in the holy Temple with Almerick fuethe other Kings, and Almerich his brother succeded in the kingdom, a valiant ceeded Baldman, who had many conflicts with the Turks, and took the Citie of Alexandria in win. Agypt. Afterward he went against the great and mighty Citie Cairo, called in ancient time Carra, and belieged it; and being very likely to win it, notwithstanding through the instigations of the Citizens, received a great sum of money, lest the siege, and returned again to ferusalem, and not long after died, having reigne 12 years, the death-of leaving behind him three children, Baldwin, Sybilla, and Isabella; to whom Almerick. fucceeded in his kingdom Baldwin the fourth of this name, his first begotten, who though he had the leprofie, notwithstanding he did very valiantly and politickly govern the kingdom, and having no wife, yet because the Realm should not want a sufficient heir to succeed him, he married his fifter Sybel to William Long Spath, Marquel's of Montferrato; and Isabell his youngest fifter he promised with Jewels & Treasure to Erfrando of Tours, Governor of the Rhodes. This Marquels William had the govern- Marquels of ment of Ierusalem; but being a weak & impotent King, did notwithstanding many Monferrate the famous and worthy deeds; but he little enjoyed the benefit of his victories, for that Gerusalem in the beginning of the second year of his reign he died, and left after him one onely

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re ilatver The death of Baldwin the 4.

The death of Baldwin the 5.

Ternfalem taken by the Soldan.

Contado Longa-(patho Marquis of Monferrate made King of Jerusalem.

Cyprus furpri-fed by the King of Eng-

The Knights of the Temple made Gover. nors of Cyprus.

Guy of Lufignon fuft & ing of CHES

son, called Baldwin: Baldwin the King being desirous to provide for his Nephew, married again his sister Sybell to Guy of Pnite Lubrun, son of Hugh Lubrun Duke of Merchia and Governor of Lufignon in France, with this agreement, that after his death the faid Guy should govern the kingdom till Baldwin his Nephew were of fufficient age. But Guy carrying himself haughty and over-proud in the government of the faid kingdom, was dismitt again by Baldwin the King: This was in the year 1183. Moreover, he procured Pope Lucius the third to annoint and crown his Nephew King Baldwin the fifth being but a child, and appointed him Bertrand Count of Tripoly his Governor and protector of the kingdom. Thus King Baldwin the fourth reigning 6 years died, leaving Count Tripoly Tutor (as is faid) of young Baldwin the fifth; but he refigning his charge, being withstood by Sybel the mother of the Boy, and Gay her husband: But in the beginning of the eighth moneth the little king Baldwin died; whose death the mother concealed so long, as the effecting of her intended purpose required, insomuch that what with flattering and fair words, and with large gifts she wan the Patriark Eraclio, with the Nobility and principal men of authority in the kingdom, to create Guy her husband King. The Count understaning this, fuming thereat, being incenfed with rage, and envying the prosperity of Gny, made peace with Salandine King of the Sarafins, promising to aid him against King Guy. The Salandine being now at peace with the Christians, found opportunity by the discord of these Princes to break it; because the Christian Prince of Montreale, which governed the countrey from that to the river Iordan, being on every fide inhabited with Sarafins who continually carried their commodities to Ierusalem without the Kings knowledge, suddenly brake the truce; for the Salandine saw the time was now come which he long expected, affembled together fifty thousand Horsmen, and an infinite company of Footmen without number, and got many eities of the Christians, and increasing their Army with the people of the countrey, took Ierulalem by covenant after they had belieged it one moneth. This was done the fecond of October 1187 in the third yeare of King Gny, having been in the possession of the Christians 89 years. Salandine entring Ierusalem, caused first the steeples and bells to be thrown down, and of the Churches he made stables for his horses, onely he referved the Temple of Solomon, which was washed with Rose-water at his Afterward he went to Tolomayda and besieged it s wherein was the King and Sybel his wife, with four children, who with the children died together of a bloody flux. Now (as we have said before) was promised to Erfrando of Turon Master of the Rhodes, a noble young man, Isabel to wife, the sister of Sybel, a virgin, and also the daughter of Baldwin the south, and sixth King of Ierusalem, who now by the death of Sybel was next heir to her Fathers kingdom. This expectation increased a better regard of the Barons and Christian Princes towards Erfrando. But Conrado Long spath Marquels of Monferrato understanding the sudden death of Sibel and her children, being desirous of Soveraignty, and also enamored of Isabel his neer kinfwoman, fecretly stole her away, but with her own confent, and conveyed her to Tyre, and there privatly married her. And so all the right of the kingdom of Iernfalem came to him by his wife Isabel; whereupon he was intituled King of that kingdom. The year 1190 after Philip King of France had follicited Richard King of England to go into Soria; but King Richard defer'd his going till the year following. Richard afterward observing his promise, came to Messina in the moneth of September, where Philip also was, from whence they departed having a prosperous wind. Philip in a short time arrived at Tolomayda; but Richard by a tempelt was driven to Cyprus, where Chirfack Duke of the Island, denied him harbour; whose discourtesie he took with such discontent, as by meer force surprized the Island, and facking it, planted a strong guard of his own people, and from thence passed to Tolomayda tojoyn with the Christian Army. Not long after he fold the said Island to the Knights of the Temple for a hundred thousand crowns, who ill governing the same, were forced by the power of the Cypriots to depart thence, and so the Knights reftored it again to Richard, who likewise returned them their money; and with the same conditions the year 1193, gave it to Guy of Puite Lubrun Lusignon in France, husband to Isabel, fifter of King Baldmin, who before was enforced to flye Ierusalem, in confideration whereof he refigned unto him all the Title and Interest he had

to the kingdom of ferufalem; and for this cause the King of England began to be called King of Jerusalem; and King Guy took the possession of Cyprus, and was called King of the said Isle. The which right to the kingdom of Jerusalem was nothing, because the same by all law now justly belonged to Isabel the daughter of King Baldwin, wife of Conrado Marquels of Monferrato; therefore can no right or title be attributed to the King of England herein. Not long after the King Conra-do of Monferrato was slain in Tyre by two Sarazins called Arsacides, not leaving a-King Conrado. ny male children, but one onely daughter called Mary. The Queen Isabel married again, and had to her husband Henry Count of Campania, who indowed her with The death of the Signiory of Tyre: but that unhappy young man, living not many years with his Henry Earl of wife, unfortunately fell from a loft or chamber in his own Palace, and fo died, lea- of Ciampania. ving three daughters, Agnesa, Melisina, and Alicia. Queen Isabel remaining thus a widow, married again the third time with Almerick Puite Lubrun Lufignon, King of Almerick King Cyprus, who by the death of Guy his brother, succeeded in the said kingdom, and of cyprus, the was second King of Cyprus; and in the right of Isabell his wife was also called King of Isabell. of fernsalem, by whom he had three children, Amarin, Sybilla and Melisenda, but Amarin died young. King Almerick married Sybil to Livon, King of Armenia; and Melisenda the youngest daughter was married to Raymond Rupini, Nephew of the faid King of Armenia, and his successor in the kingdom; the which Raymond was then Prince of Antioch. Of this Melisenda wife of Prince Raymond Rupini, was born that Mary, who in the year 1276, religned to Charls of Anjon King of Naples the claim and Title she pretended to the kingdom of Jerusalem. At length King Almerick died, leaving his kingdom of Cyprus to Hugo his fon, whom he had by a former wife, the which Hugo not long after the death of his Father, married Isabell the daughter of Henry Count of Ciampania, and of his stepmother; and not long after the death of Almerick died also the Queen Isabel his wife, who by her will and testament bequeathed the kingdom of Ierusalem to Mary her daughter, whom she had by Conrado of Monferrato her first husband, recommending the tuition of her to the fociety of the Hospitalers and Templers, whom she appointed her Guardians or Overseers. Afterward in the year 1222 John Count of Brenne com- John Count ing to Rome, having the title of King of ferusalem, by the right of Mary his wife, Brenne was daughter (as is beforefaid) of King Conrado of Montferrato, being much honored, made Com-and presented to the Pope, going to Pisato procure aid for his enterprise into Soria, panion of the gave to the Emperour Frederick the second King of Naples lately excommunicated Constantinople. (but now reconciled to the Church) his onely daughter called lole to wife, whom he had by Mary his wife, and in dowry with her all the right and title he had to the kingdom of ferusalem. Whereupon Frederick, and all other that succeeded him in the kingdom of Naples, were called Kings of Jerusalem. And this is one of the reasons why all the Kings of Naples are invested with the title of ferusalem. Asterward Frederick in the time of Gregory the ninth, in the year 1228, being as it were terward Frederick in the time of Gregory the ninth, in the year 1228, being as it were inforced, went into Soria, yet managed his affairs with such power and authority, The Emperiod that he agreed to conclude a peace with the Soldian for ten years, who restored unto taketh Jerusahim fernsalem, with all the territories and kingdom thereof, except some few little lem. Castles: Whereupon the Easter following in the year 1229. he was crowned in ferusalem, and caused the Citie of Joppa now called Zaffo, to be repaired and newly re-The Emperour fetling and fecuring all things to his content, returned home into his kingdom; and in glory of fo great triumph and victory, brought with him Elephants, Panthers, Dromedaries, Leopards, white Bears, Lyons, Linxes, or spotted beafts. After this the kingdom of Naples and Sicil came into the power and jurifdiction of Charls of Anjon Count of Provence, for the right and title that his predeceffors had, descended to him as lawfull King thereof. But Fortune willing to con- Anno 1269. firm and establish his right, without any crosse encounter, it came to passe that Hugo Puite Lubrun Lusignon the second of this name King of Cyprus, married Alicia the third daughter of Isabel Queen of Jerusalem; and of Count Henry of Ciampania; This Hago for the which thing discontenting the Princess Mary daughter of Melisenda and Ray-his vertue and mond Rupini, Prince of Antioch and Borgne, complained much of King Hugo, that valor was calbeing her kinfman, would usurp the title which was her right by Melifenda her mo- led the Great. ther being the fecond daughter, and not Alicia his wife, who was the third begot-

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น[2had Mary the daughter of Melifenda, and of Raimond giveth her right

to K.Charls.

King Charls of Angio is proclaimed law. full King of Jerusalem.

Ruggieri San. feverina fent to govern jerula. lem

The Arms of the kingdom of Naples.

Hugo not onely little esteemed her complaints, but also otherwise did ill intreat her. Whereupon the disdainfull Princels Mary came to Rome, pretending her right to the aforesaid kingdom of ferusalem as the Neece of Queen Isabel the daughter of Almerick naturall King of the faid kingdom, fummoned King Hugo before the Pope, and so began the stir and contention of the title and possession of the said kingdom: The matter being much debated by the Ambassadors of King Hugo, who knowing it to be far more available for them to have the deciding and determining of the cause committed to the Barons and Nobility of the holy Land; The Pope at the first instance referred the judgement and deciding of the matter to the Patriark of Ierusalem, the Masters of the Hospitall and the Temple, and other the Barons and Nobility of the holy Land, who were wont to have a voyce in Councell, and election of the Kings of Ierusalem; the which the Princels Mary perceiving, being a woman of great age, weary and irksom of travell, and the perils of so long a journey, being advised by her friends, agreed with Charls of Anjon, receiving of him a great fum of money, renounced all her right and title, and refigned wholly unto him all her interest whatsoever to the kingdom of Ierusalem, confirming the same by authentick and folemn writings, which was in the year 1276. Wherupon Charls afterward by means of the Pope, was proclaimed by lawful sentence, King of that Realm, as well by the ancient right of the Emperour Frederick, as also that of Mary; Insomuch that by the reasons aforesaid it plainly appeareth, that the right and title of the kingdom of Ierusalem lawfully belongeth to the Kings of Naples, and to none other; and so the supposed titles both of the King of England, and also of the King of Cyprus, are little or of no worth. Wherefore I do not a little marvell that this last right and title was unknown both to Pandolfo Colennuccio, that writ a brief Epitome of the kingdom of Naples, and also to Iacobo Mainolda, who composed that Book of the title of Philip King of Spain, Naples and Ierusalem, seeing the History is so apparent. But to return to the matter, Charls for the better security of his affairs, sent suddenly the Count Ruggier Sanseverin Governor into the holy Land, who took an oath of the Knights of the Temple, and Barons of the Realm, of fealty and homage in the name of Charls: and so King Charls enjoyed not onely the faid Realm, but also by the means of Ruggier and other Captains, held a great part of Egypt. And we have often understood of many brethren of St Francis, and other persons worthy credit that have been in Ierusalem and in other places in Agypt, that in many stately buildings in those places, there is yet seen the Arms of King Charls, the which doe manifestly shew the great power and valor of that good King. But since occasion is now offered me, it will not be amiss if I shew what the Arms of the kingdom of Naples are, although we have writ thereof, at full, in the book of the life of the Kings of Naples; but being rather enforced through the envy of fome who have written concerning the Arms of the faid kingdom, and briefly difcourst thereon. The Ensign or Arms then of this most noble kingdom, is a Field Azure, replenished with Flour de lices Or, which at first was charged with a Labell of four points gules, being carried as the impress of Charls the first of Anjon, with this Motto or Emblem, Noxias Herbas, what time he came to the winning of the kingdom of Naples, and to expell and drive away King Manfred enemy to the Church, whom he overcame and flew. Charls in remembrance of fo happy a victory, beautified the kingdom with these Arms, holding that field and flour de lices with the Labell for a particular Arms in memory of the faid happy victory.

Stopping the mouths of those envious backbiters, who say the Arms of this Noble kingdom, was an Ass devouring his old furniture or trappings upon him, looked backward for new, meaning thereby the instability of this happy kingdom, loving always new Governors like the Asses figure, which was devised by gross Asses, to dishonor and discredit this noble kingdom; but it is certain this little kingdom hath sustained great oppression, they imputing it to no other sense, have seigned this Assinine sim-

plicity; which faying the envious have not fluck to publish in books.

Manner

Manner of writing used by the Arragonian Kings of Naples writing to divers Princes.

K Ing Alphonso to the Emperour of Germany, was wont to write in parchment in thinfrascribed manner.

To the most renowned Prince, and most excellent Lord, Frederick Emperour of the Romans, for ever Royall.

The subscription was thus ,

Alphonsus by th'grace of God King of th'Aragons, Sicilie on this side and beyond the Pharos, Valentia, Jerusalem, Hungaria, the Majorcas, Sardinia, Corsica, &c. greeting, and increase of prosperous successes.

And so in the Occurrences he used to write.

Most renowned and most excellent Prince, we would intreat your Soveraignty, or your Mightiness.

To the Emperour of Constantinople.

To the most renowned and most excellent Lord Drage Paleologo, Emperour of the Romans, for ever royall, our most dear kinsman. The subscription was as above.

To Prester John of India.

To the most eminent and most unconquerable Monarch, Lord Isaack Presser John, sonn of David, Lord of the Tables, Mount Sinai, Æthiopia, King of Kings, our most dear brother. The subscription in the manner aforesaid.

To the great Tark.

To the most renowned Prince Amorat Bechi, great Lord of the Theucrians, our most dear friend.

To the great Soldan of Babylon.

To the most Illustrious Prince Abuyfac Jamac, great Soldan of Babylon.

To the King of France.

To the most renowned Prince Charls King of the French, our most loving kinfman and friend.

To the King of England.

To the most renowned Prince Henry, King of England, our most dear kinfman and friend.

To the King of Cyprus.

To the most worthy Prince Iohn King of Cyprus, our most dear kinsman and friend.

To the King of Castile and Leon.

To the most renowned and Illustrious Prince, Don Henrich King of Castile and Leon, our very dear and very loving Cousin.

To the Queen of Arragon.

To the most illustrious Queen, our most dear and most beloved Wise, and Lieutenantels generall.

To the King of Portugall.

To the very Ilustrious Prince Don Alfonso King of Portugall and Algarne, our very dear and well-beloved Cousin.

To the King of Navarre.

To the most Illustrious Prince Don John King of Navarre, our very dear and much beloved Brother and Lieutenant Generall.

To the King of Granada.

To the high Prince Don Machand King of Granada, our very dear and much beloved friend. goes we want

To the King of Tunis.

To the most Illustrious Prince Don Octunne King of Tunis, our very dear and much beloved friend

To the Dolphin of France.

To the most illustrious Prince Lewis, Dolphin of Usania, our most dear kinfman.

To the Prince of Austria.

To the most Illustrions and our very dear and much beloved Cozen, Henry Prince of Austria, first born in the kingdoms of Castile and Leon.

To the Duke of Cleves.

To the most illustrious Prince Iohn, Duke of Cleves, our most dear kinsman and friend.

To the Duke of Ofterlich.

To the Illustrious and mighty Albert Duke of Osterlich.

To the Duke of Brittannie.

To the Illustrious and mighty Peter Duke of Brittannie, our most dear kinsman and friend.

To the Duke of Burgundy.

*To the most Illustrious Prince Philip Duke of Burgundie, our most dear kinfman and friend:

To the Duke of Burgundie his eldest son.

To the most illustrious Prince Charls, first born of the most illustrious Duke of Burgundie and Lord Charlois our most dear kinsman.

To the Duke of Savoy.

To the Illustrious and mighty Prince Lemis Duke of Savoy, Chablays our, most dear kinfman.

To the Earl of Foix.

To the respected and excellent Gascon Earl of Foix, our most dear kinsman and friend.

Names

Names of all the Vice-roys of Naples, which began in the year 1505.

Year of Number of Christ. Vice-roys. 1505 Onsalvo Fernandes of the House of Aghilar a Cordouese by Nation, Duke of Terranova, who for his famous victories was called the Great Captain. 1507 Don John of Arragon, Duke of Ripacurfa. 1510 Don Raimondo of Cardona Count of Albento. Don Bernardino Villamarino. * 1517. Don Francis Remo-1514 linis Cardinall of Sorrento were both Lieutenants, 1523 Don Charls della Noia 1526 Andrew Carrafa Count of St. Severina was a Lieutenant. 5 1527 Don Ugo of Moncada. 1528 Philibert of Chalon Prince of Orange. 1530 Pompey Colonna Cardinall. Don Piedro de Toledo, Marquis of Villafranca. 1532 9 1553 Don Lewis of Toledo was Lieutenant. 1554 10 Don Pietro Pacecco Cardinall Seguntine. 1554 Don Bernardine of Mendoza was Lieutenant. 1555 11 Don Ernandez Alvarez of Toledo Duke of Alva. 12 1559 Bartholomen Cardinall of Cuova. * 1559. Don Frederico de Toledo. * 1559. Don Iohn Marique were Lieutenants one after the other. 13 1559 Don Perafan Duke of Alcala. 1570 Antony Perrenotto Cardinall of Granvela. Don Innico of Mendoza Marquis of Mondefela. 1577 15 Don Iohn Zunica Prince of Pietra Precia. 1579 16 1582 17 Don Peter Giron Duke of Offuna. Don John de Zunica Count of Miranda. Don Henry de Gusman Count of Olivares. 1586 18 1596 19 1599 20 Don Ferdinand di Castra Count of Lemos and of Andrada: Marquis of Sarria and Count of Villalna, went Ambassa-dor to Rome, sent by Philip the second, and lest in the kingdom for Lieutenant DonFrancisco his fon, who go-

verned with great wildom.

The

The feven principall Offices of the KINGDOM.

High Constable.

Here are feven principall or chief Offices in the kingdom; The first whereof is, the Great or High Constable, who stands in place of Generall, or the Kings Lieutenant in the wars which happen in the kingdom; and in such a case orders and provides for all such things as belong to the Militia. This Office lasts as long as the war: And when the King creates such a one, he puts a golden Truncheon in his hand faying, Take this facred Truncheon in thy hand to drive away and keep back the enemies and opposers of my people. And this word Constable, much used amongst Tuscan Writers, did anciently signifie a Captain of a quantity of Cavallery. But in process of time by Constable was meant a Commander of Foot-Soldiers, the Captains of Horse beginning to be called Conductors. Bembo in his Latin History calls the Constable Conturion of Soldiers. In the kingdom of Naples the office of Constable fignified not onely a Captain, but one of far greater authority, it being of the seven offices the greatest: And as it hath been always conferred upon great Lords, so we see it at this day settled upon the person of N. He by right commands all Martiall persons, as well asoot as on hors-back; And in Royall Parliaments sits next the King on his right hand. Pontanus in the fourth book of his History of Naples speaking of the office of the Constable, refused that word as too base and abject, and not Roman, and so named him in Latin Magnus militia Magifer, the great Mafter of the Militia, Some would liken the office of great Conftable to the Prafellin Pratorio, yet there feems to be a difficulty in it, feeing the Prafellins Pratorio was always created out of the Knightly order, which Rule is not observed in the High Constable who is alwayes selected from among the greatest and most illustrious Barons of the Kingdom, I believe their opinion was grounded upon this, that the Prafectus Pratorio was next to the Prince a supream office, depending upon none else, over all the Militia, just as the high Constable is amongst us; he hath 219c Duckets a year pay, and pretends in time of service when the war is without the kingdom, he oughe to have it double : Whereupon there is a consultation depending in the Royall Chamber, which is yet undecided.

High Admirall.

kingdom for Frutenane Donkfranolfes F

The High Admirall is the second Office of the kingdom: And though the Great Instice have pretended to have the second place; yet there arising many years ago, a controversie for precedencie between the Duke of Somma, high Admirall, and the Duke of Amalsi chief Justice, and the question being, which of them should at that time precede, it was thus judged, That for the present the Duke of Somma as high Admirall, should precede the chief Justice, and this was done in a sundary kind of judgment: for the Viceroy who was at that time, having called together the Regents before he went to the Chappell on a Sunday morning, he caused this question to be resolved standing, so far that the Usher was commanded to say, That his Excellency commanded the High Admirall should go before the chief Justice, not debarring howsoever the chief Justice of any reasons which he might hereafter alledge for himself. Signior Agnolo of Costanzo told me that some of those Regents

Regents being called by the Viceroy that very morning wherein he had commanded the Usher to publish that Order, had told him they were moved to give sentence on the high Admirals behalf; because there was a very ancient Record sound in the Kings Chancery, by which it plainly appeared, that in a Parliament held in the time of Charls the third, King of Naples, Thomas Marzano Count of Squillace, high Admirall, preceded Rogger Acclocciamuro chief Justice. And this Record is likewife made mention of by Martin Frezza in his first book de Subfeudis pag. 54.num. 35. And though in the Parliament held by King Alphonso in Benevento, they seemed to fit in another order, yet because there was no authenticall Record thereof extant, as of that of Charls the third, judgement was given on the high Admirals fide; and fo much the rather, because it seems to be very just, that the Generall of the Sea, who is the Admiral, should immediatly follow the Land Generall, which is the Constable. This Office alone, of all the other seven, retains to this hour its jurisdiction, which all the rest have lost. And from this also hath been taken away the Generalship of the Gallies of the kingdom, though there yet belongs unto him a very large jurisdiction both in Naples and elswhere through all the kingdom; over all those which any way by industry live upon the trade of the Sea. The great Court of Admiralty hath its name of Great, even just as that of the Vicaria, and its Tribunall is governed by one or more Judges, according to the high Admirals pleasure. He chuses his Lieutenant, who carries in his hand the staff of Jurisdiction, as the Regent of the Vicaria doth: And he as well as the Judge, hath a place in the Royall Chappell, next to the last Judge of the Civill Vicaria, as Frezza faith, lib.3, pag.432. num. 23. He may likewise appoint fifty men for the guard of his person, with fifty Constables on Horseback, and 25 Commensali, or fellow Boorders, and other persons, as is contained in his priviledges, which may go armed in the Citie of Naples, and all the kingdom over with any manner of Arms, though they be prohibited by the law. He hath also all his houshold Officers, and such Officers also as belong to his Court. He appoints in every Sea-town a Vice-Admirall, a Register, and two Marshals: and in every Province a Provinciall Vice-Admirall with fix Marshals, and all subject to his jurisdiction. All shipwracks either of Infidels or unknown masters are his. When he purposes to keep Court for execution of justice, he sets up his Flag, hath a Captain of the guard, and his Marshals. His stipend is, besides six Duckets a day, which all the other six Officers have, which comes every year to 2,60 Duckets; every moneth a hundred Duckets as he is Generall of the Sea: He hath for every Bark or Boat, a Carline, by reason of their Pennons which are certain little Flaggs with the high Admirals Arms upon them, which every mafter of Boat or Back is bound to carry by his Lanthorn, none can put any veffels to fea against the Infidels without his license, for which he is to pay a certain rate; and of the prizes also when any are taken, there belongs a share to the high Admirall. He hath also all the bodies of the vestels which are taken, with other pledges, and those which by chance are sunk in the fea; be hath also I know not how many barrows of Salt of the old measure for his house provifion. He pays no Custome or Toll, nor gives no account for any thing he exports out of the kingdom by fea, though others pay for such things. He hath moreover very many other prerogatives and preheminencies, which may be read in the Orders of the Office of the high Court of Admiralty, which for brevity I omit, of which to this day the high Admirall is possessed.

or and a Chief Justice. I mil so the lamb a suit of the same of th

The third Office is that of Chief Instice, which hath the supream place of exercising Justice, as well Civill as Criminall in the whole kingdom of Naples. His Lieutenant is called the Regent of the Vicaria, and hath his Judges both Criminall and Civill, and his Tribunall is the Court of the Vicaria. The Chief Instice his stippend is two thousand one hundred and ninety Duckets; and the Regent hath

fix hundred Duckets, he hath also the profits of the licenses of the Sword, which are two and twenty grains and half, for every license, which may come every year to two thousand Duckets.

High Chamberlain.

The fourth Office is that of High Chamberlain, & is so called by reason he hath particular care of the Royal Chamber, and every thing else therby belonging to his King. His Lieutenant hath his Tribunall, called the Chamber of the Summaria, where there is nothing treated of neither by his Lieutenant nor by the Presidents, but of such differences as arise between private men, and the Kings Treasury or Exchequer. His stipend is two thousand one hundred and ninety Duckets; and hath moreover fus Tapperi of the Captainships which are given within the lands of Demains of the kingdom for the administration of Justice, and for some he hath six Duckets a year, for some three, and for some twelve, when they are dispatched: He receives also of Barons which pay homage to the Royall Court eight Carlines for an ounce, for any such sum the said homages amount unto, which one, year with another are judged to amount to two thousand Duckets a year. He hath moreover from the Royall Court 24 Bushels of Salt, and 36 sine Sugar-loaves every year. His Lieutenant hath one thousand Duckets a year stipend, and the Presidents six hundred, and they also have their emoluments.

Grand Protonotary.

The fifth Office is that of Grand Protonotary, to which Office at first belonged to read before the King and keep all his writings. Then the Catholick King transferred the care of that to the Secretary of the Kingdom, and to the Clerks of Commissions; so that whereas this Office was at first of great authority, so now there remains bothing to the Vice-protonotary, but the creating of Notaries and Judges of Contracts, and legitimating of Bastards. The stipend he hath is according to the rest, the hath moreover the emoluments of Notaries, and of Judges of Royall Contracts which are made within the kingdom, & the legitimations which are granted, the dues of which emoluments belonging to him, are these: For a Notariship two Duckets, and six for the judgement when it is all over the kingdom; but when it is for a Province, some Duckets, and for every legitimation a Ducket; which emoluments are thought to be worth to him yearly 1 900 Duckets.

re state ad miles ad rem i High Chancellor 20 :

The fixth Office of the kingdom is that of High Chancellor, which serves both for Secretary and Chancellor in occurrent bulinesses, and he keeps the Royall Seal. He takes care also when any one will take the degree of Doctor, to have him examined by the Colledge of Doctors; by which being approved for sufficient, in the Kings name he gives him his degree. This Office was wont to be given by our French Kings to Prelats. His stipend differs not from the other. He hath moreover the emoluments of the Students which come to the Doctors of the Law, and of Physick, which are worth some 2000 Duckets a year. He hath power to chuse and appoint his Vicechancellor, who paticipates of his emoluments.

ne de Richeia. The Chief pullice his the

High

High Steward.

He seventh Office is High Steward, who hath particular care of providing all things which concern the Kings daily ordinary diet, and his Court. The name of such an Office is thought to have come out of France, from whence came also that of Marshall, which as we may perceive, seem to have a kind of conjunction and affinity together. Athenam a very subtile indagator of Antiquities, calls the Steward Elatrus: He faith moreover there was such an Office very much respected amongst the Ancients; he hash swo thousand one hundred and ninety Duckets a year.

A Discourse of the order and the fashion or form of the Crowns of the Nobility of the Kingdom of Naples.



Irst of all, before I declare how many, and who be the intituled Lords of this famous kingdom, I esteem it a thing very convenientbriefly to set down (forasmuch as the quality of the matter so requireth) the differences of the Crowns which they use: And although many excellent Lawyers have written thereon, nevertheless (as I have faid) the subject thereof fo re-I think it fit to discourse something thereof, the better to satisfie the Reader, and to leave nothing unperfect. Athenso then writeth that the Crown was invented by our Ancestors as a badge of honor for the ornament of the head, wherein the beginning and foundation of the fenses being placed, nature hath put as it were in a rock and fortresse of the whole body, that power of the soul which we call Reafon or Understanding. Aristotle was of opinion that the Crown was first invented by quaffers and drinkers, to repress the force and inflammation of wine; which ascending with the fume into the head, moveth some pain in that part; the which thing being found to be true, it might be then (because it gave also ornament and comelines) the means to increase the wonderfull estimation thereof: whereupon by some were added certain little birds, because pinching another mans forehead suffered him not to fleep, it was also in great use among Lovers. The Greeks in the for lemnity of their sports, used a crown of the Pine tree, the Achaians Smallage, the Cappadocians Mugwort. Pliny affirmeth, that the first that was crowned, was Libero, after whom the use of that ceremony so much increased among the Greeks and Libero accords the Romans, that in the end it was brought upon the Altars in facrifice in victory, and in their facred contentions; whereupon ambition always increasing, men used to fit with crowns on their heads in their feafts and Bankets. At last crowns entring in among Souldiers and men of war, Armies began to give it to their Captains to honor them, and very often Generals were crowned therewith, which carried themselves valiantly in any honorable act, either by valor or manhood; and the like honor was also done to others by the people and the Senate. Whereupon the Lawyers reasoning to this purpose of the crown, have written, that it was granted sometimes in token of Empire and honor, sometimes for industry and military reward, and fometimes in fign of spirituall victory. Theophrastus describeth three forts of

Athenao of the the crown.

Ariftotle of the

ing to Pliny, was the first which was crowned.

phrastus.

Of the diffinction of the crowns of herbs. Posthumio Tuberto uscd a crown of Mirtle.

The crown Civica was of Oke. The crown Vallare. The crewn Murale. The crown Navale.

The crown of grafs among the Romans was held most glorious. 771146 .

The Royall in old time. What the Kingly ornaments were in old time-The purple robe as Martial declareth, was. the ornament of a Magistrate, whereupon he thus faith, Di. visit nostras purpura vestra togas. And in omnis honos.

Three fores of Crowns, one of sweet odoriferous flowers, another of flowers that have no scent, the crowns accor. third of leaves and green boughs of trees, the fourth which was added by the rich Craffus, was made of gold & filver by the imitation of leaves, which he did expose to The crown of the view of other men in his sports and games. But passing over this ancient barbarous rudeness, and resting in the now last use of Crowns, which are made of massie gold and filver, intermixed with beautifull ornaments of pearls and pretious flones, transforming the leaves into sharp poynts, and other curious work, which yelld a pleafant and beautiful object to the eye. The cultome of the Athenians was to crown their worthy and vertuous Citizens with a wreath of two Olive boughs: But we speaking again of the first crowns, which take their names of the effects for which they are imployed; for that of Bayes is given to him which goeth in triumph, and is called the Triumphale, for the Bayes is a token of Joy and Victory. & Posthumio Tuberto in his triumph for overcoming the Sabins, with little blood, wore a crown of Mirtle. Likewise the Ovale crown was given to him which had got a Citie not by force but by friendfhip and covenant. Moreover, he that had delivered a Citie from siege, had given him a crown of the grass growing in the territory wherein they were besieged, and this crown of grass was called Officionale. Who first mounted upon the walls of the enemy to him was confecrated a crown of gold, with the form of battlements of the wall; and this kind of crown was called Murale, and the Emperour did give it with his owns hands. Who first entred into the enemies camp, to him was given the crown Vallare, which was also called Castrense, which was of gold in the form of a Bulwark. Who first in battell at sea boarded the enemy, to him was presented the crown Navale, which was of gold in the fashion of a ship: The first that had this crown was M. Varro, for overcoming the navy of Pirats and Rovers, and this En. Pompeim gave him. The crown which was given to those which had preserved any Citizen in battel, received in token of safety from him, a crown called Givica, which was first of Oke, and afterward of Holm. Finally, those which were accustomed to be made of metall in recompence of worthy deeds, were the Vallari, or Castrensi, the Murali, and the Navali, These were of gold, as were also those in process of time of Bayes, whereupon it was called crown gold, which was given to those who had the crown made them for triumph. But noneamong the aforesaid crowns was ever more noble or more glorious with the Romans then that of grafs, after which the Civiche, the Tirumphale, and those of gold were the next in estimation, because that all the other crowns Captains did give to Souldiers; but this of grafs was presented by the whole Army, as to the preserver thereof. And fometimes the Senate did give it, and the people of Rome to some particular person, as to Fabins Maximus when Hannibal departed Italy, and which was also given to Augustiu when he shur the Temple of Janus, and made peace both by sea

Now concerning the Royall crown according to the use in these days, was by the crown not used Ancients in no such fort observed, athough the Priests of Persia, and the Kings did wear a round wreath of Linnen, and the Meonii, the Syrians, the Phrygians and the Lydians the Miter, the which is now used by our Bishops as an ornament over the Schrchions of their Arms, fignifying thereby the Nobility of their House, and their divine profession: But in exchange of the crown the King had the Scepter, the Chair of State, the purple Robe wrought with gold, and earried a Diadem, upon their heads, which was a roll of white linnen, which the Kings were wont to wear upon their heads, an invention (as I think) of the Egyptians and the Hebrews, who using to anoint their Kings upon the Temples or sides of the head, did roll a veil round about, that the facred oyntment might not be wip'd away. Whereupon to this purpose we find, that Alexander the Great took from his head the Diadem, to put it upon Lysimacus, who whas therewith wounded in the forehead, the which accident was prognofticated by the future reign of Lysimacus. And that Pompey furnamed the Great, was envied because he did wear a wreath upon his knee, for a certain hurt te falix te colit that did much offend him, as though he would afpire to the kingdom of Rome.

Now concerning the use of this crown according to the modern custome, the Emperours and Kings which descended from the Romans, were wont to send to those whom they exalted to any Royall dignity, a crown in token of honor. And more-

over,

cifed by the chief Bifhops & Emperours, for fornuch asit was not honor enough for the the use of the Pope, as election should be made of that supream degree, to fit in St. Peters Chair. ded. But this ceremony gathering daily greater force, was introduced, that between the folenmity of the Maffe he should be crowned by the hand of the Bishop The Bishop of of Offia. And likewise the coronation of the Emperours was unknown in the first offia crowneth Ages of the Empire; for the first of the Roman Emperours that put a golden crown the Pope. upon his head, was (as Aurelius Victor declares) the Emperour Aurelianus, who ru- Aurelianus was led the Empire in the year of Christ 271, and used apparrell embrodered with gold the first that and pearl, and full of pretions stones. Afterward Diochesian (as Europian writeth) wore a cown of gold. begun the fashion of the Royall state of a King, because that not onely in his apparell, but even in his shoots had pretions stones embrodered, causing others to do Lampridio a parell, but even in his shoots had pretions stones embrodered, causing others to do Lampridio a parell, but even in his shoots had pretions stones embrodered, causing others to do Lampridio a him honor and reverence, and was the first that would be adored. But the first of written, that all the Emperoers which received the crown of the Roman Empire from the Pope, the first of the was Charls the Great, who having setled the assars of Iraly, of France and Germany, Roman Emperous to Rome, & with all the honor that might be was placed in the seat of Pope Lee rours, which the third, which through the envy of some men was deposed from the Papacy. Charls of Silk, was the Great as crowned in the year of our Lord 801. The Pope having relebrated Heliogabalm. the Massars are rounded to the Papacy of Rome, declared Charls Emperour of the Romans, Charls the Great the first that and out as Incarried the Great the first that and put an Imperiall crown upon his head, the people making great the Pope. applause and acclamation, and proclaiming with a loud and high voyce three times, To Charls Angust crowned by God, the great and peaceable Emperour, Life and Victory. And the Pope anointed him with oyl and balm confecrated to this effect, together with Pepin his fon, whom he pronounced King of Italy; the which things were all done in the year of our Lord 801. And to Charles began the Occidentall Empire of Germany, which to this present bath continued with great honor and glory. Whereupon the Emperours which fucceeded him, imitating Charls; either because that action seemed unto them worthy observation, or perhaps because they defired by that means tomaintain the title of the Empire, which Lee gave to Charles, as is faid, they followed from time to time the custome to be crowned. In this manner also were together with the power annexed the demonstrations of Regall or Princely fortune, of the which demonstrations of honorithey participating more or leffe, the which did participate more or leffe of Kingly fortune, from thence proceeded the use of Crowns and Chapters, fignifying Royall or

Princely dignity or the honor of a Duke or Lordly power & authority, because that the Roman Empire being fallen from the greatness therof, and Barbarians coming into Italy, who like the mundation of a mighty civer, carrieth with it infinite damage, replenished unfortunate Italy with their brutifh manners; whereupon miferably fell to the earth, not onely the beauty of the Roman tongue, and the perfection and propriety thereof, but all that temblance and similitude of the ancient customes, and new titles, new fashions, and new lawes were intruded: the word Prince was taken for a new kind of dignity, which being Arechi Duke inferior to a King, and Imperial preheminence, taketh the precedence of Dukes, of Benevento, Marquesses, and Earls. The first which used this name in Italy, was, as we have de-was the first clared (and according as Leone Cardinall and Bishop of Offin faith in his History that was calcassinense) about the year of our Lord 755; Arechi the second, 14. Duke of Bene-led Prince. vento, who having inlarged his Dukedom, would have his faid State no longer called a Dukedom, but a Principality, and caused himself to be anointed and crowned by his Bishops; and in the end of his Letrers and Charters of Priviledge, caused them to to be thus dated, Scriptum in noftro facratiffimo Palatio. Afterward his successors continuing, used to do the like. Whereupon by their example the Princes of Capoa, of Taranto, and of Salerno being allured thereunto, caused themselves also to be anof the Kings, were nointed and crowned by their Bishops. These titles at there given unto their children, nor any except the blood Royall ... e partakers of thele

over the invention came from them; for it is not long fince this ceremony was exer. From whom

was crowned by the hand of

Three crowns belong to the Roman Emperours, the first is of filver, which is taken of the kingdom of Germany in the City of Aquisgrain. The second is Iron, of the kingdom of Lombardy in Medina neer Millan, the which crown is of ancient workmanship without flowers, or points, made within as a plain hoop of Iron, which binds in the temple; but with-out is beautified with gold, and pretious flones, the which Theweth that the Roman Empire hath the strength of Iron by military power. The third Crown is then of gold, of the Empire of Rome, which the Pope giveth in the Church of St. Peter.

190: The History of the

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The dignity of the principality of Salerne.

How the kings elder for was intitled Duke of Cal stra.

The first Prince of Capoa. titles. Whereupon of the children of Ruggiero, the first King of the kingdom of Naples and Sicilia, Ainulfo was Prince of Capoa, and Gulielmo which afterward fucceeded in the kingdom, was Prince of Taranto, Charls of Aujon the first of this name, King of Naples, ordained, that his eldest fon should be named Prince of Salerno; whereupon Gharls the second in the time of his father was intituled Prince of Salerno, and Charls the fon of Charls the second, before he came to the kingdom of Hungary, was also called Prince of Salerno. But because his brother Ruberto, and not he, succeeded in the kingdom of Naples, which was then called Duke of Calanria, from thence it so came to pass, that from that time forward they were no more Princes of Salerno, but the Kings first begotten son was called Duke of Calauria. So was Charls called his father living, the worthy fon of Ruberto; fo was Ferdinando the fon of Alfonfus King of Arragon, who first conquered Naples; and so was Alfonfus the squint-eyed the son of Ferdinando; but it so falling out, that old Ferdinando alo living, to Alfon us his fon was born a fon whom he also named Ferdinando, to him (because his father Duke of Calauria lived) was given the title of the Principality of Capoa. The first which was called Prince of Taranto, not descending of the blood Royall, was facobo del Balzo the fon of Francisco, which was also the first that of no Princely family was called Duke of Andri. And so much concerning the title of a Prince, which fignifying the Dignity, Signiory and Jurisdiction which holdeth, fo it is lawfull for them to place over their Scutchion, or Coat, Armour, beir Family, a crown made after this fashion,

The crown belonging to a Ptince.



In this kingdom after the dignity of a Prince, the next is the state of a Duke, which taketh place before a Marquels and an Earl. These Dukes have above their Arms a round hoop without any points or work above: But in place of the points there are certain pearls, and round about are certain pretious stones, after the manner which here underneath appears.

The crown of a Duke.



See Luca di Pennain I. 1.c. de auro coronario,lib.10. G in I. c. de Authle. Caffaneus in catalogo gloria mundi, in 1. par. Concl. 9.

Archduke of Sessa.

The which fathion, although it be now decayed, I have thought good to declare, to the end the truth thereof may be known. The first title of a Duke in this kingdom, was that of Benevento instituted in the year 373. But after they came under the jurisdiction of the King, the first being not descended of Princely blood, was Francisco del Balzo (as hath been said) made Duke of Andri, by Queen Jone the first. Not long after was Jacobo Marzano, made Duke of Sessa by King Ladislans, and so others from time to time, whereof the number at this present is very great. This dignity of a Duke increased to a very high and eminent degree, the which chanced not to any of the other aforesaid dignities, because Gharls the 3. King of France being posses of this kingdom, created Giliberto of Borbona Earl of Montpensier his Lieutenant Generall of the kingdom Archduke of Sessa, and so the said Borbana afterward caused to be set upon his Arms a great purple cap, garnished with a golden hoop, set sull of pretious stones, with certain points without pearls in the top, but onely put in the sides thereof, to the end the dignity of a Prince might have its place, and that he also might be known for an Archduke.

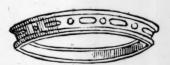
The crown of an Archduke.



The which crowns as well of the Archdukes as the Dukes, are to be used in the manner abovefaid, that who foever ascendeth to that dignity, ought not to augment it with flourishing, or otherwise with the ornament of Jewels or pretious stones, for in fo doing, they feem to usurp a greater dignity then belongs unto them, for which as the Lawyers fay, they ought to be punished. And here it is to be noted, that they are not pointed in that manner as some of them have formerly used, that is to say, after that fashion, as their ancestors have had them, because they as they were free Lords, and acknowledged not any superior, (as before hath been declared in the discourse of the principality on this side) might lawfully do it; the which is now otherwife the kingdom being under the dominion and jurisdiction of Kings.

After these the next in degree are the Marquesses, the which are adorned with a hoop fet with pretious stones, without any thing above, and with a very small appea-

rance thereof above the Arms, after this manner.



The crown of a Marqueis.

Biondo and Pietro Razzano fay, that the word Marquess fignifieth in the Lombard tongue a perpetuall Magistrate, or a perpetuall Lordship; but according as Mario Equicola saith in his Commentaries of the Marquesses of Mantua, signifieth in the Italian tongue, a President. Alciato that excellent Lawyer, saith that the word Marques is a Dutch name, and that it signifieth a Master of the Horse, for a simuch as the Germans call a horse Marca, and in the French tongue Marcare is as much as to say, to ride. In this kingdom as the name of a Duke and an Earl came the foonest, and that of a Prince first, before in any other place, so that of a Marquels appeared long after; for the first was Cecco dal Bargo that was made Marquels of Pescara by King Ladiflaus.

Then follow the Earls, called in Latine Comiti, because they were sent from the train and followers of the Emperours to rule and govern some province, or some Inca de Penna part thereof. Also an Earle according to Luca de Penna, may put upon his Arms, in in Rub. c.de Co-place of a crown, a plain hoop, differing nothing from that of a Marquess, save onely mitibus, lib. 12. the want of Jewels and pretious stones, as the Earls of Altavilla, of Aquino, of Con-za, of Marsico, of Nola, of Isernia, of Milito, of Potenza, of Troja, and others was by Charles

anciently have used.



the Great,& his fon, bestowed on those which were their Deputies. Afterward under the German Empire that title was of a proper power and authority.

The Earls had their precedence in the Parliaments of all the other Lords and Ba-Marino Frezza rons which had no title; being created by the ancient Kings with great state and sofendi in the
lemnity, as appears in Ugone Falcando, where he speaketh of the promotion of Ricchap. Quis dicardo di Mandra, Constable of the County of Molife, Comes creatus tubis, tympanie, catur Comes,nu. cimbalisq; de more solenniter prauntibus.

FINIS.

stall the late stay of रें में किया आहम स्टब्स के प्रधान व द्वारत हुए सिन्ता है। के รับคลัง โดยใหญ่รัฐอยใจเปลี่สุดเกละกับเกลร์ และเปลี่ยน เสอร์ง ซื้อ พฤตป คระสุดเกลร์ สเมาติ โดย - ชุดเมเล A difficing are store given in a leave in the 2 19 - 10001- 112/1002 A was a subject to the principle of the control of the principle of the principle of the control


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CID MONEY



CHARLES

The fift Emperour, and the 26th. King

O F

NAPLES.



OR compleating the History of Naples, I will take my rise from a High-ground, from that Heroick Prince that Top of men, CARLOS Quinto; who was the first of the Austrian Family, that saluted in person the fair Parthenope, and mounted the Napolitan Courser. From him we will go regularly on, and draw the thred of the Story to his Great Grand-child Philip the fourth now Regnant.

THE Emperour Charles the fift, is famous for divers high Feats of Magnanimity and Prudence, but the greatest and difficultest Exploit that ever he did, the most signal Victory that ever he obtained through-out the whole course of his life which had bin so active, was that Conquest he made of Himselfe, when he brought his passions and height of spirit to be so succumbent and conchant, and to stoop unto Him in so low a posture, that stripping himself of all his Imperial and Royal Robes (which he had worn in so much glory the sirst 36 yeers, the other 40. from sixteen to six and sifty) he reach'd them with his own hands, the one to his brother Ferdinand, to put on, the other to his son Philip, denuding himself thereby of all earthly power, command, and wealth; and pulling off, as it were, all his clothes therby before he went to bed, and burying Himself (in a dark Cloy-

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ster) before he was dead: An act without controversy most heroick, and discovering a high Soul; For as while we sojourn here among these frail and mutable Elements, the Conduct of our passions is held by the Philosophers to be the principall business of Vertu, so the Conquest of them is the noblest part of Valour; A man need not go abroad to seek Enemies, whereon to exercise his Courage, if he descend into himself he shall find Foes enough at home; I mean those Inmates and innated rebellious appetits, those tumultuous irregular humors which lodg mithin him, and to give Them the check, is the hardest part of the Play we are to act upon this worldly Stage.

Charles the Emperour did this, when he had but newly finished the eleventh Luftre of his Age, being then not 36. yeers old; nor did he thus controll himfelt, by abandoning the pomp and glory of this life, and avoiding publick care, that he might retire to a Country House of pleasure, to hawk and hunt, or use such pastimes, but he remov'd from so many Thrones to enter himself into a Monaftery (or Hermitage rather) that by that reclus'd life he might sequester himself from all mundane negotiations and delights, to have more vacancy, not only to fludy the Theory of Mortification, but put it in practife: Besides this reason he declard at his Resignation, that he was now weary of the iucombrances of worldly affairs, wherewith he had bin laden fo many yeers, for which he was becom now unweldly in regard of Age, as also being afflicted with frequent fitts of the Gout, which made him so crazy and unapt for Government, having us'd Taffata stirrops for divers yeers : One of his Predecessors, Severus the Emperour was of an other humor, for he being very fick of the Gout at the Citty of York, as the ftory tells us, one of his Nobles attending him at that time, told him, that the world did admire how he could govern so many separated Nations, and make fuch remote Expeditions, being so subject to that Arthriticall lame disease, whereunto the Emperour with more vigor then ordinary, answer'd; Sir, I would have you know, that I rule the Empire with my head, and not with my feet, with my temples, not with my toes. Hereunto may be not impertinently answer'd, that memorable answer which the late Henry the Great of France gave to a Spanish Ambaffador, who coming to visit him when he was fore sick of the Gout, and condoling his indisposition, he suddenly rise up off his Couch, and told him, Ventre de saint Gris sil y avoit ocasion Vostre Maistre noauroit pas plustost le pied dans lestrier, qu'il ne me trouveroit monte a cheval non obstant la goute. By the belly of Saint Gris, if there were ocasion your Master (meaning Philip the 3d. of Spain) shold not have his foot fooner in the stirrop, then he shold find me on horf-back, notwithstanding the Gout.

But touching Charles the Emperour, whereof we have spoken; it is much that he shold be so subject to the Gout, if stirring and motion be a Supersedeas against it as the Physitions hold, because sew Princes had bin so active as he from his very youth; for he made nine journies into Germany, seven to Italy, ten to Flanders, sour to France, two to England, and two expeditions to Afric; He had made eight Voyages on the Mediterranean Sea, and three on the Ocean.

And what a world of Achievements did he perform in these Expeditions? He fent away the great Solyman weeping from before the Walls of Vienna, and so stoppd that huge torrent of destruction, which was like to have overwhelm'd all Germany, and quickly after the rest of Christendom; He made Barbarossa that formidable Pyrate, and his Dragon the Admiral Galeon wherein he sayl'd, to fly before him; what notable Conquests were those of Goletta and Tunis, where the Roman Eagles had not flown fince the time of Scipio and Hannibal, and had not the Emulation of fom Christian Princes found him work at home, and diverted him, he in all appearance had conquered and civiliz'd all Barbary. To return to Europe, he took the Duke of Cleve with all his Towns and Territories, he quash'd the Duke of Sax: who was head of the Lutheran party, he imprison'd the Duke of Milan, he fubdued and fack'd Rome, he tam'd the mutinous City of Gant, where he first breath'd aire and had bin rock'd in his Cradle; he pierc'd the very heart of France, forcing that King to fly to the Turk for his aftiffance against him, whom he afterwards took prisoner (being the day he was born upon) yet touching that action (as he himself confess'd) though Charles had more of

Fortune

Fortune therein, yet Francis had got as much of glory, considering all circumstances, being taken with naked Sword in hand, among a throng of fighting Enemies, all about him weltring in blood, Colours flying, and Victory fluttering on both fides with doubtfull wings: The full discovery of the new World was made in his Raign, with the Mines of Peru; In fine, he had fuch a continuall tide of good fuccels, that it seems that Age was design'd for his glory. He had twenty pitcht Battels, and above three hundred Sieges; nor did he know what a Repulse was, but only at Algier, Marseilles & Mets, where the wind blew strongly in his face, infomuch that among the Cafars, Charlemain may be fayd to be only parrallell to Charles le Quint. All this he intimated in a fluent and vigorous swelling Oration before the two Queens, Elianor of France, and Mary of Hungary Dowager his Sisters, divers Knights of the golden Fleece, and a great confluence of Nobles at the Act of Renuntiation, in Bruxells; but now he fayd further, he wold court Fortune no longer (who being a Female loves young men best) and therefore he would recommend his Son unto her. He wold no longer hold those Scepters which he could not fway, nor, a Sword that he could not draw out, yet he faid, that by this Surrendry he did not retire himself from either Imperial or Regal power, out of any apprehensions of any fear of future dangers, or revolts, or the power of any Potentates upon earth, nor out of a refentment of any ill success pass'd, or the least distrust of the Divine providence, and any disaffections of his Subjects, but foly to wean himself from the World, and have better opportunity to make his account with Heaven.

After fuch generous Expressions and a little pausing, he concludes thus in Spanish. Que porsus indispositiones a que le avian reducido los trabasos del espiritu estavaresuelto de poner todo el peso de los negocios sobre los ombros de su Hijo, y Hermano, y assi des de entonces renunciava en el uno el Imperio, y en el otro las Coronas de Espana, y de las diez y siete provincias de Flandes, y desobligava a todos sus sudditos del juramento de sidelidad que le avian hecho. In regard of those distempers which the agitations of his spirit had reduc'd him unto, he was resolv'd to pass over the weight of all businesses upon the sholders of his Son and his Brother; therefore from that time forward he renounc'd and transferr'd the Empire to the one, and the Crowns of Spain with all the seventeen Provinces to the other, disobliging and absolving all his Subjects from that oath of alleagiance which they had sworn unto him; whereupon his Son Philip kneeling before him bare-headed, his Father melting all into tears (with divers of the Spectators) he put the Crown upon his head giving him his benediction & therewith the Soveraignty of all his Dominions, that being disburden'd hereof he might the more easily go on in his journey to the Port of happiness, and dispose himself to the meditation of the supream Good, which is the best Philosophy, the highest wisdom, and most consummated felicity. As he was doing this he presented to the young King his Son, Don Francisco Eraso, who had bin Secretary, and a most loyall Confident of his many years: Infomuch that at parting, he fayd, Quanto os he dado efte dia no es tanto como daros mi Eraso. That which I have given you my Son at this day, is not so much as the giving of my Eraso unto you.

A little after he fent the Imperiall Crown to his brother Ferdinand, by William Prince of Orenge who was Ilain afterwards, contracting with his Sons; Ferdinand shew'd himself shy at first in accepting of it, because twas too heavy for his sholders, at last he took it, saying, No acetara si no conviniera a la conservation de su salud, pero procuraria imitar sus virtudes en parte, ya que en todo era impossible a la mayor capacidad. He wold not accept of fuch a Crown, did it not conduce to the preservation of his Majesty his brothers health, but he would endeavour to imitate his Vertues in part, for to imitate them all was impossible for the greatest

capacity.

The Criticks of those times did pass various censures upon this rare transaction, upon this high affair of State, the found whereof quickly pass d to both the Poles, fom taxt Charles of a kind of (laschete) of pusillanimity and defection of spirit in doing this, others of too much indulgence of himself, and for his corporall eafe, others gave out he did it because he fore-saw those searfull tumults

which happend afterwards in the Low Countreys by the Lutheran party: But the foberst fort of impartiall men did impute it foly to his indisposition of health, and that this retirednesse might tend to the advantage of his body and foul, which those multiplicities of cares, that attended so many Crowns as he wore, debarrd him of. It was a faying of one of our English Kings, That if one did but know the weightines of a Crown he wold not take it up, though he shold stumble at it in the high way: If this may be a caveat to those who are in health, much more shold it be to those that are indisposdiand of crazy wasted constitutions: As the gifts of Nature are more excellent then those of Fortune, so are they, by a well regulated foul to be preferrd before them. The Enfignes of Majesty, as the Scepter, the Diadem, the Throne, are glorious objects to behold, but when the rackings of the Gout, the Colick, or other infirmities wholy distemper him that hath them, a healthfull Peasan is farr more happy, then such a Prince, if placed in opposition; such a King may be sayed to be Tantalized all the while, for though he have an affluence of all things about him, yet he cannot tast of any with a true relish; so that what shold procure his happines, encreaseth his punishment, for though he can comand all, yet he cannot convert any thing to his own comfort, when the agonies he suffers make those which are gustfull to others to becom gall to him.

The pangs of the Gout alone are able to convince Zeno and his senselesse sections, who deny all pain and passion; For all those pleasing Ideas which the conceit of Majesty and greatnesse use to instill into the brain, cannot countervail those torments which som diseases use to instill upon the body; Thersore doubtles Charls the fift had more reason to preferr his health before his Crowns, it being a jewell so precious, that all the Diadems on Earth have not the like inchard in them: It was the speech of Valentinian, That an Emperour ought to die standing on his seet, now if he ought to be found dying in that posture, much more ought he to appear so living: Tis true we read of som Generalls who have commanded in their Litters (as Sir Francis Vere was carryed in a Chaire at the battail of Nemport to direct the Army) but these examples are very sew.

But we will return to take leave of Charles the fift; A little after, this once mighty Monarch, and now mortified man, removd to Flushing, to embark himself with his two royall Sisters for Spain (the foresayd Mary Queen of Hungary, and Leonora Queen Dowager of France) and thence to the haven of eternall rest; being there, he was so thin attended, that one night he had not a Servant to light som who came to visit him down the staires but did it himself: Thence he hoisd sayl for Castile, where he cloysterd himself in the Monastery of Saint Justo, and that small remnant of time he livd there (which was not above two yeers) he imployd in divine seraphicall speculations, in divers forts of penances, concurring with sundry acts of piety and pitty.

Thus this great Hero became a Hermit, this glorious Monarch became an obfeure Monk, and certainly he well deferved to have worn so many Crowns who did so freely quitt them, obeying therin onely the motions of his own soul, without any shew of constraint, or the lest appearance of suspecting the allea-

giance of his peeple.

Now touching that Arthriticall torturing disease which afflicted the Emperour Charles, his Son and immediat Successor had much more cause to be subject therunto, in regard of his sedentary and reposefull life, in regard that he kept for the most part in his Closet, wher he wold write himself his own letters, dispatches, and instructions: There he might be sayed to have a Prospective, through which he beheld what was a doing in the old and new World, yea as farr as the Antipodes: His Closet was the center whence the lines of his comands were drawn to the circumference, of so many vast remote Regions, as will appear in the History of his life, which in regard he was a Prince of a strange mould, of a close dark nature, that his thought could seldom be penetrated, I will spend more oyle then ordinary to illustrat his Raign.

THE



THE LIFE and RAIGNE of PHILIP the Second, 27th KING

O F

NAPLES.

HILIP of Austria (second of that name) succeeded Casar his Imperial Father in all his Hereditary Dominions by a voluntary free Resignation, wherin he might be sayed not to be beholden to death, as other Heirs apparant use to be, but to his Fathers free designe: But touching the Kingdom of Naples, it was transferred unto him before, to countenance his second marriage with Mary Queen of England and Ireland: There wanted not som Critiques that wold have derogated from the wor-

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thinesse of that spontaneous Act of the Emperours, saying, That King Philip was overheard to say a while after that The second day after the Resignation was the first day of his Fathers Repentance: But sure that could not be, if the Historians who were then contemporaries may be believed, for this was don by a long moulded preceding resolution, as they write, in regard that the Emperour had a design to do it six yeers before, when he was but sifty yeers of age; the ground of which proceeded from the speech of an old Captain of his, who desiring a Passe to retire from Armes, told him, Sir, he who hath a care of his soul must put an Intervall twist the affaires of the World and Death. And now to the intended task.

Philip

Philip the second was born in Valladolid upon a Tuesdey the 21. of May 1527. in the Chair-ship of Clement the seventh, a little before that his Fathers Armie had affaulted and fackt Rome, but without the knowledg of the Emperour himself, and the consent of his Viceroy of Naples at that time, which was the cause that Philip was not baptiz'd with such Ecclesiastical Pomp and Solemnity that is usuall; at ten months and twenty dayes old he was declar'd Prince of Castilia and Aragon in the Monastery of Saint Hierom in Madrid, his Parents being present: when he had arriv'd to seven yeers of age (wherin Nature doth use to make som visible change, in the progresse of humane life) his Father commanded a house and family to be settled for him; At which time Doctor Siliceo (who was afterward Bishop of Toledo, and Cardinal) was appointed to be his Preceptor, who taught him to know, to love, and fear God, to read, and write, to under-frand the Latin, Italian, & French tongues, and to have fom knowledg in the Ma-thematiques: His Mather the Empresse, Daughter to Emanuel King of Portugal, dyed a few yeers after at Toledo where Philip was bred, leaving him about twelve yeers of age, at which time he began to rule Spain in the absence of his Father, being affifted by Cardinal Tabers, the Duke of Alna, and others: At fifteen yeers of age he was fword Prince of Aragon, where he was intitled Governour according to the custom: At lixteen yeers of age he maried the Lady Maria Infanta of Portugal, Daughter to John the third, a Creature of exquisit bewty, being of the same age with this

Som few yeers after he was call'd by his Father to Flanders, leaving the Government of Spain to Arch-Duke Maximilian his Cosen, and King of Bohemia and Hungary. He pals'd over to Italy in a Fleet of thirty eight Gallies, under the command of Andrea Doria, and landing at Genoa, he pass'd through Milan and Mantova to Germany and so to Bruffels; Having their receiv'd divers good Documents from his Father, taken a furvey of the Nether-lands, Italy and Germany, whither he attended the Emperour his Father to a Diet at Aufpurg, having purchas'd all this experience, he went back by his Fathers order to Spain, having receiued a new Commission to govern there in chief, and in the Indies also: A while after there was an ouverture of marriage made twixt him and Queen Mary of England, which was quickly agreed upon, therefore he embark'd himself at the Groyn (Corunnia) in a Fleet of fixty eight Ships, wherein was a Regiment of four thousand Spaniards, among whom were divers Noble men and persons of quality : Being arriv'd in England and royally attended to London, the Nuptials were celebrated in great magnificence; hereupon King Philip took share with his wife in the Government, by the title of King of Naples, Hierusalem, England, and Ireland, but afterwards the Parliament (when he was departed) began a Cavil and wold not have him stil'd King of England, but Husband to the Queen of England, during his abode in England, his Queen and he liv'd in a sweet way of conjugall love, notwithstanding their disparity of yeers, she being above a dozen yeers elder; It was thought once she was with Child, therefore she was prayed for at Saint Pauls Cross, but in lieu of a Pregnancy it prov'd a Tympany, a Tumor, or Mole, proceeding from indisposition of body: All the while he liv'd in England he advanc'd the Roman Religion, but being call'd away by his Father to Flanders, the reform'd Religion began to take footing again; After he was departed from England, Calais was taken by the Duke of Guyse, who in the dead of Winter did suddenly sit before her and began his Batteries so furiously, that the noyse of his Canons were heard as farr as Antwerp neer a hundred miles diflant: King Philip while he cohabited with his Wife often advisd her to have a speciall care of Calais, and afterwards upon a Treaty of peace twixt Spain and France, one of the Articles were that Calais should be surrendred to the Queen of England, but she dyed in the interim.

The Family of Caraffa, who were neer allied to Pope Paul the fourth, wold needs advise his Holines to recouer the Kingdom of Naples for the Apostolicall See, the times being propitious to fuch a work: their counsail prevaild in regard that France obligd her felf to affift him, but though the attempt went very far, yet it could not take effect; That clowd being scatterd in Italy, and the

truce

truce being expired with France, a new War began wherin he gaind that famous Victory of Saint Quintin, which he took upon Saint Laurence day, and for the advantage of his advenues he was fored to batter down a Monastery of Fryers, but with a resolution and vow, that if it would please Heaven to give him the Victory he wold erect such a house of Religion to the honor of God, and of the Martyr Saint Laurence that the World had not the like, which he performed accordingly at the Escurials.

A peace being concluded afterward with France, and having put all things in a fettled and good posture in Flanders, leaving there his Sister the Dutchesse of Parma to govern, he made sayl for Spain, but as he landed at Laredo, a surious tempest did rise wherin divers of his Ships perishd who were very richly laden. Not long after this his return to Spain, the Moores of Granada did cutt him work to do, and it provd a tedious and difficult task to subdue them, which yet he atchieved at last after many traverses of Warr: In the greatest sury therof, King Philip marryed the Arch-Duchesse the eldest Daughter of the Emperour Maxi-

milian, who was brought in great pomp from Germany to Spain.

At the earnest sollicitation of Pope Pins the sist he entred ascerward into a league with his Holines, and the Republic of Venice against Selim the great Turk, who a little before had taken the lie of Cyprus from the Signiory; he writt back to the Pope, that he held his request therin to be equivalent to a command, and so he sent order to his Viceroys of Naples and Sicily to levy Forces accordingly; which they did, sending Don John of Austria his natural Brother, to be his Generalissimo, therupon happend that samous Naval sight in the Gulph of Lepanto, upon the successe wherof the incolumity of all Italy depended, but it pleased God to affoord the Christians a most triumphant and blissefull victory, which if they had pursued, they might in all probability have overmastered all Greece, but their own diffentions hinderd the work: The Neapolitan Squadrons did most signall services in this great Expedition, for which King Philip sent a Letter sull of grace and thanks, with an inlargement of som priviledges, to the most faithfull City of Naples.

Philip had now waded through fundry forts of difficulties, having putt a period to the War with the Caraffa's and the Pope, made peace with the French, and debelld the Mahumetans; therfore he addicted himself to crect works of piety, and among other, that stupendous Fabrique at the Escuriall, but as he was most busy about it, newes came to him of the troubles of Flanders, and it was the unluckiest newes that ever was brought to Spain, considering what a long lingring War they brought, wherin all the Princes of Christendom were directly or col'aterally engagd, it is as impossible to beleeve as to write the strange and various traveries of those Warrs, the multitudes of men who lost their lifes therin, fo that those Provinces were calld Sepulchra Hispanorum, the incredible masse of treasure which was expended, for the Mines of Mexico and those of Potofi were almost exhausted to feed these Warrs, which had they not happend, the Kings of Spain might have pavd their Courts and tild their Palaces with Gold and Silver; yet in the greatest brunt and fury of these Warrs, Philip made a conquest of Portugall, for seeing his title wold not be accepted, wherby he alledged right of Succession, he made it good with his Sword, and subdued the whole Kingdom, wherin as he fayed he verified the faying, that

- Arma tenenti

To atchieve this mighty exploit, whom shold Philip employ but the Duke of Alva, who had so trampled upon the Belgians, and though he was then in difgrace with the King, and in Prison by his immediat command, yet he had studyed his humor so well, how ambitious he was of glory, and how many proofs he had made of his sidelity and courage, that though he would not admit him to his presence and to kisse his hands, yet he sent him a Commission to be his Generalissimo in that Expedition: Nor was Philip out of his account, or deceaved in his judgment of the genius of the man, for he executed his Commission with such an exactnes of sidelity, with such rare successe, and in so short a compas of time that one must have a strong faith to believe, with what facility he reducd all Lustinia, which prove a mighty addition to the Spanish Monarchy, for therby the East Indies, so many Islands in the Atlantic Sea, with divers Territories in Afric fell under the Castilian yoak: But as Henry the seventh of England was hanted with walking Spirits (who sayed they were Edmard the sist) whom he chased away by sprinkling of blood, so was Philip the second troubled with two Hermits, who one after the other sayed they were Don Sebastian, and so drew a considerable party after them, but they were found to be Counterseits, and so executed accordingly. Moreover Don Antonio natural Son to Lewis one of the Uncles of Don Sebastian, pretended right to the Crown (as he had had, had he bin legitimat) therfore he fied to Queen Elizabeth of England for succour, who accordingly furnisht him with considerable Forces by Sea and Land, under Drake

and Norris, but all wold not do.

No fooner had Philip thus fecurd and quieted the Kingdome of Portugal, with the vast Territories therunto annexed, but new work was cut him out in Aragon, where a hideous Infurrection happened, which grew from the imprisonment of Antonio Perez, the famous Secretary of State, King Philip lest him to the ordinary course of Justice, and being accused of Homicide to have slain Escovedo, Don John of Austria's Secretary, and according to the Lawes of Spain being rackt therefore, he confest the Fact, but he alledged, he did it by the King his Masters command; and being pressd to discover the causes, he answerd, they were so secret that they were not fit to be publisht. Tis true that Philip did not much refent the death of Escovedo, because he had buzzd odd councels into the eares of Don John of Austria, as to marry without the Kings privity Elizabeth Queen of England, to conquer Algier or Tunis, and crown himself King afterwards. Antonio Perez by his wives subtlety made an escape out of prison, and posted away to Aragon with two Confidents of his, where he found fuch potent and popular Friends that gave him Sanctuary and protection; and they drew a confiderable party after them to this purpole. Now as one infolency drawes on another, they took opportunity hereby to fay, that it was a breach of their priviledges to have a stranger to be their Vice-roy, as also to introduce the Inquisition wherento Perez was like to be put over. This Commotion was like to be of very dangerous consequence, for the common people of Saragoffa began to be very violent in it, King Philip raild an Army of 10000. foot and 1500 horse, under the command of Don Alonso de Vargas, a Veteran and a great experience Captain; they of Aragon having notice hereof, were preparing another Army in opposition, but the King with his own hand writ to them a gracious Letter in these words.

No aver levantado aquel Exercito si no para passar a Francia, que el eramejor Aragonez, que los que aconse javan se le estorvasse el passo, y se maravillava mucho se creyes cosa que a el aun no avia passado por el pensamiento, y menos romper los privilegios a un Reyno a quien amava tanto The Army which he was a raising was to no other end but to pass to France, he was a better Arrogonian then those who gave advice that this Army shold be stopd in the passage, and he wonderd much that credit shold be given to things that never entred into his head, where he never habourd the least thought to infringe the priviledge of a Kingdome, which he lovd so well. This Letter was like a gilded Pill with strong Drugs within, for no fooner was the Letter fent, but Don Alonso followd with his Army and came to the gates of Sarogofa, his Soldiers crying out for France, for France, Don Alon-Jo being entred, the chief Justice of Aragon thinking to fly away was apprehended, and according to a private order Don Alonso had from the King to dispatch in the first place Don John de Nuza, y que a un mismo punto le avisasse de su prision y de su muerte who shold have notice at the same instant of his imprisonment and death: Don John being thus apprehended was hurried into a Coach, and two Jesuits to prepare him for death, he askt by vertue of what Sentence, hereupon they shewd him that short order, which Philip all of his own hand-writing had delivered Don Alonso. That Don John de Nuza was the prime Officer of the Kindom of Aragon, a goodly fair young man, and of a gallant presence, therfore his death was very much lamented, specially being descended of the

most illustrious and ancientst Families of that Kingdom; many other persons of quality and the chief Ring-leaders of this Tumult were executed, and their heads and members set up in quarters upon the gates of the City; Antonio Perez had made his escape from Saragosa two daies before towards France, to the Country of Bern, where Katherine Queen of Navarr and Mother to Henry the sourch, gave him protection and entertainment, whereupon a publick Ban was proclaimd that whosoever could bring him alive, or dead should have 6000. crowns, therfore not finding himself secure so neer Spain, he sled to England, and thence removd to Paris, where he did lead the remainder of his life, gazd upon as he passd the streets as a strange Monster of Fortune, but cryed up for a person of notable sound parts, and politick Speculations.

A lettle after King Philip, his Generall Don Alonzo having already dispatcht the principalst part of the business before him, made a kind of progres to his Kingdom of Aragon, and convoked a Parliament to meet at Tarasona, but a generall pardon preceded his summons, only the Town of Tervel and Albarracin excepted with 145. persons besides, which he afterwards forgave, so he confirmed unto them such priviledges as he thought; he enacted new Lawes, and repeald many old, so the Kingdom gave him a present of about sour hundred thousand crowns, so he returned triumphantly from Aragon to Castille, having thus depress the courage of that high crested people; And if even that Aphorism was verified; viz. That Rebellion suppress makes the Prince the stronger, surely it was in this great Action, as may be inserted out of the sormer transactions in that King-

dom.

Upon crushing of this Aragonian Cocatrice in the shell, there was a monstrous strange Hydra engendred in France with I cannot tell how many heads: The Huguenots began to be potent and turbulent these, the Queen-mother Katherine de Medicis, with the Guifards were great Bigots, and abhorring that faction, being most fervent in the advance of the Roman cause, they made war against the Huguenots, upon those grounds; Therupon Philip being the Catholick King could do no less in the quarrell of the holy Church then reach his Arme and affift them which he did, by sending order to the Duke of Parma his Governour in Flanders to that end, who accordingly rusht into France and pursued his march as far as the walls of Paris: At his entranceinto France he repaird to the Cathedrall Church of Meanx where he protested and solemnly swore, that he came to France with that Army (which confisted of 10000, foot and 3000. horse) to no other intent but to deliver the oppressed friends of the King (then under minority), from the violence of Rebells and Heriticks, in which quarrell he wold expole his person to any perils whatsoever, and he knew every soul under the Banners of this Catholike Majesty which were in this Army wold do the like: Having receive this speciall command and knowledg of his sayd Majesties pleasure accordingly: This intricat and mysterious War calld the Lique lasted by intermissions in France above thirty yeers, and it came to such a multiplicity of Interests that every Province became Frontire to one another, infomuch that that gallant & entire compleat Kingdom was like to be cut into fragments & cantonizd. Queen Eliz; of England was offered by the Hugonots a good part, but fore-feeing what confusion it wold bring, and how much it wold enfeeble the power of that Kingdom, which is the greatest one knot of strength and entire power that is able to counterbalance that of the Monarchy of Spain, the refused the proffer, and rather assisted the preservation of the Regall power in that Kingdom.

King Philip having don such signall Services for the Roman Catholicks in France, & having wownd himself out of the Ligne from warring against Heritiks (as he calld the Hugonots) he turnd his Sword against Insidels, he sent a puissant Army both by Land and Sea, under Don Francisco de Mendosa, who was Commander in chief for the Conquest of Oran upon the Coasts of Barbary, which design proved so successfull that it took effect, yet not without much expense of blood and treasure, which made the triumph more glorious for Turpis sine pulvere palma: Having thus reduced Oran, and som Territories circumiacent from

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Mahumerismie, and the half Moon to be under the Standard of the Cross, he purfued his good Fortunes and affaulted another Fort in Barbary, calld Penion at Ve-

lez which he also carried but not without som difficulty.

After a little breathing from beating the Turk in Barbary, he had opportunity to meet him at Malta, which being befiegd by Solyman, he fent to his Vice-roy of Naples and Sicily to make what itrength they could to affilt the great Mafter and Knights of that noble Order; The Siege proved very oblinat for four months and the Canons played upon the walls of Malta inceffantly, which battered fom of them down to the ground, destroyed multitudes of houses, kill within the Town 7000 of all ages and Sexes, with 2000 Cavalliers, and Commanders of all Nations, who had facrified their lives for the preservation of Malta; and thereby transmitted their Fame to Postericy. Don Garcia de Totedo her eupou retuend triumphantly with his Fleet to Naples, where the three Castles and the Church of Carmine saluted him, with sundry Volleys of great Shot. The next Design was no less successfull to Philip, for he made himself absolut Master of Melisla, notwithstanding that the Mahumerans added with a craft to their Stratagems of War to over-throw the Spaniards.

A little after Philip understanding that Florida which belongd to him by right of discovery, being part of new-found World, was colonied and usured by a Plantation of French Hagonors, whomi he abhored as Hereticks in his opinion, the chief whereof was John Riblant, King Philip commanded eight Galeons with 1500. Soldiers to be made ready at Cake, a appointed Bedro Melendez de Valdez Commander, in chief giving him the title of Adelantado or Governour of Florida, after a prosperous Navigation thicket, he affaulted a Fort which the French-men had built, and he pursued the point of his Design with that vigor, that he subdued it with the loss of a 1500 inten land to driving the French into the Mountains and Desarts, he made himself Master of the Country upon Michaelmas day.

The next year he sent Sea and Land Rorces towards the Luzones Ilands which ly the South east, which had bire discovered by Magellan before. And he imployed upon this Service Machael Lope de Legaspe, who had such prosperous success, that arriving at the He of Zebis he was received with much humanity and frendship by Tupus who ruld ther as King; so he built there a Town calld Saint Michel with a strong Fort, and having som Fryers aboard he rayfd there the Standard of the Cross, and many of the Indians were reduced to Christianity in a short time, acknowledging the Catholic King for their Lord Paramount; many lles more (wherof their is such an intinity) rendred themselfs, and in honor of the Ring they were Christiand las Philippinas, making a Town calld Manila the chief, where afterwards the Christian Vice-roys resided: and much about that time the Frostire Town twixt Chrispagne and Germany took his name, and is calld Philippinas to this day.

All this while King Philip had the wind in the Poupe, and Fortune on the Fore-castle, but now growing old that inconstant Female tell from him, and turnd her back, and as commonly one good Success come not alone, so disaster and missortunes when they once come they some like the Surges of the Sea, and one wave upon the neck of another: And indeed the affairs of this instable World are nothing but Vicissistudes

composed of good, and bad events.

The first frown thar Fortune did cast upon King Philip was under the Command of the Conde of Alcandete at Mostagan in Barbary, wher the said Conde was slain by the Forces of the Xariphe, a petty Morisco King; and so the enter-

prizd fayld.

Not long after the Napolitan Gallies with other Christian Forces had very lamentable success at Eos Gelves neer Tripoli, wher most of the Christian Fleet perishd: Don Alvaro Commander in chief was taken prisoner and presented to Piali the Turks General; but ther was a great deal of rashness and imprudence used in the conduct of that expedition, which hapned in the yeer 1570. For had the Christian Army set upon Tripoli, which was a place not so strong in the ey of reason and all humane probability, they might have taken it, having a competent strength to do it, for the Army consisted of 12000. Soldiers besides Commanders

ders, 38. Galeons and 26. Gallies, but as Marriages, fo Victories are decreed in Heaven.

Another disastrous Accident hapned in the Port of Herradura in the Kingdom of Granada, wher Don John of Mendosa fon to Bernardin de: Mendosa Vice-roy and Captain-Generall of Naples, who having a considerable Fleet wherio ther were 3500. land Soldiers, which were to be quartered in the Kingdom of Valencia wher an Insurrection was feard, there blew upon a sudden such a furious gust of an East-wind, that most of the Fleet perishd, and above 5000. Souls

But this mif-fortune was inferior to that which happed three yeers after, which was in 1574, when Aluch-Ali, that famous Turkish Generall came with a formulable Army so the coasts of Barbary, wher with he made himself Master of General and Tunu, wher above 200, peeces of Ordinance were found, which the Ennemy made prize of with other rich Booties; they destroyed all the Churches and Monasteries, except the great Church which was preserved by a ransom of money.

This crowd of Disasters ushering in one another, besides that costly and remote War in Flanders, might in any mans judgment, have daunted the spirits of King Philip, who before had bin so long habituated to good success, for as the morall Philosopher tells us, Miserum of fuisse selection, One of the worstkind of unhappiness is to have bin happy; but he was a Prince of a marvailous aquanimity and temper, one who had long studied the mutable condition and subscittes of this world, insomuch that these chosses traverses did rather heighten his mind then depress it; for not long after he riggd a mighty Fleet upon a great Dessign, no less then for the conquest of England, which he thought to swallow at a bit, which shews that neither his spirits nor treasure was wasted, notwithanding the vast expences in the Flemmis Wars, and so many millions that he buried in building the Escurial.

The ground of this hardy Enterprize upon England, was that he had received divers ludignities and his Subjects much damage from his Silter Queen Elizabeth, though for his part he eyer fince the death of his wife Queen Mary, forbore to do any thing that might displease her, during his aboad in England, he had don her such signall and high favors, as to preserve her head from the Scaffold, to have her allowance enlarge, to divert her Sifter from a defign the had so fend her beyond Sea to be a Nun; and at his departure from England he delired not to carry with him but one Ring of 100 l. price, nor demanded he any thing of his wifes moveables after her death: And laftly he had shewed no small love for compreheading the furrendry of Calais to the English in his treaty of peace with France; But in lieu of thele Plums he gave her, the threw the stones at him, by affifting Don Antonio the Baftard, against him about the Title of Portugal, by fomenting his own naturall Subjects against him, in the revolt of the confederat Provinces, as far as to fend a Governor of her own amongst them, by giving commissions to rob him in the Indies, by intercepting som of his treasure in her own Seas going to Flanders, by wronging fom of the Ham Towns who were under his protection: These with fundry Incitements more, caused Philip to prepare this powerfull Fleet to be quit with her at once for all old Scores, and if all things had fallen right in the intended conjuncture, ther was proportion enough of strength (to speak without flattery) that might in all probability have subdued England; for ther were 130. Galeons, and Gallies; ther wer 20000. fighting men aboard, neer upon 3000. Canons with Bullets, Amunition, and all things requifit; The Duke of Parma was to cross over from Flanders with 2000. fighting men, more horse and foot, but he wanted a Fleet to transport them, which was the greatest over-fight the Spaniards committed in the tracing and conduct of this business; But this mighty invincible Armada vanisht away into smoak, by contrary winds and horrid tempest which attended the Fleet, from beginning to ending; for many ill-favord accidents happened at the very beginning, which might prefage the Disasters solvowing: The Generalissimo the Marquels of San-Cruzd, a long experienced and fortunate Captain dyed as he was ready to set fayl for the expedition; the Duke of Medina being chosen in his place; as foon

as he launched out, he was beaten by an impetuous from in the Bay of Biscay upon the coasts of France, where he lost divers bottoms, and the winds were so cross, that wheras they thought to visit England in May they came not till July, wher they had such rough welcom that 10000. of their men were made food for Hadocks, three parts of sour of their Navy were sunk, burnd, or taken, and those which scape could not return the same way they came, but coasting by Denmark and Normay setcht a compass about Ireland, and so came home pittifully shat-

terd, torn, and tatterd.

This provd a heavy loss to Spain which fhe could not repair (as they fay) twentypeers after : The English push on their good fortune, and the next yeer take Cales, which they facke and plunderd; divers ill successes did consecutively happen divers yeers to King Philip, to that his Portune made him fom amends, with his Age, but the reduction of Portugal under the Crown of Caffile, which in modesty he calld an Union rather then a Conquest, though it was a tru one: He feald all his Exploits with this, and it was the last great action of his life, for ever atter he meddled hittle with public bufiness, but transmitted them to his Son who uld to tign and feal most dispatches. King Philip was now entring upon his 71. yeer (but a good while before he grew valetudinary and weak) for twelve veers before his death he drank not a drop of Wine, nor did he eat but at fet hours, and then by weight and sparingly to starve his Gout, wherwith besides other indispositions he was tormented many yeers, insomuch that death did not furpize and affault him upon a studden, but the gave him fair warning beforehand; ther wer divers incitions made into one of his legs, and he was content to have one of his fingers fawd off to stop a Gangrene that happened ther; at last it grew to be the pediculary difease, all which he endurd with much humility and wonderfull courage; It might be fayd that his body was the field wher his foes wer incampd, and he the Combatant, they wer both quarterd together; he billited and fed his own Enemies who wer all his Immater! During his fickness he had frequent symptomes of mortification which encreased with his Agonies. The laft to daies before his death he took the Communion fourteen times, and confeffed fo often; He began to put his house in order, and to prescribe the mode how he wold be buried, caufing them to open his Fathers Coffin, and to take the mefire of it, for he wold be buried in the same posture, which was in the Frock of a poor Fryer: The Chirurgeons being lancing of his knee one day, the Prince his fon askt him whether it did not pain him much, he answerd, mucho mas me duelen mis pecador, My fins pain me much more: In the height of his anguishes his speech uld to be. Padre Ererno tu voluntad fe haga y no la mia; Eternall Father thy will be done and not mine.

Som daies before his laft he calld for the Prince his Son, and told him, Nofe sentia con fuerças ni capacidad para advertirle lo que era necessario para el govierno de tantos pueblos que dexava a su cargo, mas que dexava un papel en poder de su confessor, en que hallaria los mas saludables consegos de sus experiencias, y los mas justos avisos que su conscientia le dicto My Son, I do not find my self now to have firength or capacity enough to communicate unto you what is necessary for the government of so many peeple which are to fall under your Government, but I have left in the hands of my Confessor a paper, wherin you shall find the wholfomst advise that my experience and conscience could dictat; so he cause him to read what Saint Lewis of France fayd to his Son Philip before his death ; Afterwards he commanded an Ivory Cabinet to be brought, whence he took out a plain Crucifix of wood, and a penitentiall Whip all blooded, faying, wheras others use to leave Rings and Jewels at their death to them whom they love most, I leave you, my Son, this Discipline (meaning the Whip for so they call it in Spain) which he conjurd him upon his bleffing to make often use of, for as be sayd, Con esta disciplina podria mesclar su sangre con la de su padre y su abuelo In using this you may mingle your blood with that of your Fathers and Grandfathers : And touching that plain Crucifix, he told him that his Grand-father dyed having it in his hands, and so would he, wishing his Son to do the like. The next day he took the extream Unction at nine of the night, defiring first to be informed

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by the Arch-bishop of Toledo how it was usd to be used, for he had never seen it don before; he had the Prince his Son ther present, to whom for all his spirits

were fo much wasted, he made this rare Speech.

He querido, Hijo mio, os hallassedes presente en esta hora, y viessedes como yo he recebido la santa Unction lo uno porque no os suceda lo que o mi, y tengais la ignoran-cia que yo, lo otro paraque veais en que paran las Monarquias deste mundo; ya veys, Hijo mio, como Dios me ha despojado de la gloria y Magestad de Rey para daros a vos esta investidura, a mi me pondran dentro de pocas horas una pobre mortaja; y me ceniran con un pobre cordel, y a se me caede la cabes a la Corona, la muerte me la quita para daros la a vos, Dos cosas os encomiendo mucho la una que permanescais fiempre en la obediencia de la santa Iglesia Catolica; la otra que bagais justicia, y ameis a vuestros vas allos, pues vendrá tiempo en que esta corona se os casga de la cabeca como aora a mi, vos sois mancebo yo lo he sido, mis dias estavan contades, ya sé han acabado, Dios sabe los que tendreis de vida, y tambien han de tener sin, y assi es menester no desany daros en lo que tanto importa, sino mirar como vivis, porque la muerte os halle en buen estado siempre que os llame My Son, I was willing you shold be present at this hour, now that I am taking the holy Unction for two respects, first, that you might be not so ignorant hereof as I have bin; Secondly, that you may be an Ey-witness what become of worldly Monarche ; you see alredy, my Son, how God hath difrobd me of the Glory and Majesty of a King, to redy, my Son, now God hath d'Irobd me of the Glory and Majesty of a King, to transfer this investiture to you, they will very speedily wind me up in a poor sheet and gird me about with a poor girdle (meaning Saint Francis Cordon) The Crown is upon point of falling off my head, death takes it from me to give it you; I recommend unto you two things, first, that you wold continue constant in the holy Catholic Church: Secondly, that you wold cause Justice to be don to your Subjects, and that you wold love them, for the time will come that the Crown will also tall from off your head as it doth from mine; you are young and I am old, my daies wer reckond, and the Score is onw striking off, yours also must have an end, therefore it behoves you not to be careless now much it imports you, but he heedfull what life you lead, that death may find you in a good condition. but be heedfull what life you lead, that death may find you in a good condition when he fummons you away.

Afterwards he much recommended unto him a War against Hereticks, and Peace with France,; The Prince thinking that he was now expired, and to settle the Marquess of Denia his Favorit, afterwards Duke of Lerma, he demanded the golden Key of his Closet of Don Christo val de mora, he answerd, that he could not do it while the King was living; the Prince being a little moved therat Don Christoval complained to the King, who although he liked not his Sons demand por ser algo temprana, because it was somwhat to early, yet he commanded Don Christo val to deliver it him, and aske him pardon; Now, the King had a year before turnd his face to the wall towards death, and his back to the world, from all troublesom businesses, so that the Prince signd most Commission

ons all the while.

So on Sunday about five in the afternoon upon the day of rest, Philip went gently to his last, and he fell with the fall of the leaf in September, being seventy one yeers of age, to which age none of the Austrian Family ever arrivd, as it was observed. The last words which he breathd were these, yo muero como Catolico Christiano en la se & obediencia de la iglesia Romana, y Respeto al papa como a quien trae en su manos las llaves del cielo como al principe de la iglesia, y Teniente de Dios sobre el imperio de las almas. I dy a Catholic Christian, in the faith and obedience of the Roman Church, and I respect the Pope as him who carries in his hands the Keys of Heaven being Prince of the Church, and Gods Lieurenant over the Empire of Souls.

Thus Philip el prudente Philip the prudent (for that Epithet was given him afterwards by a Parliament in Spain, and confirmd solemnly afterwards in a Consistory at Rome) took his last farewell of this World, wherin he had bin salted, as it were so long, by so many incumbrances and sicknesses. The report of his death made a great found up and down the world, specially in Rome wher it was much resented; For the Pope called an extraordinary Consistory the next day,

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wherin he declard that if ever the Apostolick See had canse of grief and affliction, it was for the decease of this Prince, because the holy Church had lost her greatest Champion, and her Persecutors their potentst Enemy, whose life was no other then a continuall combat against Apostacy and Error; so he compard him to David in his hatred of Gods Enemies, to Salomon in wifdom, to Josias in reformation of holy things, to Jacob in patience, to Augustus in valour, to Trajan and Theodosius in chedience to the holy Church; but ther wer two things that comforted him for so great a loss, his so immutable and rocky perseverance in his religion, his admirable refignation of his will to God, and his incredible patience in his suffrances which wer so many. By this pathetic Speech did Clement the 8th. as it wer canonize King Philip, and endear his memory to the Catholic world: In Spain the condolement for his death was so universall, that every one did put himself in mourning for him, which they wore fo long, that finding a kind of gravity as well as conveniency in black the Spaniards are more addicted to that colour then any Nation ever fince; and queftionless he was a Prince of a rare temper, of a large foul, and extraordinary intellectuals; he was devoted to his Religion in an intense degree, for he wold often say, si el Principe su hijo suera hereje, scilmatico, diera el mismo la lenapara quemarle; If the Prince his Son wer a Heretick or Schismatic he wold himself find fuel to burn him: What a world of pious works did he erect, first, he founded the Church of Saint Barraga, the Aposse in the Escurial, he built half the Convent of Saint Philip in Madrid, he added a Cloyster to our Lady of Hope in Ocana, another to the Lady Atocha whet he also built a royall Chappel; he gave seven thousand Crowns to Saint Hieronimo, seven thousand more to Saint Benet in Valladolid, with a perpetual Frent of eight hundred Crowns per an: to the great Church there, eighteen thousand Crowns to the Minorits of Madrid; he made a large Colledg of Antonio Perez house, endowing with large Rents and calling it Saint I apal. He sent mighty presents to Loneto, he contributed much for executing the Monarchy of the Minins in Madrid, he founded that of Saint Paul in Arevalo, he gave our Lady de Guadalinire twenty thousand Crowns, and so much to the Lady of Monserrat, he excelled many Bishopricks, augmentated ted the number of Prebends in Granada, and not long before his death he founded a Monastery of Augustins in Huesea, he founded also divers Hospitals up and down in Spain; But what shall we say of the royal Monastery of Saint Laurence in the Escurial, it is better to let it alone, because it is impossible to speak enough of it, being the eighth wonder of the world; let it suffice that it cost above twenty millions the building, and after it was finished the Founder had the Fruition and pleasure of it for many yeers: It wold require a Volume of it self to relate what religious houses he built beyond the Seas in his severall Dominions; ther wer forty Convents erected in the Indies by his special! Order and charge, and if other Kingsare prayed for as being great Benefactors, if they built a Colledg or a Church or an Hospitall; what prayers and prayses did this King deserve? Moreover he caufd the holy Bible to be expured and to be printed in eight stately Toms upon his own charge. Much more might be spoken of his inclinations to piety in his way; now touching his fustice which next to Religion is the greatest column that supports a Kingdom, ther be divers examples therof, for he was the common Arbiter of difference betwixt Princes, he ended the contest between Ferrara and Luca, betwixt the Venetians and the Maltefes, twixt Genoa and Savoy, twixt Savoy and Mantova.

He was also very munificent, and an exact rewarder of Services, insomuch that old Commanders, knowing his disposition that way, wold com and boldly demand Ayuda de costar, or a speciall reward from him, notwithanding that they were payed all their arreares before. One day there happend a facecious passage twixt an old, Captain who had served him long in the Belgian Warrs, and being delayed by the Councell of State, he went to find the King, who was then at the Escuriall, where it happend he was a kunting; the Captain takes his Mule and meeting the King single by himself in the field, the King began to discourse with him, and asked him what he was, the Soldier thinking he had bin som privat man, told him all, how he had served Don Philip so many years in the Ne-

therlands

therlands, and now he was com to demand his reward from him, the King replied, asking him whether Don Philip owd him any thing in point of pay, No, answerd the Captain; then sayed the King you can demand nothing of right, being fatisfied all your arreares, and I believe Don Philip having so many Irons in the fire, and being deeply in debt himself will hardly give you any thing, the Captain broke off abruptly and layed, Pues que me befe la mula in el culo, Then let him kiffe my Mula in the tayle; the King calld him again, and askd him what addresses he had made, he told him that he had often attended the Councell of State and Warr with his memorialls, but he could do no good, for he could never light upon the King there , well, fayed the King, the Councell of State and Warr fit to morrow and I fhall bethere, for I am an Officer in that Councell, therfore if you com I shall let you in , and you shall see Don Philip himself to whom you may make your own tale; the King prefided himself the next day in the Councell, and gave special order that if such a man came, giving a description of him, and his name which he had learnt of him, he shold be let in; the Captain being entred, and feeing the King there and all the Conncel bare-headed before him, though he knew him to be the fame man whom he hed met the day before in the Escurial, & knew him also now to be the King, yet he was not much out of countenance; the King askt him whether he rememberd what discourse had paffd betwixt them in the field the day before, yes Sir, fayd the Captain, then you remember you layed, That if the King would not give you areward he might kils your Mule in the tail, Sir, answerd he again, Senot lo dicho dichio mi Mula efta debaxe a la puersu, Sir, what I fayd, I fayd, and my Mule is below at the Court gate; The King was not awhit moved hereat; but gave him his hand to kifs, and commanded a good reward to be given him; Yet King Philip gave another kind of answer to another Soldier who petitioning him for som aft of bounty, betold him fo a todos los que me piden daria, presto pediria yo, HI should give to all those that petition me, I shold com to beg my felf : And it is a rule in Governmient, that he who knows not how to deny knows not how to raign. In add the had a marvailous equality of mind, and constancy of disposition, which rendred him a great Matter of his patitions, and to have an abiolut Empire over them : Neither good or bad news could move him, or make him go from home, or depart from his wonted felf, neither the one could transport him to extraordistary fits of joy, nor the other to dumps of fadness, he was of fuch an admired temper, I will produce a few inftances; The worst newes that ever came cunto him was the difmall ill successe of his fleet in the yeer 88, and when the Courtier that brought him the first tidings came puffing & blowing with a halter about his neck, he was then looking upon a Mason settling a corner stone in the . Escurial but before he wold ask him a question or receave the packet, he stayed till the Mason had don his business, then reading the letter of advice from the Duke of Medina with all the circumstance of that deplorable expedition to England, swithout the least motion or change of countenance, he sayed onely, welcom be - she will of God, I fent my Cofen the Duke of Medina to fight with men not with the Liements: Two of the most comfortable tydings that ever came unto him, wer those of the Battail in the gulph of Lepanto, the other of the conquest of Portyigal; when the maiden news of the first was brought him, being heightned with much Eloquence and exaggeration of speech, yet nothing could move him to go from himself, but without the least motion of extraordinary joy, he gravely anfwerd Mucho ha aucenturado mi Hermano Don Juan, my brother Don John last venturd very far, and it was the first time he stild him brother: Touching that of - Rontingal, when the fi ft intelligence was brought how the Duke of Alua had difcomficed the Forces of Don Antonio, and made himself Master of Lisbon, and fo of Portugal, one of the greatest additions that ever befell the Spanish Monarchy, he calmely sayed el Duque de Alna es un gran capitan, y muy hombre de bien, The Duke of Alma is a great Captain, and a very honest man; He was usd to have any two in the world: Indeed he was mighty deliberat and cautious in all his indertakings and somwhat flow in councell, remembring the faying of his Father the Emperour, That Kings shold be like Saturn, which as it is the highest so it is the slowest of all the Planers in point of movement; now slowness carrieth with it commonly a stately kind of gravity which he affected much, and therin was a tru Spaniard, who will hardly change his pace though it be with a whip.

He very much honord the Sacerdotall dignity, esteeming that reverence which he did to Gods Ministers to reflect upon his own divine Majesty, A gentleman of Toledo shott a Musket at a Canon of the Church, though it missed him yet he caufd the gentleman to be beheaded, and another for giving but a cuff to a Capuchin Fryer; Ther was a process of fower and twenty yeers standing in Valentia, who shold give the Pax at Mass to the Priest, the Vice-roy or the Arch-bishop, the Duke of Naiara had contested much for it; not long after King Philip came to his City of Valentia upon fom fignall ocasions, and being at a conventuall Maffe in a Monastery, he commanded him who carried the Past to give it first to the Arch-bishop, & so the suit was ended; he held that a reverend and to the Governors of the Church was the prime support of piety, they having charge of the noblest part of man which is his Soul: And herein he was much in the right , for wher this awfull Reverence is loft, nothing but Sacriledg, confution, and Herefy will follow, as we find by late woful experience, befides this reverence to Church-men is often very available to compose tumults: As he did put a sudden end to that church conrestation betwixt the Arch-bishop and Vice-roy; so he had a Magisterial and Majestick way of reconciling differences and emulations among his Nobles :: In a Parliament he had once summond ther fell a high debate twixt the two great Cities of Toledo and Burgos (the one being the head of old Castile, the other of the new) who of them shold speak first, and the debate grew-very high, Phillip hearing of it came with all the Enfigns of Majesty to the Parliment-house, and ended the difference by this witty way , hable Burgos , que por Toledo hablare yo, let Burgos speak, for Toledo I will speak my self , so they did acquiesse, but which of them had the better, I leave it to the judgment of the Reader.

Thus the practife of this King may be a pattern for all Princes to govern by, his way of railing may be a rule to raign by, the manner of his living and dying may be a rule to dy and live by; yet a little before his death he commanded

Christoval de Mora to burn all his privat papers.

Philip the second had four Wifes, the first was the Infanta of Portugal Donna Maria, the second was Mary Queen of England, the third Isabel the eldest Daughter of France, and the fourth, Anne the Emperours Daughter (his Neece) of whom he had Philip the third who succeeded him; he had in all five Sons and three Daughters, Don Carlos was his first begotten, who dyed in the flower of his age, but because ther have bin and continue to this day divers dark discourses of the cause of the Princes death, I will be more large in the relation according to the Manuscript I had from a person of knowledg and honor. Den Carlos elder Son to Philip the second of Spain, was born in Valladolid somtimes the Court of the Catholic Kings: In his Fathers absence he was, being com to the age of foutteen yeers, bred under the King of Bohemia his Uncle, who then governd Spain, with his Ant Donna Juana, during that charge they had of him, they wer more carefull of the conservation of his health and growth, then of his Education, shewing herein too much indulgency, and suffering him to have his will too much; His Father at his return to Spain observed in him som wildish humors which he connive at thinking that time wold correct them; At fixteen yeers of age he was fworn Prince in the City of Toledo, with the greatest solemnity that ever was feer in Spain; his Father then fent him and his Uncle Don John of Anfria, together with Alexander Prince of Parma, to Complutum or the University of Alcala to get fomthing of the Latin Toung, and fom knowledg in the Mathematicks; It happend that in a waggery climing up a Ladder as he came down he fell fo unluckily, that he was mortally hurt in his skull and back-bone, the King went instantly to see him, when he found him in a swown, all the Churches prayed for him, and the body of Saint Diego which is the greatest relique they have in Alcala was brought, and put upon him a good while, he then began to com to himself again, so a while after by the care and skill of Andria Basitis he

was cured, but to make vent for fom congeald corrupted blood that was within. he was force to open part of the Pericranium, which made him ever after to be of a weak brain, subject to extravagancies; he wold somtimes go up and down his Fathers honse and abuse his Servants, he wold hurl out som out at the windows, kick and cuff others: One time he made his Shoomaker to eat a peece of his Boots, because they wer too ftreight for him; Cardinal Espinota coming one day to Court he grappld him by the Rocket, and threatned him by the life of his Father. These and such like exorbitances did much afflic Don Philip his Father, who once intended to have fent him to Flanders, upon the beginning of the commotions there, and withal the Emperor Ferdinand feemd to invite him, offring the Infanta Dona Anna to him in marriage, but the Prince continuing in his maddith fire, the King alterd his resolution and sent thither the Duke of Alua, who coming to kifs the Princes bands before his departure, he told him in a great fury. that he shold not go to Flanders, for the voyage belonged unto him, and if he contradicted him he wold hill him: A little after he writ to divers of the Grandees, that they wold affift him in a bufiness which much concernd him, they returnd a respectfull answer that they were ready to serve him in any thing, so it were not against his Father : These Letters were sent to King Philip, and Don John of Auftria being then at Court discoverd unto him the extravagant defigns of the Prince, which Mas to Real away to Germany, to marry his Colen the Emperors Daughter, having for his jorney fent him from Sevill 150000. Crowns, and he exfected 150000 more; King Philip being then at the Escurial, and having timely notice hereof, came presently to Madrid, whither he sent for the Duke of Ferie with others of his privy Counfellors; In the dead of night he went with them to the Prince his Quarter, the first who entred was the Duke of Feria, the Prince faring upon him from his bed, layed, Duke what do you here this time of night? presently after appeard his Father wherat the Prince started, faying, que es effe quiere me matar vueftra Mageftad, Whats this, will your Majefty murther me the King answerd, no, si no poner orden en unestra vido quietaos, no, but to take order for the preservation of your life, be quiet; fo he took his Sword which was by his beds-head, and caused a steel Cabinet to be carried away, telling him it shold be returnd him again, after fom papers of his were perused; so the King departed leawing a guard upon him: There was a huge murmur the next day all the Court over, that the Prince shold be thus made a Prisoner, being the greatest heir in the world, but the King the next day writ to all his Vice-roys and chief Officers, that they sheld not much wonder at this sudden action or be too inquisitive to know the cause of it, or trouble themselves to intercede for the Prince, let it suffize for them to know that it tended to the common good, that he was his Father, and knew what belongd to things: He fent also to all the Ambassadors at Court, not to intermeddle, or trouble themselvs about this business; the Prince being thus restraind, and his humors being as fiery as the feason, which was the Dog-daies, he drunk much water coold with fnow out of an artificiall Fountain he had, which with fom other excesses and disorders made him fall into a double Tertian, he afterwards fell a vomiting, and to a dysentery proceeding from the extream cold water he uld to drink fo much: The Kings Phylitians did carefully attend him, and uld what Art cold do; but the Difease provd mortall, and beyond cure; hereupon the Councell fat to advise whether it was fitting for the King to go visit him, fom wer of opinion that the Prince was well disposed to dy a good Catholic, and the fight of his Father might happily discompose him, yet the King went in and gave him his benediction, but stayed not, and so returnd with more grief and lefs care: A little after the Prince expird being twenty three yeers old, he had made his Will before, which he deliverd his Secretary, wherin he defird his Father to forgive him, and to give him his bleffing, to pay his debts and give his movables to Churches and Hospitals, and that his body shold be buried in Toledo, which was performd: His Funerall was prepard the same day he dyed, for at seven in the evening the Grandees carried his body out to the Court-gate, wher the Nuncio with other Ambassadors and a great concours of Noblemen were ready to attend the Herse.

The hard destiny and death of this great young Prince with the extraordinary circumstances therof may teach the world this lesson, that the love of a Father must give place to the office of a King, and that jealousy among Princes morks more powerfully then natural affections.

1. This was one of the four Acts for which King Philip made himself so subject to be censured abroad in the world, for papers flew in many places that he

had poyfond his Son.

2. The second was in the transaction of the business of Aragon, where he was taxed to have falsifyed his own manifesto, wherin he declard that the Army under Don Alonso de Vergas was intended for France, wheras it prooved afterwards to

have bin expresly rayed to surprize Saragofa.

3. The third was the business of Portugal, for wheras he had declard that he was willing to refer the right of Title to that Crown to the decision of the Pope, he invaded and conquerd the Country before the Nuncio cold com to the Spanish Court, though he knew he was upon his way and already landed in Spain to that purpose; but he sent speciall Commission to the Towns through which he was to pass, that they should entertain and regalar him som dayes, while in the

interim he did his bufiness in Portugal.

4. The fourth was the conniving at the Murther of Escovedo Secretary to Don John of Austria which was perpetrated with his privity, as Antonio Perez confessed upon the Rack, which made this Character to be given of him, that there was but a little distance betwirt Don Philips risa y el cuchillo between his smile and the Seassfold, his prudence somtimes turning to excess of severity. But as the hearts of Kings are inscrutable, so their maies shold be, their actions somtimes must be attended with political cunning, and extraordinary power to crush Cocatrices in the stell to prevent greater inconveniences, as God Almighty, whose immediat Vicegerents they are, doth use sometimes his omnipotence in exceeding the Rules and common course of nature.

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PHILIP THE THIRD, XXVIII KING

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NAPLES.



AILIP the third of Austria fift Son to Philip the second, by Donna Anna the Emperors Daughter, and his fourth Wife succeeded his Father in all his Dominions, both in the new and old World; He was born the 14th. of April, 1578. in the Palace of Madrid, and was Christned upon the Feast of Philip and Jacob, the first of whom may be sayed to be his God-father, six yeers after he was created Prince of Castile in the Monastery of Saint Jeronimo; the next yeer after he was created Prince of

Aragon in Monson, the next yeer after he was created Prince of Navarr, in the Cathedrall Church of Pampelona, and lastly Prince of Portugal, which made him to have this priviled above all his Predecessors, to be the first who was Prince of all Spain, in regard Lustania had not bin before under the Crown of Castile till the Raign of Philip his Father; he was a weakly sick Child for many yeers at first, yet he survived his four brothers; (viz. Don Carlos, Don Fernando, Don Carlos Lorenzo, and Don Diego) so easily is humane judgment deceived.

The first thing he did was the sending of a new Vice-roy to the Kingdom of Naples, then, after that long destructive War in the Nether-lands which had so ragd in his Fathers time, he made a Truce with the Hollanders, but in these ambiguous words son contents de tratar con vos otros como con Estados libres, I am contented to treat with you as with free States, wherby according to the Spanish exposition of those words, he intimated they were no free States, by vertu of this

word As, for it is a rule in Logic, that Nullum simile est Idem. No thing that is like a thing is the same thing; therfore if he treated with them as with free States, they were no free States: This Truce afforded much matter of discourse for the Criticks of those times

He did this by the advice principally of the Marquels of Denia afterwards Duke of Lermanhom whom he took for his Privado or his Fatoris to whom he transmitted the guidance of all great affairs being conscious of fom imbecillities of his own, wherin he discoverd a great point of wisdom, whole chiefest part is for one

to know his own infirmities and incapacities.

But I should have moken first of the peace he had made with England, which preceded this, and was the first great action he did, when he began to fit at the Healm of that mighty Vessell; I mean the Spanish Monarchy, which in his Fathers time had bin tossed and weather-beaten by so many impetuous and sierce Tempelts: to conclude this peace, he imployed the chiefest Officer of Spain, the Constable of Caftile in a very high and magnificent equipage, in correspondence wherof England sent her high Admirall; herein he followd the counsell of Charls the fift his Grand-father, who had this faying often in his mouth,

> Con todo el mundo guerra, y puz con Invalat jerra,

With all the World have War, But with England do not jar.

Before this Embaffy to England the common people of Spain were made to believe by their preaching Jesuits, that english-men since they receded from the Roman Church were strangly transformd, fom had fareslike Hogs, fom like Dogs, fom like Munkies, but the Conftable at his return and rectifie his Country men

in this point.

Philip being now in peace with all Christian Princes, and being addicted to devotion in a high degree, he thought it a work acceptable to God Almighty, and agreeable to the office of a Catholic King, to cleer aprin of the Mahumetan Moriscos who had planted themselves her above seven hundred weers: He put the business to many serious deliberations, the result wherof at last was, that it wold be a high act of Christian Piety, and gratefull to Heaven, so there was a royall Ban of banishment publisht against the Aloriscos who were dispersed no & down specially in the Maritime parts of Spain, which border upon the Mediter ranean Sea in great mulcitudes, to the number of many hundred shouland souls, who were all hurried over to Barbary but permitted to carry with them all their movables, and make fale of their other goods, the King providing Ships, and paying for their transfretation ; the motive that induced Philip to this Act was, that he thought it a thing unpleasing to God, that so many Infidels and Mahumetans shold mingle so thick with Christians, that many thousands bad bin baptied, but they apollatize and grew greater enemies to Chiffs then before, that there were fundry plots and machinations discoverd, as also the intelligence they kept with the Turk the common enemy of Spain. The first advice whereof was given by the English Ambassador the Earl of Notingbam, who brought Letters with him that had bin sent King James, how the sayed Moriscos had a secret design to introduce the great Turk, and so to joyn with him for the conquering of Spain, as the Conde Don Julian did with the Moons. Henry the fourth of France fent him also intelligence tending to that end. So in a short time the Country was rid of them, as it was formerly of the Jewes, in the time of Ferdinand and I-Jabella; But there were fom incommodities followd, for Spain was much depopulated and impoverisht hereby, specially for Corn and other Vegetals, for those Morifcos were an industrious people, & wold grub up Corn and Pulle with other things, out of the tops of those craggy Hills wherwith Spain is bunchd in most places, so that the Spaniard who naturally is slothfull unless it be in the Wars (as the Turks are) had nothing to do, but having put on his Sword and swelling

ruff, but go with his Ass to the Market, and buy corn of the Moriscos, who usually fed upon bread made of Maiz, or some other Pulse, so that the Spaniards for

the most part did eat by the sweat of other mens brows.

Philip the third having as formerly it was spoken, concluded a peace with England, and a Truce with the Dutch, passed most part of his Raign in quietness, which suted best with his disposition, he being a Prince wholly devoted to exercises of piety, being alwaies singring his Beads; He sympathized in nature much with Edward the sixth of England, but was not so infortunat as he, for he preserved what his Father lest him, wheras the other lost France where he had bin Crownd King in his Cradle. And this happiness of Philip may be imputed to the sage conduct of the Duke of Lerma, who was a sound and well-weighd Minister of State, of a Debonnair and affable deportment quite contrary to the genius of his Successor Olivares who was of a rough rigid humor.

Philip the third after he had reignd 23. yeers died, as he lived in a fweet peaceable way, and he was called Philip el Bueno, Philip the good, as his Father was

calld Philip the prudent.

Philip the third to pay his Fathers Creditors, and disburden the Crown of those vast Arrears wherewith it was most heavily laden, in regard of so many Irons he had to beat all his life-time, was forcd to inhance the Gabels, and lay new impositions, as in other places so specially in the Kingdom of Naples: Now those who cut out Philip the second most work to do, were Henry the sourth of France, and Elizabeth Queen of England, the one was sayed to play the Barber and shave him, which Harry did so nimbly and dextrously as if he had bin born to the Trade, and old Bess beld the Bason while he washd Philips head and face, but it was given out that he did this without Camphire Ball, or any Soap at all, but with

stale Ly and strong standing Urine.

There was about that time a witty Italian Author, whose fancies are fresh to this day, who being no friend to the Spaniard, writ many things by way of drollery against his mode of Government in Sicilie, Milan and Naples, specially in the last; And as he descants upon the Servitude which that wavering and wanton people were reducd unto, for their fo frequent Sollevations and Revolts, he fayeth, that to punish with som severity the Napolitans for thier intidelity and murmurings against their former Kings, it pleased the Majesty of the heavenly Judg to deliver them into the hands of Pharo to receive law from him, meaning the Spaniard, who having felt the pulse of that luxurious people, by his interior Cabinet councell, was advisd that there was no better way to preserve Naples in a constancy of obedience, then to bring down the flesh, and tame that hot metteld, and spirited Horse or Courser which she gave for her Ensign: therupon there were appointed Riders, Grooms, Smiths, and others to look to him, and break him, they found that he was fo wanton that he wold hardly receive Bit, Bridle, or Saddle, that he was of a mighty strength, therfore it was fitting so pamperd an Animal shold be brought low and mortified: Somthing was don in Charles the fift's time to this purpose, but his Son Philip did finish the work, who had almost rid him quite of his legs; infomuch that at the beginning of Philip the thirds Raign, there was a speciall Junta appointed to meet in the Piazza at Naples to take a view in what case he stood; The poor Beast was brought forth, and he was grown fo feeble that his legs could hardly ferve him to be foftly led into the Market-place: It was a most pittifull object to fee how that generous Courfer who had once so much spirit and strength as to carry two Kings at once, shold becom now so weak and meagre that he could not bear a Pigmey, one might now tell his ribs, his back also was miserably gald by carrying of Panniars, and withall he was found full of bunches, his feet foundred and one of his noftrils flit, yet those who had the chief care of him, kept locks on his feet, and a strong halter about his neck and face, with dark Spectacles on his eyes; now there was exquisit search made in the Junta how he was grown so poor, answer was made, that though he be low in flesh, yet he is as high in spirit as ever he was, and was ever and anon ready to kick and winch, therfore it was fitting that the allowance of Provander which he hath now shold be rather diminishe then mended;

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Therfore the grave members of the Junta appointed that the Rack shold be raisd a span higher, and that the third part of his Provender shold be taken off.

When this hapned, their chance to be present in the Piazza, som learned men and Philosophers, who resenting much, and taking to heart that wofull Spectacle, out of pure pitty askt the Junta how they could find in common compassion, which obliges every one to be good to his beath, to diminish the Nutriment of that poor Animal, who was so wasted and worn away, that there scarce remained any thing of him but flesh and bone; The oldest man of the Junta gave a short answer to the sayed Philosophers, telling them that they shold do better to attend their own calling, to dispute of Entities and Quiddities, then to intermeddle with political matters, wherin they feemd to be fuch Simpletons: For in case that Caprichious beaft were uld better, he wold quickly repay their mildness with biting & kicks, as he had most ingratefully usd som of his former Riders who were fo open handed unto him, divers of whom he had thrown of into ditches, by his excess of mettle, and if one shold mend his commons that instable Animal wold foam at the mouth as much as ever, and raise tumults and seditions against his benefactors and keepers: Therfore who soever will enter into an exact and judicious ponderation of things and of the tru Mode wherby that flouncing Animal shold be kept, he must not look upon the meagernes of his belly, or buttocks, but upon the mischievous quality of his genius, who is still as caprichious a lover of novelty as ever he was: Therfore wo be to the Catholic King if that ferocious Napolitan Horse shold have strength and opportunity to put in execution what he doth inceffantly cast and chymerize in his own brain against the prefent government; Therfore if any thing be to be complaind of it proceeds from the ill nature of the beaft, rather then the severity of the Spaniards; nor can any deny but it is a high point of wildom, & no less of charity with well weighd councels and prudent artifices to take of by way of prevention the means of doing ill from him who alwaies intends mischief, and is not capable to judg when one doth use him well and do him courtesies, insomuch that there is no medicament can cure the chanchrous humours of the Napolitan, then by applying therunto fom corrolives of the Spanish severity.

The same Author proceeds further. and sains that Almansor King of Granada, meeting casually with the Kingdom of Naples, they joyntly condole their calamitous condition of servitude caused by the tyranny of the Spaniards, as they walkd and mingld speech a good while together, Almansor observed the fashion of that Chain which the Kingdom of Naples carried on his legs, because it lookd like a Morisco Manusacture, and surely he had seen and handled that Chain before, so looking neer upon it, he struck his breast in a kind of astonishment, saying that he was well aquainted with that Chain, for it was the very same wherwith he and his Antecessors the Morisco Kings had kept most of the Kingdoms of Spain the space of seven hundred yeers and upwards in obedience and servility, therfore he earnestly desired to know how, by whom, and when Naples had

got on that Chain.

The Kingdom of Naples answered, a most excellent memory hast thou King Almansor, for this unhappy Chain which I carry was brought first from Spain by Gonsalvo de Cordova calld the great Captain, therfore it is very likely that it is the same you speak of; and now it is above an age passed, I mean a Century of sad Winters that I am sallen into such a deplorable kind of slavery, wherof I know not whether I shall ever rid my self, because I find that the Spaniard is mounted to such a height of power that it hath made me loose all hopes I should have in the arme of man for recovery of my lost liberty, it is the only omnipotent hand of God can do it, by doing such another miracle as he did in the Red Sea.

Almansor replyed, the calculation falls pat you speak of, for it was about the very same time that the Spaniard shook off the Chain wherwith you go now bound; but let it not be uncouth unto thee most noble Naples, to relate how it was possible that the Spaniard shold impatronize himself so easily of a Kingdom so far distant from him by Sea and Land: Naples rejoynd, It was by fraud that the Spaniard introduced himself to Italy, for by pure force he could never

have

have made such acquests so far beyond the proportion of their strength; therefore listen well to me, and you will be astonish to f the large conscience which one King of Spain carried about him, though he made himself appear to the

world like another Saint Macarius-painted upon fom wall.

Alphonso my King to draw on his last, and my principall ruine, gave Isabel his Neece (for I will take the rife of my Relation from this unlucky Marriage) to John Galeazzo Duke of Milan in marriage; In regard of the stupidity of John Lodwick Sforza occupied the flate of his Nephew, King Alfonso as nature obligd him thought to prevent that usurpation, Lodwick knowing well that he could not com to the end of his aimes without the destruction of my Kings, took a precipitat resolution to call in the French for the Conquest of me, an action which afterwards prov'd fo funeftous to all Italy: My Kings therupou to counterbalance France, had recourse to that holy Soul Ferdinand King of Aragon their Cosen, who shewd himself so loving a Kinsman, and faithfull Confederat, that in lieu of chasing away the French he parted stakes with them, and divided me amongst them, but afterwards they fell out like Dogs about a bone, and Ferdinand made the French find their way again ore the Alps to repass shamefully to their Country; so Ferdinand made himself my absolute Soveraign, and without any scruple of conscience and for my kind invitation he was the first who gave me this Chain you fee, which as you fay is of the Manufacture of Barbary : And this the holy Ferdinand did so a little after that he had receive the Title of Catholic King from the Apostolical See; nor do I think King Almanfor that you ever heard or read of an Act of more infidelity and ingratitude, by Saracen, Infidel, or Pagan.

Almanfor went on, and fayed, truly I have converfd with divers Chronicles, wherin I have met with many odd foul traverses of State done by ambitious Princes in hope to raigne, But touching this Act of Ferdinand, I do not remember

to have read any that can parallellit.

Naples sayed again, but O King Almansor if your Nation kept fast Spain so many yeers in that Chain, what way did they use to shake it off? Asmansor sayed, that cursed Union which was made twixt Castile and Aragon by the nuptials of Ferdinand and Isabella, was the cause of my ruine, and of my Successors aster me, as also of the servitude where you complain, a most satall union, which all the Potentates of Europe, specially of staly, have as much cause to curse to this day, as I have; for the seasonies twixt the Castilians and Aragonians securd alwaies my Kingdom of Granada: Add hereunto that the countenance and succours which the Popes gave to Ferdinand did accelerat the work.

Hold there, King Almanfor, layed Naples, for fince you were cast out of Spain, the Popes have fufferd more by the ambitious defignes of the Catholick Kings then they did before; for nothing could be so disadvantagious to Rome, as to have so potent a Prince so neer a Neighbour unto her, witness that Siege and lamentable fack which she sufferd so soon after my servitude by the Spaniard Bourbon being his General, wherby he hanfomly payed her for that affiftance the gave him for the Conquest of Granada; since which time the ambition of Spain hath bin felt in Italy, and in other places so that it had bin more for the tranquility of Europe that the Moors had still continued in Spain. Add hereunto that these new additions of power to Spain have tended much to the disorders ever since that have hapned unto you in matters of Religion; The jealousies that Germany had of the growing greatness of Charles the fift, were the cause that many Princes revolced from him and Rome; but since the Spaniards have taken such firm sooting in Italy, the main reach of their policy is to joyn me and Milan in one entire peece, by subduing all the interiacent Territories, which if it happen, farewell the freedom of all Italy as well as mine.

But fayd Almanfor, how are the Milaneses used your Conterranean fellow Sub-

jects ?

Naples answerd, that they of Molan were washed only with dashes of Rain mater, but a whole deluge hath over-whelmd me: Moreover the disposition of the Lombard differs from mine, for the Noble-men and Gentry there are more free

and resolute, and more far from vice, they are better Patriots and carefull of their Countries liberty, insomuch that I dare say, if there were but one tru Cremons brain among my Napolitan Barons it wold be enough to dash that forcd Donative which is exacted of me ever and anon, which brings me often to feed upon bread and Onyons: Add hereunto that the confines of the Grisons, of the Duke of Savey, and the Venezian who are all jealous of the King of Spains growing power makes him proceed with more discretion and caution in his Territo-

ries in Lombardy.

This dialog twixt Naples and Almanfor being ended, the same Author faignes all the States of Europe to be summond before the oracle at Delphos to be weighd inea great balance held by Lorenzo de Medici, where the Monarchy of Spaine making her apparance in a high majestic garb, among other passages, there was a Book presented unto her by one of the Witts, the substance wherof was to discover a way for Spain to reduce to her ancient splendor and freedom the most noble Parthenope, and the once most florishing Kingdom of Naples, wheras by plundrings of the Soldiers, the corruption of the Iudges, the fleecing of the Barons, the rapacity of the Viceroys, who are fent thither as Hoggs to a sty only to fatten, the former lustre of that delicate Countrey is quite decayd. The Author receaved twenty Crowns of the Spanish Monarchy for a guerdon for this Book, promifing that the wold deliver that discours and avisos to her Confessor to confider of: Another pure Polititian presented Her with a Treaty clean contrary, shewing her a way how the Napolitan Courser might be brought to bear a Pack-Saddle of a heavier burden, and to be made so docil, that he might be fitt to draw her Coach upon ocasion: To the Author of this discours the Monarchy gave 12000 Crowns, and a little after he was Grandee of Spain.

At this great Assembly in Delphos ther was a Contrasto happend twixt Rome and Naples, who shold have the precedency; it was decided, that for the Majesty of a Citty, Naples must eternally vayle to Rome, and Rome to Naples, for a delicat situation; that Rome must confesse there are more people in Naples, but that Naples must acknowledg ther are more men in Rome: Moreover it was necessary that the Witts and Wines of Naples shold be transported to Rome to receave perfection; it was also decreed that Naples had more skill to break Colts, and Rome to tame Men; It was confessed further that ther were more Cavaliers in Naples, and more Comendams in Rome: That among the Romans they were only called Knights who carried a red Crosse upon their Garments, but in Naples all men indifferently might be called Knights, because the Spaniard made them carry Crosse

fes upon their very skins.

Thus this ingenious Italian doth descant upon the comportment of the Spaniard in Italy, and his Book kept a great noise in the World, but the Spaniard owing him a revenge, and after a strict and long inquisition, not lighting upon him in any of his own Dominions, there were two Valentones, two Banditi, two Hirelings for bloud, found him out in Verona, and watching their oportunity, they went to his Lodging, under colour of a visit, and every one of them having a bagg of Sand in his pockett, they so crushed his bones, that they rattled within his skin, and having so dispatched poor Boccolini out of this World, they stedd, having stoned him to death with Sand.

PHILIP



PHILIP

The Fourth of AUSTRIA, xxix. King

OF

NAPLES.



HILIP the third left behind three Sons and two Daughters: the Sons were Philip (who succeeded him in all his Dominions) with Charles and Ferdinand, who was Cardinal and Arch-bishop of Toledo; they both dyed young in the Meridian of their yeers, one in Spain, the other being Governour of Flanders; The two Daughters were Anna of Anstria, and the Infanta Donna Maria; the first was married to Lewis the thirteenth King of France yet living, the other to the Emperor Fer-

dinand now Raigning; King Philip was but young when he took the Reins of the Government, being but fixteen yeers of age: There was a Treaty commence a little after for a cross mariage twixt Spain and France, which took effect though there was much opposition in France about it made by them of the Religion and their party; The Ceremonies of these reciprocall Nuprials were performed the one at Burgos in Spain, the other at Bourdeaux in France. In the first the Duke of Lerma married the Infanta by commission from King Lewis; In the second the Duke of Guyse married Isabel Daughter of France by proxy from King Philip; the exchange of the two Princesses was made upon a River called Bidas so hard by Saint John de Lux which separates the two Nations: There were two stately Barges provided to transport them, with divers forts of inventions of wit: the Spaniards on their side had a huge vast Globe, representing the world raised upon a Pavilion very high, which made an oftentous shew; the Duke of Suyse

took exception at it, protesting that he wold never bring ore the Princess till the sayd Globe was taken down, which was done accordingly; the next day the young Queen came to Bayon, where Luynes then Favorit to the French King attended her with a Letter all written with the Kings own hand, in these words.

Madam,

Since I cannot, according to my desire find my self neer you at your entrance into my Kingdom, to put you in possession of the power I have, as also of my entire affection to love and serve you; I send towards you Luynes one of my considents Servants to saluse you in my name, and tell you that you are expected by me with much impatience to offer unto you my self, I pray therfore reserve him favourably, and believe what be shall tell yon: Madam from your most deer Friend and Servant,

LEWIS.

Luynes delivered her also from the King two rich Standerds of Diamonds, which she received and kissed, and from her own Table she sent him a dish of meat; In the morning she returned the King this answer.

Sir,

I much rejoyced at the good news Luynes brought me of your Majesties health, I com therwith, being most desirous to arrive where I may serve my Mother, and so I am making hast to that purpose, and to kiss your Majesties hands, whom God preserve.

ANNE.

THE Kingdom of Maples to congratulat the Kings Espousals, presented him that yeer with a Donative of two millions.

Not long after there was a Treaty set on foot for a mariage twixt the Prince of Wales, and the Infanta Donna Maria the Kings second Sister, but there had bin an ouverture made before by the Duke of Lerma, for a match twixt our Prince Henry of England and the eldest Infanta Anne now Queen of France, as hath

bin fpoken.

This Treaty with England was above ten yeers in agitation, it was a Web that lay long upon the Loom of Policy, and afterwards was torn off being just wrought to the point of perfection: By the endeavours of Count Gondomar in England, and the Earl of Bristol in Spain, matters were brought to such a hopefull pass, that it induced the Prince of Wales to undertake that hazardous youthfull journey to Spain, traversing the whole Diameter of France under a disguise, being accompanied with the Duke of Buckingham, who was not only his Companion but had bin his chiefest Counsellor herein; they came both in an advantagious time to Paris, for they were admitted to see a Mask, being Carnival time, wher the Prince had a full view of the Lady Henrietta Maria, who was designd by Heaven to be his wise afterwards, though he little dreamt of such a thing then; Thence by the name of sac and Tom: Smith: they posted to Spain, but two daies after twas discovered in the French Court what they were, therefore being sent after withall possible speed, if they had stayed but three hours longer at Bayon Monsieur Gramond had had order to stay them.

Being arrivd at the Earl of Bristols House in the Court of Spain at the close of the day, in the evening he was struck with amazement to see such objects there, having no fore-knowledg at all of the Plot, saying, I am afraid me are all undone; The next day there was a buz abroad that som great man was com from England, but none imagind he could be the Prince: In the evening of the next day, the Duke of Buckingham went in a close Coach to the King of Spain, where he had privat audience, and he was returned no sooner but Olivares was sent to visit the Prince, which was done with extraordinary expressions of joy and complement, Olivares saying, that Spain and England wold divide the World betwixt

nem;

them; The next day, somwhat late at night the King himself came in a close Coach to vifit him, but the Prince having notice of it met him half way, fo they greeted one another with mutuall embraces, there were divers great Lords appointed to be the Prince his Officers and a part of the royall Pallace was preparing for his Quarter, whither the next Sunday he remove and rod in triumph, under a large Canopy of State, the King accompanying him all the way, and giving him still the upper-hand, all the Grandees, Noblemen, and Officers attended them in the fame manner as they used to do at a Coronation: Now it seems that Gondamar was the chief man who tracd this journey, for the next day after the Prince his arrivall he was made Privy Counsellor, and suddenly after coming to visit the Prince, he told him, that he was com to tell him strange news, which was, that an English man was (worn that morning Privy Counsellor in Spain, meaning himfelf in point of affection: The third day after the Prince had bin there, the King of Spain with the Queen and the Infanta, who wore a blew Ribon about her left arme, that the might be diftinguisht, came abroad in an open stately way, of purpose that the Prince might see his Mistress, which he did out of a close Coach, wherein Count Gondamar attended him, with the English Ambassadors.

So much for matter of Ceremony; now touching the substance of the business it felf, when the Prince came thither, matters had bin brought to that perfection by the activity of Ambassadors, that there wanted nothing for the consummating of all things but the Popes dispensation, which upon news that the Prince was com to Spain, was retarded, and fom advantages taken to clog it with further clauses; The Pope demanded caution for performance of such Articles that were granted, in favor of the Roman Catholicks in England upon this match; hereupon Sir Francis Cotington rid Post about it from Madrid, Touching that point King fames answerd, that he wold take his oath upon the Evangelifts to accomplish the faid Articles, and his Son the Prince shold do the like; His privy Counsellors also shold firm and subscribe the sayed Articles, and this was all the fecurity King fames cold give: Now wheras the Pope demanded that fom Roman Catholic Prince should undertake for him and his Son in point of performance of Articles, he answerd, that he had not such an interest in any such Prince, fo matters began to gather ill blood, and were allmost quite off the hinges, infomuch that there was a dark rumour abroad, how the Prince had a defign to get away privatly, and in a disguise as he came; The English-men that were then attending the Prince, wherof there were a good number that were dyeted at the Kings house, and waited upon by Spaniards, wold often times break out into bold speeches, by disdaining the Dyet and barrenness of Spain, and jeering their processions, wherat there were exceptions taken, and the main business receive from prejudice by their indiscretions: Archey the Fool, being then in Madrid, was admitted one day to fee the King of Spain at Dinner, where he fell a talking and strutting up and down. The King asked what he fayd, an Interpreter told him that the Fool fayed, King James his Master was likest to God Allmighty of any King upon Earth, the King asking him his reason, he replyed, That God Allmighty had but one son, and he sent him to be Crucified among fewes, So the King of England had allso but one Son, and he sent him to be Crucified among Spani-

In the interim the Prince shewd himself passionatly in love with the Infanta, and courted her in a very high way; He had the sight of her often in public, and at Comedies, which are once a week in the Kings Court, where he wold fix and sasten his eyes upon her immovable a long time, without looking upon the Action of the Stage-players, to the wonder of the Spessars. The King had the other side of the River Manzanares, wheron his Royall Pallace stands a Somerhouse of pleasure, where the Infanta was used to go betimes in the morning to gather May dew, the Prince got up betimes one morning, and taking Mr. Editorer only with him, he got into that Somer-house, and was let in into the fore-Garden, but no further, because the Infanta was in the other, therupon the Prince got on the top of the Wall, and leaped down where the Infanta was, she espying him gave a kind of scrich, wherupon the old Marquess who attended

her (with fom women) came and kneeld before the Prince, defiring him to advance no further, because his life lay upon it, for he was to admit no man breathing to the company of the *Infanta* who was then his charge, so the Prince retird, the Marquess waiting upon him to the door of the Garden, and opening it with much humility, wheras before he had com ore the Wall.

As matters were thus at a doubtfull stand, because of the Popes demand in point of caution for the performance of those Capitulations which were stipulated in favour of the English Catholicks, by vertu of this match, The King of Spain gave the Prince a vilit, and told him, that rather then a Treaty of so many yeers agitation shold fall to the ground, and that those noble affections which he had shewd his Sister (for whom he had put his person to so much hardship and hazard by that heroik journey) shold be now quite frustrated, he himfelf word undertake to fatisfie the Pope in this point, and offer himself to be a Pledg and Bail for the King of great Britan, and his Highness to perform the sayed Capitulations; the Prince thanked him in the highest degree that could be, faying, that this Favour transcended all the rest wherof he had received such multitudes from his Majesty: Hereupon the Pope being thus contented, there were Bonefires of joy, baiting of Bulls with men, and other Actions of triumph in the Court of Spain; So the dispensation being compleatly com a little after from Rome, the Desposorio's, or the day for a contract betwixt the Infanta and the Prince was nominated. In the interim the Nuncio was privatly admitted with a Letter from the Pope to visite the Prince, who made him this civill answer by an Interpreter; That he killd his Holyness feet for the Favor and Honor he di him, which was to be so much the more esteemed, by how much the less it was deserved by him, but his Holines shold see for the future what he weld do, and he doubted not but his Father wold do the like, so that his Holines shold not repent himself of what he had done.

A little after the King and the Prince had a folemn enterview in the privat Gallery, for figning, fealing, and swearing unto the Articles. The King had the Patriarch of the West-Indies, the Duke of Infantado, Olivares, and Gondamar with him; The Prince had the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Briffol, and the Lord Ashton with him : fo the Patriarch administred the Oath upon the Holy Evangelists unto King and Prince, which they interchangeably took. But as Heaven would have it, Som few daies before the betrothing day was com, it chance that Pope Gregory the 15th. dyed, and Orban the 8° who fucceeded him fell suddenly fick; hereupon the King of Spain gave the Prince another vifit, telling him that he had received ill news from Rome, for his holy Father the Pope was dead, who was fo good a friend to this Match, & now he cold proceed no further for the compleating of the work without a Ratification of the former dispensation by the present Pope, whom he was to obey as his Spiritual Father, which task he wold under-take to do by his own Ministers without puting his Highness to any trouble, and the busines was of that consequence that he feard it wold require som time, in regard of the indisposition of the new Pope, therfore he desired his Highnes patience in the interim, and now that he had stayed so many yeers for a wife, shold not think it much to stay a few months longer; the Prince answerd, That he was forry for the news from Rome, and wheras his Majesty had a Spirituall Father, he himself had a Naturall Father to obey, who was now becom crazy and indisposed in his health, which encreased by his so long inexpected absence from him being his only Son, therfore he had fent him a peremptory command to be in England in such a month because Winter came on a pace, to which purpose he had fent a royall Fleet for him under the command of the Earl of Rutland; besides, he had intelligence that there were some murmurings in England for his fo long abode in Spain, which might break out into dangerous consequences, and hazard the rupture of the Match which had there fo many Enemies among the Puritans: Moreover he fayed, that when he came to Spain he thought he came not to treat of a Marriage, but to fetch home a wife whom he was loth to trust with any but himself; the King replyed, then your Highnes may please to leave

a Proxy behind you to do the work, and I shall take it for an honor if you make me your Deputy to perform the Rites of the Espoulals, which upon the faith of a Catholic King shall be performed the same week, after that the Ratification shall com from Rome, to which purpose he wold engage his Contratation house in Sevill, if need required. The Prince shewd himself to be mightily taken with this proposall, so he left two Proxies behind in the Earl of Briftols hands, one for the King and another for Don Carlos his brother, to be his Substitutes the wedding day; fo the Prince put himself in an Equipage for his return to England, and the King with his two brothers and Grandees accompanied him beyond the Escuriall on his way, and wold have done it to the Sea-side, had not the Queen bin then big with Child: At their parting King and Prince often embracd one another, but Olinares and Buckingham did not part so kindly, for the Duke told him that he was infinitely beholden to their Majesties of Spain for many royall Favors, as also to the Lady Infanta, and that he wold live and dy there Servant, and continu to do his best Offices for continuance of peace twixt the two Crowns, but for your self Count Olinares he sayed, I must tell you plainly you have disobligd me so far, that I caunot make further profession of friendship unto you without flattery; Olinares turnd about and made this short answer, aceto lo diefo. I accept of what you fay, and touching the first part of your Speech, if you perform what you promife you will do well, and I must tell you that your own fafety depends upon it, but for any particular correspondence of friendship twixt you and me, it matters not much, and fo I bid you farewell.

Thus the King of Spain and the Prince of Wiles parted with many interchanges of endearment, in a field calld el Campa de Balfain, not far from the Escuriall at the bottom of a great Hill, upon which departure this monumentall Inscrip-

tion was erected.

In campo Balfain.

Heic; ubi fausta sors tulit, ad prarupti montis radices in late patente campulo, solenni Regum venatione nobili, sea in solenni Rei e ventu longe Nobiliori; Philippus Quattus Hispaniarum Indiarumque Rex Catholicus, & Carolus seremissimus Wallie Princeps pactis cum Maria serenissima Infante Nuptijs, ad quas petendas (—) It Fuma per orbem) in Hesperiam properabat, dextras dederunt, & in amplexum mutuo ruentes pacis & Amicitia aterna sedera nodo astrinxerunt Herculeo: O magnum & invictum Regum Par, sine pari, Nullus mehercule Hercules contra duos, Ipsi potins contra omnes, persidia fremente duo Alcyda solo & salo Iusuperabiles; siste Fama, non plus ultra; viderunt, suspectuut, stupuerunt duo Austriaca sobolis Incrementa maxima Carolus & Ferdinandus serenissimi Infantes, Gasper Oliviariorum excellentissimus Comes, a Belli Statusque Concilis, Sacri Cubiculi, & Regis stabuli summus Presectus, Didacus Carpentis Marchio cui sas per sacratioris Aula limen; Ex Britannis Johannes Comes Bristolia Orator Extraordinarim, Gualterus Astonus eques & Legatus ex munere Baro Kensingtonius pratoriana militia Anglia Dux

Posteritati sacrum.

In the field of Balfain.

Here by the conduct of a propitious Star at the foot of a craggy Mountain in a spacious sield, ennobled by the common hunting of Kings, but grown more noble now for the solemn event of the Thing; Philip the fourth Catholic King of both the Spaines and the Indies, and Charles the serenissim Prince of Wales, Nuptials being agreed upon with the Lady Mary the serenissim Insanta, to seek which (sa the same of it slies through the world) he posted to Spain, the said King and Prince plighted their Troths, and running into mutuall embraces they tyed with an Herculean Knot, an eternall league of peace and friendship: O mighty and invincible peerles pair of Kings, no Hercules can be against these two, and they two enough against all; let disloyalty rage never so much, two

Alcides insuperable both by Land and Sea. Fame stop thy mouth, for thou canst go no further; Two of the Royall branches of the Austrian Tree Don Carlos and Don Ferdinand saw, beheld, and stood astonish thereat, as also Gasspar the most excellent Count of Olivares, chief Gentleman of the sacred Bed chamber, and of the royall Stables, as also Didacus Marques of Carpio who had the golden Key, among the British Heros John Earl of Bristol Ambassador extraordinary, and Walter Aston Ambassador ordinary, with the Baron of Kensington, Captain of the English Pratorian Bands.

Sacred to Posterity.

In this Inscription the Duke of Bucking ham was not mentiond, though he was there present all the while, which shews that the Spaniards did not so much affect him, yet was he at first much esteemd, in regard of the charge and trust he had being the Princes Gardian, but afterwards he began to grow out of request by his French carriage, and over familiarity with the Prince &c. Infomuch that his Commission being examind it was found to be signed only by King fames and the Prince, wheras the Commission of Bristol and Afton was signd also by the privy Councell, and exemplified under the great Seal of England. Therfore the King of Spain being inftructed by Olivares, lent him word that he shold not trouble himself any further in point of audience about the match, for he was resolved to treat only with the two Ambassadors, who had a more plenary power, and underfood the busines better; so il blood began to engender betwixt Olivares, Bucking. ham, and Briftol. The Prince was attended by fom of the Grandees, and Count Gondomar to the Sea-fide, where being com not without fom danger, aboard the Prince-Royall, he fent Mr. Clerk a Creature of Buckinghams to Madrid, with a privat Letter to Briftol, not to proceed in the butines of the Match till further order from England notwithstanding that the Ratification shold com from Rome; Clerk lay in Bristols house, but was not to deliver him the sayed Letter till the Ratification shold com, the Earl of Briftol suspecting such a thing, caused a rumor to be spread that the Ratification was com, hereupon the Letter was deliverd him, so he went to confer with my Lord Aftern about it, who was in joint, Commission with him to conclude the Match; he askt him whether upon that Letter he wold suspend the busines of the Match, and Ashton answering, that the Letter was to be obeyed, Briftol replyed, that then he wold protest against him, telling him that they had a royall Commission under the broad Seal of England, fignd, and feald by King, Prince, and Councell, therfore he conceive that a privat Letter from any other could not have power to suspend the Kings immediat command but his own counter-command; he alledged also that if when the Ratification came, they shold delay a moment of the time in point of proceeding, the Infanta wold hold her felf disparagd in point of honor; He subjoyed that this Match tended to the restitution of the Palatinat, and settling of an eternall peace in Christendom, which he knew wel the King their Master did desire with that vehemency, fo he brought Afron to joyn with him in pursuance of the busines, which was at fo fair a pass, that they both made of them a great number of rich Liveries against the wedding day, the Infanta went by the name of Princess of Wales, and the English Ambassadors wold not be coverd before her, she had got som extraordinary Masses to be sung for the Prince's safe return to England: She had divers new Sutes made for the Prince of rich perfumd Cordovan, fom embroyderd with Perl, fom with Gold, fome with Silk; She studied the English language, and wore Chapins or high shoos, which no young Ladies use to do in Spain, till they are either betrothd or married: Moreover the King of Spain had a purpose to make a Daughter of his a Christian, and his Sister a Wife the fame day, and to that end had commanded that the Baptism and the Marriage shold be solemnized together; to which end a long Tarass was raysed from his Royall Palace to the next Church, all coverd with rich Tapiffry; All the Grandees were summond to be then at Court, and the great Ordinance were ordered to be discharged in all the Maritime Towns upon such a day : So the long wishd for Ratification came at last compleat and full, but (as the Stars wold have it) as the busines was upon its last period there come four Posts from England within the space of 24 hours with a new Commission from King James to the Earl of Bristol, intimating that wheras he treated before singly of a match, he shold now joyn the Palatinat with it, and have a categorical conclusive answer from the King of Spain for the restitution of it; for he wold not marry his son with joy, and leave his daughter in tears; This struck a strange kind of consternation in the hearts of all men at Madrid, who wished that the Postillions which brought the new Commission to Bristolt had all broke their necks on the way: the Infanta retir d her self, and wore a kind of mourning for som daies, and an universal sadness appeard in all faces.

Hereupon the Earl of Briftol going to the King of Spain to demand a furrender of the Palatinar, He answer'd that it was not in his power to do it, for hee could not command an Emperonr in whose hands it was, with whom if England would entertain a Treaty, if the Emperour and the Duke of Bavaria would not come to terms of reason, the same arm which got the sayd Palatinat for his Oncle (the Emperour) shold juyn with the King of England to reconquer it for his ion in law; But this not satisfying, Briftol received Letters of Revocation, and so going to take his leave of the King, he pulld off a ring of a 500 l, price off his singer and gave it him, sending him afterwards a Cup-board of old Plate valued at

20000, duckets.

The Prince at his departure left a great rope of Pearl and many boxes of Jewels more for the Infanta, valued at 400000, crowns; but the would not receive any till the Nupriall day, to they were kept in the custody of one of the Secretaries of State: But notwithstanding that intelligence was sent how the two Treaties of Match and Palatinas were dissolved by act of Parlement in England, and that they were preparing for a War, yet the Spaniard comanded the sayd Jewels to be delivered up to the English Ambassador, which after were sent safely to England: Out of the premisses it may be inserted that the Spanyard did feally intend a match with England, which he saith he hath not broken to this day: In Spain the King was young and his Favorit old, it was clean contrary in England which made the world abroad to wonder that King James shold be transported by the Councell of a young Favorit, as to suffer him to strain the conscience of his son so far as to break the Match; now, most remarkable it is, that as the Parlement served him for an instrument to do it, so the Parlement was the chief instrument afterwards of his ruin.

Thus the Spanish Match which amus'd the world so long, and afforded such matter of discours was suddenly dashd, that Fabrique which was a rearing so many yeers, and brought to such a point of perfection that it only wanted a cover,

feli down in a moment.

A little before these times the Duke of Ofuna a little man, but of a mighty spirit, was Vice-roy of Naples, where he had comitted more extravagances then any Vice-roy ever did ; He raild a War against the Venetian for a property of Dominion in fom part of the Adriatic gulph, wherin he cauld the Signory to spend much treasure, but afterwards it was found that this War was grounded rather upon the Capricio of his brain, then any just reason: Therupon the King of Spain fent the Cardinall Borja to feize upon the government of Naples, and fend home the Duke prisoner it he found cause; The Cardinall carried the busines very privatly, and being com to a little Hand neer Naples, the fagacions Duke smelling somthing, sent a Bishop to entertain and wait upon him, but it was indeed to serve as a Spy to observe his motions. The Cardinal made a shew to go a hunting one day in a Sedia, wher he had appointed one to be habited just like him in another Sedia, the Bishop being in the Field all the while, and seeing a man like him in the Sedia, he thought the Cardinal was still there, but the Cardinal had privatly got away to the Marine, where he had a Soldiers habit for a disguise, and a Felucca ready for transporting him to Naples, leaving the Bishop waiting stil upon the counterfeit Cardinal in the Field, & having divers confidents in the Caffle where the Duke was, he got thither at the close of the day, over a small draw-bridg, and surprized the Duke: so signal being given to the Town the Bells

Bells rung, and the great guns went all suddenly off, so the Collaterall Councell came to salute the new Vice-roy, and Osma was sent prisoner to Spain, with these severall accusations.

Accusations wherewith the most faithfull Cirie of Naples doth charge the Duke of Csiuna.

- I. That against his Majesties will be entertained a great number of Soldiers, who by their miscarriages have committed many outrages, rapes and robberies, and if any complaind against them, the Plaintists were sent away with threatnings and checks insteed of satisfaction from the Duke.
 - II. He did put his Majesties patrimony in distribution, as it appeares by the accounts of the Kings Chamber, besides he wasted much of the common treasury of the Town, depriving her of many priviledges.
 - III. When he sent Soldiers to be billeted in divers parts of this Kingdom, the poor people to rid themselves of the trouble & charge, us'd to refort to the Marchiones of Campolataro, whom they were forced to bribe with presents to do them good offices.
- IV. He caused divers of his Majesties Subjects to be taxdwith some enormous offences; which he did, because they shold standin the more awe of him: and being convinced by subordination of false witnesses, they were us'd afterwards to compound the business by bribes.
 - V. He entertaind the sayd Marchioness de Campolataro publiquely for his Concubine, to which he us'd to send the Marquis out of the way upon remote employments.
 - VI. When Gabriel Sanchez his chief Chaplain left him, he (and that hee would have never gone from the Duke if he had gone duly to Masse, and observed other divine Exercises, hesides he never saw him confess, or come to the Communion.
 - VII. He tooke out of the Church of the Annunciation the box wherein the Holy Sacrament was kept, and never restor'd it again.
 - VIII. He committed rapes upon many young Mayds, he committed with a woman before the holy Alter, and with another in the Chancell of St. Maries Church.
 - IX. Refrequented Nunneries to profane sacrilegious ends.
 - X. He made a Feast of Flesh for all the Courtisans in Naples upon Maundy Thursday, and was never us dto observe fasting dayes.
 - XI. He made another Feast to som of the principall Courtisan of Naples in Don Pedro de Toledo's Garden, whom he made to confes with how many Church-men they had traded, commanding an Inventory of their names to be taken.
 - XII. He would often take Juana Maria a common Courtisan into his Coash and goe abroad with her.

XIII. He

XIII. He had always a Morisco Slave in his house, of whom he got a Bastard, which hee sufferd to be brought up in the Mahametan Religion, and being dead, he was buried after the rites of Turky.

XIV. He did his utmost endeavour to put debate between the Gentry and Cominalty that they might both make their recours to him.

X V. As the holy Eucharist was a elevating, he took a piece of gold out of his pocket, and stood adoring it.

XVI. The same time as Cardinall Borgia came to Naples, he attempted to make himself Master of the two Castles, and intended to besiege them.

XVII. Hee procurd many blanck papers of the Gentlemen and Nobles with their hands and seals underneath, whereby he made levies of great summs out of the Duana by way of donation.

XVIII. He wastfully and unprofitably spent a masse of money against the Republic of Venice, transported therunto meerly by an extravagant humor, to revenge his particular quarrels.

XIX. He bad suspetifull intelligence with the Grand Visier, and som of the Turks Bashas.

XX. He did many other acts of obscenity and wantonnes, as inviting so many of the fairest Concubines into his Garden, where he had provided a luscious banquet for them; after which he commanded them to strip themselves stark naked, while he with a hollow trunk shot Comfets at their naked bodies, which they were to take up standing upon their high Chapins.

XXI. That he caused a Barber to strip himself stark naked, and shave his Duches below being also naked, and he all the while standing with a great knife to cut off his privy parts if he found any motion in them all the while. Moreover having extraordinary Forces by Sea and Land, he grew so insolent that he began to chop logic and capitulat with the King his Master, proposing unto him that he shold continue in this Government sour years longer, that he shold send him Commission to pursue the War against the Venetian for dominion of som part of the Gulph, with other extravagances.

The former accusations were sent to Madrid with the Duke of Ossana, with sundry more, yet was he admitted to kisse the Kings hand; but coming with his Sword like a Cane in his hand, because he was troubled with the gout, the King observing his posture, and turning his back upon him, went away to his private Gallery, whereat the Duke was over-heard to mutter Esto el tratar con muchachos, This it is to treat with boyes: A little after he was confind to a Countrey House hard by, whence at last he was permitted to comprisoner to his house in Madrid, being grown so weak that he was carried in a Bed upon the sholders of men: so he died a little after, and at his death he protested, That the worst thing that ever he had done against Spain, was, when he made his eldest son whom he could never abide.

The Duchels his Wife came one day and presented a printed memorial in a very high language, to sollicit the King for her Husbands release, and among other motifs in her Petition one was, that som of her ancestors had broughs more Lands & Lordships to the Crown of Spain, then som of his Majesties Progenitors wer worth.

Ther were two Cardinals, Borgia & Sapata who confecutively succeeded the Duke of Ofina, but neither the taxes lessened, nor the times mended any thing under their government, but the people were still pittifully peeld up and down; which made one to drop down this Satyre in divers Copies up and down the streets.

Lamento de Napoli.

Pletá, pietá che ogni speranza e vana Porgi remedio a i miei Christiani Accio non sian strutati da Marani Pater noster.

Questi son quei che sua dura Croce Sempre t'han fatto, ed anchor ti farcen guerra, Es peggio ti suran se sosse in terra Qui es in Calis.

Quando son questi in nostre case intrati Con le corone in mano humanamente Ne van devoti, e pajan certamente Sanctificetur

Dal primo giorno in poi si fan patroni, Ne pensan de acostarti a loro intorno Perche renegan mille volte il giorno

Nomen tuum

La prima cosa che fá lo Spagnuolo Per tutti lati latua casa squadra, Et quando vede cosa che gli agrada Adveniat

Dicendo ad patron traes a ca de todo Co' l petto gonfio; & con il viso altiero Che non gli bastarebbe un giorno intiero Regnum tuum

Traes aca pollos, y de gallinas Si non os matare con un cuchillo, Che convien dir a tal con basso ciglio Fiat

Credoche sia per nostri gran peccati Che sotto posti siamo a tal gente, E certamente ognun crede che sia

Voluntas tua Signor ti prego per la tua passione Che libera rarei voglia di questi cana

Et fa che non ne sia tra nostre mani Sicut in ca

Anchor ti prego per la tua bonta Che questi che non credon nel vangelo Maledetti si sian sempre in cielo

O Dio del Cielo e pur gran cola questa. Son tanto Rei, persidi & prophani Che vogliono ancho dar a lor cani Panem nostrum

Un pover hnomo che va a guadgnare In capo dell' anno non fá alcun profitto Perche questi mangiano il sno vitto Quotidianum.

E

Et se qual cosa habbiamo da mangiare, Cheservar vogliam per l'altro giorno Subito si stan dicendo intorno Da nobia hodie.

Et se di questi noj ci lamentiamo Vengono sopra noj con tanto ardire Che senza dubbio siam forzati a dire Dimitte nobis

Et se in tutto no li contentiamo

Metton tutta la casa in disbaratto

Gridando contra noi non baver satto

Debita nostra

Appresso a questo egni male e poco.

Per voler comentar tutte lor voglie.

Voglion anchor dormir con nostre moglie.

Siche & nos.

Et se qual cosa noi gli diciamo 11800.
Voto a Dios os dare de cuchi lladas
Tal che por nollevar de bastonadas
Dimittioms

Un altra cosa mi mantava a dint, Son tanto rei, persidi ed avari Che voglion anchor riscuoter j danari Debitoribus nostris

Gran Dio daeci nostra libertado Anticha, & da qui avanti Sotto il jugo de usurpanti Ne nos inducas

Sotto il Francese piu franchi vissimo, Má so questi remanemo tutti Diventati pur schiavi, & per sorza indutti In tentationemi

Che habbia hannto pin variabil fato Che noi non e's nation nissuna No vengi frá noi altro com Ossuna Sed libera nos a malo

Mentre che di noi tenghin il governo Questi maluaggi altieri popoli Non possiamo dire que di Napoli Nam tuum est Regnum.

> And if by class Which taky to With fwellenge

The

The Lamentations of Naples

Pitty, O pitty, for all hopes are vain, Releive my opprefied Christians That they be not torn to peeces by Barbarians, O our Father;

These are they who under the hard Cross
Have made and will make war against Thee
And they wold use thee worse if thou wert on Earth,
Which art in Heaven.

When these Scabbs enter our houses
Devoutly with their Beads in hand
They seem so holy as if their mouths were
Hallowed

They make themselves Masters the first day, And look about what things are fit for Prey Then they prophane a thousand times a day Thy name:

The first thing a Spaniard doth
He skulking goes in every part of the house
And if there be any thing that like's, he sayes,
Let come

Bring hither Sirrah, he sayes unto the Master With a swelling breast and such high looks, As if with the Giants he wold assault Thy Kingdom

Sirrah, bring here those Hens and Capons
Or els I will hurl thee out of thy window,
So he obeys, saying with a trembling voice
Thy will be done.

O Lord I implore thee for thy passion
To free us from these ravenous Wolfs,
And grant that justice may be done
In Earth as it is in Heaven.

And if perchance we have any thing in store, And referve for another time They presently cry out and bawl Give us this day

A poor man who goes to gain a living, At the yeers end can scarce put up a penny, For these Spanish Dogs continually devour Our daily bread

And if by chance they go upon the score,
Which they too often use to do,
With swelling words and threats they say
Forgive us our debts,

And

And we must do it with speed
Wiping off their Scores in their presence,
So that we must forgive them not
As we forgive our Debtors

Great God restore us our liberties,
With our ancient Laws and Customes,
Under the Iron yoak of Usurpators,
And lead us not

We livd far better under the French But under this half-moorish people We are becom pure Slaves, and daily brought Into temption.

More miseries and chances then we,

Lord let there not com among us another offuna,

But deliver us from evil:

While these Tyrants sit at the Healm

And grind our face ni this manner,

Lord, it cannot be sayed that Naples

For thine is the Kingdom.

In hath been formerly related how illfavoredly matters went betwist England and Spain after the return of the Prince of Wales; for the Treaties both of Match and Palatinat were diffold by Act of Parliament, where the Puritan bore the greatest sway, and the Duke of Buckingham made use both of Parliament and Puritan to bring that work about, but there being at that time two Ambassadors extraordinary in England; and finding that it was chiefly by the practises of Buckingham that the Match was broken, they practised also how they might break his neck, and demolish him; likewise King James was old, and they knew the least thing wold make impressions of jealousie in him, therfore by a notable way of plotting they gave him intelligence at a privat audience, of a dangerous conspiracy against his Royall Authority, by the Duke of Buckingham and his Complices; The manner of which Conspiracy may be best understood out of the following memoriall or information that Sir Walter Asson, remaining still Ambassador in Spain, did present anto that King, which was as followeth, and being so remarkable a passage, I thought it worthy to take place here.

To the King

SIR,

Ir Walter Aston Ambasador to the King of great, layth, that the King his Master hath commanded him to represent unto your Majesty, that having declard to your Majesty the reasons why he could receive no satisfaction by your Majesties answer of the sist of January, and that therby according to the unanimems consent of his Parliament he came both to disolve the treaties of Matchand Palatinas, he hath received another answer from your Majesty, wherin he finds tell grounds to build upon, and having understood that neither by the Padr. Macsto, or your Majesties Ambassadors, who have assisted these daies passed in his Court, there was something to be propounded, and declard touching the busines of the Palatinas, whereby he might receive contentment; The sayed Ambassadors untill now have not sayed any thing at all to any purpose, which being compared with other circumstances of their ill carriage, he gathers and doubts that according to the ill assets in and depraved intentions wherewith they have proceeded in all things, but specially in one particular, they have laboured to binder the good correspondence, and so necessary and desired intelligence should be conserved with your Majesty.

Furthermore ho faith, that the King his Master had commanded him to give account to your Majesty that in an Anasence which he gave to the Marquels of In-01013, and Don Charlos Coloma, they under cloak and pretext of zeal, and particular care of his perfen, pretended to discover unto him a very great conjuration against his person and Royall Dignity, which was that at the beginning of this Parliament the Duke of Buckingham had consulted with certain Lords and others of the arguments and means which were to be taken for the breaking and disfolving of the treaists both of Match and Palatinat; and their confultations palld so far, that if his Majesty wold conform himself to their counsels, they wold give him a house of pleasure whither he might retire himself to his sports, in regard that the Prince had now yeers sufficient, and parts answerable for the government of the Kingdom. The information was of that quality, that it was sufficient to put impression in him of an everlasting jealousie, in regard that through the sides of Buckingham they wounded the Prince his Son, together with the Nobility, for it is not probable that they could bring to effect such a design without departing totally from the Obligation of that faith and loyalty, which they and to be person and Crown, becams the Lords made themselves culpable as Concealors, Wer is tikely that the Duke wold put himself upon fuch an enterpize, without communicating it first to the Prince, and knowing of hu pleasure.

But because this information might be made more cleer, his Majesty did make many instances unto the sayed Ambassadors that they wold give him the Authors of the sayed consuration, thus being the sale means whereby their own honor might be preserved, and whereby the great zeal and care they pretended to have of his person might appear. But the sayed Ambassadirs in stead of constraining the great zeal they made prosession to hear him, all the answer they made him consisted of arguments against the adjourney of the Conspirators, so that sot constrained no other means then the examination of some consisted of State, and principally Subjects, which was put in extention accordingly, whom he caused so he put to their Outhers in his own prostance, commanding that such interrogatories and Quicking sheld be propounded nature them that more the least part, particle, or circumstance most present to the accusation, or that not the least part, particle, or circumstance means which was not exactly examind and winnowed; And we found in the Duke, with the rest who were examined a lier, and sinceresinnecency, tous long the accuss and imputations where examined and a sinceresinnecency, tous long the accus states and imputations where examined and a sinceresinnecency, tous long the accus states.

This being daned he returned to make new instances unto the layed Ambassadors; there is they would not prefer the discovery of the names of the configurators to the security that Royalt spenson, to the it saturand boson of themselves, and to cannot be hazard of an opinion to bir hald and indeed the Authors, and Betrayers of a plot of such malice, sedition, and danger, but the sayed Ambassadors continued still in a knotty kind of obstinacy, resolving to conceal the names of the Conspirators, notwithstanding that he gave them audience afterwards, wherin the Marques's of Inoiosa took his leave.

But a few dayes after they defird new Audience, pretending that they bad famobing today that concernd the public good, and condued to the entire restinution of the Halatinan and thereby to the confirmation and confervation of the friendfin with round Majesty; was having Suffered Som few duies to give them andience, thinking that being sherby better advised they made think on better courfes, and discover the Auchora of Sapenmisous a plot, and having free mede many instances to that effect. andresended the success of Soulous a patience; be Sent his Secretary Sir Edward Conway mit hosh Etancis Coung con Secretury to the Trince, commanding them that they bold fig nife unso the fund Amba fadors, That he defired nothing more then aparishnance of the friendship between the two Growns, therfore if they had any thing to far, they foold communicates winto the fayed Secretaries, as persons of so great trust tabich he fent therfore expreshy to that end and if they made any difficulty of this also then they might choose amongst his Councell of State those whom they like best, and he would command that they field presently repair unto them: And if this also shold then be inconvenient, they might kend him what they had to fay in a Letter, by whom they thought fittest, and he wold receive it with his own bands.

**6* ** 1 (4)

But

But the Ambassadors misbehaving themselfs, & not conforming to any thin g that was thus propounded, the sayd Secretaries according to the instructions which they bad receaved, told them that they being the Authors of an Information so dangerous and seditions, had made themselfs incapable to treat further with the King their Master, and were it not for the respect he bore to the Catholic King his dear and beloved brother their Master, and that they were in quality of Ambassadors to such a Majessie, he wold and could by the law of Nations, and the right of his own Royall suffice proceed against them with severity as their offence deserved, but for the reasons aforesayd, he wold leave the reparation thereof to the suffice of their King of whom he wold demand and require it.

In conformity to what hath been said, the said Ambassador of the King of Great Britain saith, that the King his Master hath commanded him to demand resaction and satisfaction of your Majestie against the said Marquis of Inojosa and Don Catlos Coloma, making your Majestie the sudg of the great scandall and enormous offence which they have committed against him, and against public Right, expecting sustice from your Majestie in the demonstrations & chastisment that your Majestie shall institute upon them, which for the manner of his proceeding with your Majestie, and out of your Majesties own integrity and goodnes ought to be expected.

Furthermore the said Ambasador saith that the King his Master bath commanded him to assure your Majestie, that hitherto be hath not intermingled the correspondence and friendship he holds with your Majestie, with the faults and offenses of your Ministers, but leaves, and restrains them to their own persons, and that he still persever's with your Majeste in the tru and ancient frendship and brotherhood as formerly, to which purpose he is ready to give a bearing to any thing that shall be reasonable, and give answer thereunto; therefore when it shall please your Majestie to employ any Ambasador thither, he will make them all good entreaty, and receive them with that love which is sitting.

For conclusion the said Ambassador humbly beseechet by our Majestie that you wold be pleas at to observe & well weigh the car and tendernes wherewith the King his Master hath proceeded towards your Majesties Ambassadors, not obliging them to any precipitat resolutions; but allowing them time enough to prove, and give light of that which they had spoken: And besides, by opening them many wars whereby they might have complied with their Orders if they had any sach, which cours if they had ahen, they might well have given adjustation to the King his Master, and moderated the so grounded opinion of their is proceedings against the peace, together with the good intelligence and correspondence twist the two crowns.

Natter Astron.

This memorial kept som notife in the Court of Spain for the present, and the world expected that the sayd Ambassadors at their return shold receive for kind of punchments of at least some marks of the Kings displexities, but clean contrary, the one was promoted to be Governour of Milan, and Don Carlos Coloma going to Flanders, continued still in employment, and encrease of favour.

So ther was a Warr menach but not denounce herwein England and Spain, which lasted not long, being meerly navall, for in the compass of a short time therwas a peace peeced up again twist the two Crowns, infomuch that Trade after this small in a suprior did restorts mightily, specially in the Dominions of

The Duke of Megina de las Torres being Viceroy in that Kingdom, ther hapned an extraordinary accident; the occasion was given at a Ball where ther was a
great confluence of the principall Noblemen and Ladies. The Duke of Matalone
the chief of the Caraff as and potentest Familie in that Kingdom conceived he had
received an affront from the Prince of Sanza at the Ball, where poin he hird a Valenton or Swashbuckler to dry-beat and cane him. Herupon the Prince went and
raised Forces in Campania, and so thought to revenge a privat injury in a public
way, the Viceroy having notice of it, raised another considerable Army which
dispersed the other, so that the Prince of Sanza was forced to fly to Rome where
he took Sanctuary; The Dukes of Medina and Matalone devised how they might

feize upon him, so there was a paction made with Julio Puzzolo, a great Bandiso at such a price, who going disguisd to Rome about it, and understanding who was Prince Sanzas Mittress, and where he used to hear Mass, he sent a Message to him into the Church, that his sayed Mistress was sallen very sick, therefore she desird to speak with him out of hand, so going up into the Coach, which he thought had bin sent for him, that stood at the Church-door, the Bandiso with his Complices surprized him, and hurried him away to Naples, where a little after he was beheaded: The Pope sent six hundred Light-horse presently after to redeem the Prince, but the Bandiso was too nimble for them, and wheeling about by infrequented waies, had got into the Territories of Naples before, whence he carried him away cleer, and so received his price of blood, and they promised reward.

Philip the fourth entring young into his Government, took the Count of Olivares for his Privado and chief Pilot for the conduct of all State affairs, a man wonderfull fedulous, but not so successfull, for the King grew alwaics to be on the loofing hand, while he put him at the Helm. One of the first losses he had was that of Ormus the chiefest Mart in the world for all forts of Jewels; fo that if the Earth were compard to a Ring, Ormus might be calld the Gemm of that Ring: It was taken by the affiftance of three English Merchants Ships, who were then upon the Coasts of Persia; The Sophy Embargud and hired them for the Service, promising them the spoyles of the Church, and of the Monasteries of Ormas, being encouraged hereby they fought notably, and helped to finish the business, so accordingly they had the Plunder of all the Religious houses in Ormus, which they carried aboard, and it was an incredible masse of treasure they took, specially in Jewels, but it did not prosper, for the English Ship Pearl being the Admiral and laden with that rich spoil, perisht in the Port with all her Cargazond, the other two making for England, one of them was cast away in Alto Mari, in open Sea, the other being com into the narrow Seas, as the fet Sail upon a Sunday morning, a horrid tempest did rife, which was so impetuous, that by the fury therof she was carried away to the Coasts of Holland, where she perisht, but Captain Cartwright had preserve himself with a Girdle of Jewels about him of fix thousand pounds value, which did not peosper, for going to Rusfin to push on his fortunes he grew to be extreamly poor : A little after Gon fell from the Spaniard, many Towns in Flanders were loft, the Condado de Roffillon at the foot of the Pyrenean Hills, with the Kingdoms of Catalonia and Portugal quite revolted from him; The first flew off because of the free quarter the Castillian Soldiers took as they passed through Catalonia towards Italy, and the Fry grew fuddenly fo furious, that the Vice-roy himfelf was murthered in his Coach with others; the Kings Seals were all broken, and they put themselves under the protection of the French.

Touching Portugal they took the advantage of those comotions in Catalonia, and likewise quite revolted from the Castillian, whom they hate above all other Mortalls. They Crownd John Duke of Braganza for their King, under whom the Government in a very short time was so generally established, as if it had bin

a hundred yeers a doing.

It feems that after the revolt of Catalonia, there were fom fears had of Portugal, and jealousies of the Duke of Braganza, therfore to put him out of the way he was proferd to be the Governor of Milan, but he made a modest excuse; Then it was given out cunningly that the King was going in person to Catalonia, therfore notice was given, that the Duke of Braganza with the rest of the Nobles shold attend the Kings Standard, but he still excused himself: Hereupon the King of Spain to endear the Duke, or rather to secure him unto him the more, sent him a Commission to be Generall of all the Milstia of Portugal, referring it to his free Election where to fix, and in what place he pleased neer Lisbon the Capitall Citty: And withall he sent him for supply of his privat occasions, a royall Token of sixty thousand Duckets, but it seems twas a Crown that he simd at not Duckets, Or none of these prossers or reall favours could detain him from shaking off all alleageance to King Philip, neer whom he was bred most part of his

yeers;

yeers; The Dutchess of Savoy King Philips Ant then Governess in Lisbon, had formerly sent advices one upon the neck of another, how she apprehended som fear of an Insurrection in Portugal, but Olivares slighted her Avisos, giving out that she was a filly woman, fitter to govern a Family then a Kingdom, therfore he sent her word, that if she did not comprehend the services of State, at least she sheld not detest them.

Not long after fom of the chief Nobility had a clanenlar close meeting at Lisbon, where it was proposed that the Kingdom shold be reduced into a Common-wealth, but that defign provd but an Embryon which dyed fuddenly, before it could receive any shape; Then the Arch-bishop of Sevill stood up, and councelld them to cast their eyes upon the Duke of Braganza, the Native and rightfull Heir: The motion was approved of, so one Gaston Cotigno a pragmaticall man, and a nimble smoothd toungd Instrument for such a business, and one who abhorrd the Castilians to the very death, was employed unto the Duke then at a privat house of his; he told him; that now there was a pregnant opprennity offerd for him to recover his Ancestrall right to the Crown of Portugal, that Fortune feldom proffers a man a Kingdom; He told him of the fair hope to bring the business abont, he told him of the generall inclinations of the Nobility and Clergy, specially of the Arch-bishop of Lisbon, the universall disgust 3 and hatred of the people towards the Castillian: He bid him look upon the present side of things, which seemd to smile upon and invite him, how that the house of Austria was at a low ebb, distracted with Wars on every side, the Castillians had mork enough out them by the Catelans, nor could be want succours and auxiliaries from France; and others that did emulat the greatnes of Spain, therfore he advisd him to take time by the fore-top, for he is bald XII noda

The Duke after a long pauze, thankd him and the Nobility for their good affections towards him, but this was a bufiness of that hazard and consequence that it require from deliberation; that he knew well there was no Medium betwixt a Throne and a Scaffold, and so shewd himselfe irresolute for the present. The next night taking advise of his Pillow, and communicating the whole business to his Wife, Sifter to the Duke of Medina Sidonia a Female of a Masculine courage, and being anxious within himself whether he shold hearken to the propofals of the Nobility, or go to Madrid to prevent all hazards; His Lady told him, My friend, if thou goest to Madrid, thou dost incur the danger of loosing thy head, and if thou acceptest of the Crown thou dost but run the same hazard, therfore consider well whether it be not better to dye nobly at home then basely abroad. Being incited by these words he sent word presently to the Nobility, that he wold conform himself to their Councels, and was refolved to live and dy, and run the fame adventures with them; fo they fecurd all places of fastnes in Lisbon, and though there were Spanish and Smille guards there, yet there was killd but one Swits in all the builtle, besides Vasconcellos the Secretary of State, who manage all things before under the Lady Governes or Vice-queen, but was extreamly hated, fo he was murtherd in a Cup-board within his own Chamber, where he was usd to lock up all his Letters and Papers, among whom he fell, being that with a Pittoll as he had thut himfelf among them.

Hereupon the cry went all over Lisbon, Viva El Roy Don Juan el quarto, God save King John the fourth; yet in all this hurly-burly the Vice-queen was dealt civilly withall; and when som of the Nobility came to her, she made this discreet Speech unto them, being nothing at all daunted, That if this Insurrection had no other aime but to revenge themselves of Secretary Vasconcellos, the busines was done, therfore the afford them upon returning to their obedience to gain them a generall pardon from the King her Lord and Nephew: But they answerd her in short, Madam, We have now no other King but King John, wherof we com to give you notice, so they remove the Vice-queen from the Royall Palace to another house,

leaving a band of Soldiers for her fecurity.

The Arch-bishop of Lisbon, who was the chiefest stikler in this desperat busines, to cover this Insurrection with some signal act of devotion, came forth in a solemn procession, carrying in his hand the chiefest relique of Lisbon, which is

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one of the Nailes wher with Christ was naild to the Cross: Besides, it was delivered in a Sermon, that in the person of the Duke was verified a certain apparition of Christ to King Alphonso, as he was upon point of giving Battell to five Moorish Kings, by which he was promised not only Victory, but that he and his Succeffors shold Raign to the fixteenth Generation, at which time his Race shold be thought extinct, but it shold florish again when it shold be least of all thought upon, which Prophecy fell pat upon the motions of the prefent times.

There was then in Lisbon the Count de la Paebla Olivares Kiniman, with other Caftillians who were kept for Hollages for fom Partugals that were in the

Spanish Ca gre.

Upon Thursday after, the new King made his entrance into Lisbon where the Clergy gave him 600. m. Crowns, the Nobility 400. m. and the Cominalty one

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million of Gold, to hanfell their new King.

The carriage and courage of the Vice Queen the Dutchesse of Savoy was very commendable in these confusions, for wheras the new King sent her a complement to afcertain her of such civilities that were sutable to a Princesse of her Rank, provided the wold forbear all discourse and practises wherby to infuse any opinion prejudiciall to the now established Government, yet she notwith-standing with much stoutnes (but with expressions of thankfulnes to the Duke, for she wold not stile him King) fell into a large and grave exhortation to those Nobles that were fent to her to lay afide all vain hopes, and not to cozen themselves, but to return to their old alleagance according as they mere obligd by oath, not doubting but they flould all find parden.

Thus what the Spaniard had possessed in so much peace for sixty yeers, was fnatched away from him in less then fix dayes; newshereof being brought to Madrid, it ftrook a ftrange confernation in the thoughts of all people, but Olivares came smiling to the King, saying, Sir, I pray give me las albricias to han-fell the good news, for now you are more absolute King of Portugal then ever, for the people have forfested all their Priviledges by this rebellion, besides the Estate of the Duke of Braganza, with all his Complices are yours by right of confifcation, so that you have enough to distribute among your old Loyall Servants by way of reward: But herein Olivares did notably dissemble his passion, for it was discovered that

thefe fad tydings funk deeper into him then any.

The new King John was married to a Castilian the Duke of Medinas Sister. who was Governor in chief in Andaluzia, therfore upon fom Ombrages of fear that he might be feducd, he was by a plaufible message sent for to Madrid, but as foon as he came his person was securd, and another sent to succeed him.

Upon the first intelligence that came to Spain how Bragansa had bin pro-

claimd, King Philip fent him a Letter to this effect.

Duke and Cofen, som odd news are brought me lately which I esteem but folly, considering the proof I have had of the fidelity of your house, give me advertisement accordingly, because I ought to expect it from you; Do not draw a trouble upon your self, and hazard not the esteem I make of your life, to the fury of a mutinous rabble, but let your wisdom comport you so, that your person may escape the danger, my Councell will advise you further: So God guard you.

your Cofen and King.

Unto this Letter answer was made as followeth.

My Cosen, my Kingdom desiring its naturall King, and my Subjects being oppressed with Taxes, and new Impositions, have executed without oposition that which they had oftentimes designd by giving me the possession of a Kingdom which appertains unto me, wherfore if any will go about to take it from me, I will feek justice in my Armes; defence being allowable, God preserve your Majesty,
DON JOHN the fourth,

King of PORTUGALL

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This huge loss and horrid disaster gave a shrewd alarmoto the Spanish Monarchy, for there fell from her by this revolt the Enst-Indies, the Tercera, Islands, the Ringdom of Algaron, Brasile, and all the had in Afric, except the Town of Centa, which is the only appendix that remains to Spain of the large Dominions of Porengal, but its like a small crust left of a Christmas Loaf.

A little before this revolt there was a portentous strange accident hapned neer the Tercera Ilands which are subject to the Crown of Portugal, for in one of them there was a Town built upon the Sea-side under divers Clists and Rocks among which there was a great Lough, which suddenly one day broak out into a fearfull fire, proceeding it seems from som bituminous matter in the bottom, the stakes of fire and smoak did so darken and obnubilat the whole Region of the Circumsmission air for many daies, that they of the Town beneath thought verily the day of Judgment was com, for they could go ankle deep in the ashes which the fire drove to the streets; at last the buge Lake came tumbling down the Hills, and carryed many of them with part of the Town into the Sea: This was held to be an initial out thing and to presage som great change; but the yeer sollowing there hapned a stranger thing, for a new Iland popped out of the Sea therabouts, and peed above water which was never seen before.

Now disworth the while confidering what a mighty alteration it hath made in the Christian World, to fet down the right of title, that both the King of Spain, and the house of Bragania hath to the Crown of Portugal, therefore we will plant here the Tree of their Genealogy, that the Reader may pass his judgment accordingly.

The fortunat and famous Alphonso having in the yeer 1130. obtained a mighty bestell against the Moors in Portugal, by the unanimous consent of the people he was chosen King, and solemnly Growned in Eumego, and his Posterity made capabile to structed him to all perpetuity; all which was consirted afterwards by the Pope. Among other Lawes which the three Estates being assembled at Lawego did each, one was this; Let it be a Law for ever that the King of Portugals eldest Danghter marry a Native of Portugal that so the Crown never descend to a stranger; and in case she shold marry to a Prince who is a stranger let her not be Queen, for we will never have our Kingdom go out of the Race of the Portugals, who have made us Kings by their own valor, and by the effusion of their own blood without for raign assistance.

Now Don Emanuel was the fourteenth King of Poringal from Don Alphonfo, and had for his Issue fix Sons and two Daughters, as followeth.

- 1. The Prince Don John his eldeft.
- 2. The Infanta Donna Beatrix, who was married to the Emperor Charles the fift, by whom he had Philip the second.
- 3. The Infanta Dona, married to Emanuel Duke of Savoy:
- 4. The Infant Don Lwis who left behind Don Antonid an illegitimat Son.
- 5. The Infant Don Fernando dyed without Iffue.
- 6. The Infant Don Alfonso Arch-bishop of Lisbon, and Cardinal never married.
- 7. The Infant Don Henry Cardinal and Arch bishop of Dragon.

The Infant Don Edward who left two Daughters, the eldest was Mary Wise out of the Kingdom to Alexander Farnesse Duke of Panna, the younger was married to Don John Duke of Bragansa.

After the death of Emannel succeeded his eldest Son Don John who was named before, and was called John the third, whose onely Son called also John dying before his Father, lest behind him Don Sebastian who succeeded his Grand-father, and was slain without Issue at that notable battell in Barbary 1578, where most of the Nobility and Flower of Portugal did also fall: Upon the death of Sebastian the Crown returned to the eldest Survivor of his Grand-fathers Brothers, viz. Henry the Cardinal, whose old age as well as his Function made him incapable of marriage, he raignd peaceably two yeers; After his death there were no less then eight Pretenders to the Crown.

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1. The People claimd right to elect their own King, jure Regni.

2. The Pope challengd There divine to be Arbiter herein, in regard that Alfon-

3. Don Antonio gave out he was no Baftard, but his Father Don Luis was

lawfully married:

4. Katherine de Medici Queen Regent of France, claimd a right as descending from Don Alphonso the third, tince whom all the Kings of Portugal have bin no better then Usurpers.

5. Philibert Duke of Savoy, Son to one of King Emanuels Daughters.

6. Ranuccio Duke of Parma claimd the Crown in right of his Mother Mary,
Daughter to Don Duarte King Emanuels youngest Son.

7. Katherine Dutchesse of Braganza claims the Crown as being born in Poringal, wheras all the rest were Aliens, according to the Primitive Law made in Don Alphonsos time.

8. Philip the second claims the Crown by right of his Mother the Empresse,

being Heir Male of Don Emanuels eldest Daughter.

Now touching the first Pretender, which was the people, it was answerd, that untill the Royall Line of a Kingdom be quite extinct there can be no right of Ele-

ction in them.

Touching the Titles of the rest they were solemnly debated in many Universities, but most concluded for King Philip, first in regard that the Kingdom of Portugal had bin before Alphonsos time, An: 1138. under the protection of the Crowns of Castile and Leon wheros he was King. Secondly, because he could not properly be called an Alien, because he was born upon the Continent of Spain, wheros Portugal is part, being called according to the old division Hispania Lustanica. Thirdly he might claim it, a digniori partin, because he was the first Male

of an Empres, who had bin also first Daughter of Portugal.

Besides this satall desection of the Kingdom of Portugal, with the sundry Dominions far. and neer, that belongd unto it; there were many other cross traverses besides that happend to the Spanish. Monarchy; There was an illsavourd fire kindled in Palermo in Sicily, which by a popular sury did sorage, and was like to be so destructive that the Marquess de los Velez the then Vice-roy, was fored to publish a Manisesto, wherin to content the rabble; he took off and abolished to perpetuity the Taxes that were layed upon Meat, Wine, Oyle, and Cheese: Moreover the people having in the sayed Mutiny broke open the Prisons and let out the Prisoners, the Vice-roy was constraind to publish another Instrument wherin he pardond all such Prisoners, as also those who let them out, and all this was don superstants.

was don, Inh verbo & fide Regia.

The Kingdom of Naples which is also Sicily (beyond the Phare a little arm of the Sea, and thought at the Creation to be one entire continent) having intelligence how well their Neighbours and Fellow-subjects had sped, the tother side by that popular Insurrection, thought that they were as free born people as the Sicilian, and did contribute more to the Spanish greatnes, their Donatives, therfore they might very well deserve and expect as good usage as they: There had bin not long before a new Tax layd upon all Fruits green & dry, which amounted to about eighty thousand Duckets yeerly. The Duke of Arcos then Vice-roy was often told that there was an universall muttering at this Tax, which might beget dangerous consequences: Hereupon som Commissioners were appointed to consult how som other way might be taken to raise monies for the King, as also to repay those sums that had bin impressed, and already lent upon the credit of the sayed Fruit Tax.

At that time there was in Naples a young fellow about four and twenty yeers old, who got his living by retayling of Fish up and down, he was of a stirring and spritfull humor, of a consident speech and utterance: This poor Retayler of Fish calld Thomas Anello and by contraction Majanello, observing what discontents and mutterings raignd in every corner about this Tax upon fruit, with divers others; and the next day meeting with a great company of boyes in the Market-place, he made them sollow him up and down the streets, with sticks and

Canes

Canes in their hands, making them cry out, Let the Pope live, let the King of Spain live, but let the ill Government perifb. This and fuch like Doctrine being infuld by Masanello into his young Schollers, the Shop-keepers laught at him as he went, asking him whether he were not frantic or foolish, but he told them, yee langh at me now, but you hall fee fortly what Majanello can do, let me alone, if I do not free you frem the Slavery of fo many Taxes let me be held infamous for ever. At which Speech the laughter encreased, but Mafanello grew more and more intentions about the work, fo that he enrol d the names of divers boyes twixt 16,17, and 18. yeers old, fo that at last he made a Regiment of two thousand, the next day being a Festivall, he marched with his brigade of boyes after him, and it chance that being in the Market-place the Fruiterers, and Coffermongers, or Shop-keers fell out about the paying of the new Tax, and the baskets of Fruits were thrown down, and the boyes fell a gathering and eating of them in the streets, Majanetto encouraging them all the while; hereupon the Lord Anacles rio the elect of the people, threatning him with whipping and the Gallies, not only the Fruiterers but other people threw Apples and Pears into Lord Anaclerios face, and Mafanello gave him a good thump upon the breaft with a stone; So with much ado the Lord Elect broke his way in a Coach through the crowd, and leaping into a Boat or Peluca he scapd.

Upon these hopefull beginnings the Rabble flockd together in many places procesting to pay no more Gabell, and crying still let the King live and the ill Government dy; So now Majanello began to be attended with men as well as boyes, and leaping up upon a stall which was in the Market-place among the Fruiterers, he fayed with a foud voice to this effect, making this noble Speech as if he had bin inspired. Rejoyce my dear Companions, and Country-men, give God thanks and the glorious Virgin, the time of our redemption draws neer. This poor Fisher-man barefooted whom you fee, shall at another Moses who freed the Ifractites from Pharaohs Rod, free you in like manner from all Gabels and Impositions : 16 was a Fisher-man, I mean Saint Peter, who reduced Rome from Satans flavery to the liberty of Christ; Now another Fisher man who is Masanello shall release Naples, and with the City of Naples a whole Kingdom from the tyranny of Tolls. From henceforth yee shall shake off your necks the intolerable yoke of so many grievances which have depress your spirits hitherto; To effect which I do not care a rust to be torn in peeces, and dragd up and down the gatters of Naples: Let all the blood of my body spin out of my veins, let this head skip off my foolders by a fatal feel, & be pearabel up in this Market-place upon a Pole, yet I shall dy contented and glorious, is will be an honor and a triumph unto me that my life and blood perished in fo glorious a Com-

This Speech did wonderfully work upon the people, whose hearts were ready to cooperat with him, fo for a handlom beginning the Toll-house for Fruit with all the books of accounts were burnt to the ground, with much of the Cuftomers goods which were shewd there : Hereupon the Shops were that up and down almost through all the City, and the Keepers of them went to other quarters of the City where the Toll-houses for Corn, Flesh, Fish, Salt, Wine, Oyle, Cheefe, and Silk, stood, all which they burnt to the very earth, withall the writing and Custom house books, as also all the Hangings and Houshold-stuff were hurld into a great Straw-fire, together with fom Chefts of moneys and Plate, and all burnt : And in this confusion there was this strickt point of Government already, that it was death for any one to pourloin or take away any thing out of the

fire for his own ufe.

The people all this while having met with no opposition at all, grew to be above ten thousand in number, and they made towards the Vice-roys Palace, mamy of them holding loafs of bread upon the tops of their Pikes, which was then very deer, because of the Toll upon corn . There were som among the Brigads of boyes who carried black clowts upon the tops of their Canes, crying out in dolorous notes as they passed, Have pirty upon these poor Souls in Purgatory, who not being able to endure so many grievances feek how they may escape away; O brothers joyn with ne, O fifters affift us in fo just wrange : In figh delefull somes they

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went about, and coming to Saint James Prison, they freed there all the Prisoners and admitted them to their Society: At last they came under the Vice-roys window and made a hideous cry, that they wold be freed not only of the Fruit Gabell, but of all other, specially that of Corn, The Vice-roy out of his Balcone promite them very fair to take off quite the Fruit Tax, & half of that of Corn, but this not suffizing they rusht into the Vice-roys Palace, notwithflanding the German and Spanish Guards which were there, and breaking through all the Rooms they came at last to that Room where the Vice-roy was thut up under lock, which they broke open, but the Vice-king was fled and thinking to go to the Caffle where his Lady was retired, he found the Draw bridg up, and to came back and fied to a Franciscan Monaftery; while the Rabble was in his Palace they did much milchief, and pursuing him ftill, and understanding that he was retired to the Monastery, he was torget to com out and to shew himself. The people then though in the beight of fury grew fomwhat more temperat, faying, Most excellent sir, for the passion of God disburden us of these Gabells who suck our blood, les us but breath and have no more slavery. The Vice-roy giving them the charmingst language he could, cand little Cedules signed by himself and seald with the Kings Seal affixed, to be disperid amongst them, wherin the fayd Tolls were taken off; afterwards he threw fom peeces of gold and Rials of eight among them, fo by that coftly cunping be got away from among the Rabble for that time, to a Church hard by where they fill purfued him, and wold not be fatisfied sill they had a perfect Inflryment for the taking off the Tax upon Fruit and bread, the confusion grew higher and higher till the Arch-bishop Filmarmi came, to whom they fliewd for reverence being their Metropolitan and common Father, and he at laft brought them an Instrument fignd by the Vice-roy for abolifhing the forefayd Tolls; fo that gave fom contentment for the prefent, but the Torrent encreald prefently with greater floods of water, for that Infirument of the Vice-kings being read in the Market-place, the cry was that it was imperfeet, for they wold be free from all kinds of Tolls fince the time of Charles the Emperor, Hereupon they went to the Prince of Bifignano the chief of the Caraffas defiring him to be their Leader and Advocat to the Vice-roy; he went with them and being com to the great Church de Carmine, he frood up in a high place with a Crucifix in his hands and conjurd the people for the love of God and the most blessed Virgin, to be pacified a while, and he promise them by oath. so procure for them from the Vice-roy whatfoever they defird: But this wold not quiet them, but they rushd into the Prisons and set loose the Prisoners ; They went to the Dogana or Toll-boufe for Corn, with Faggots on their backs, and pitch and fire in their hands in a great fury : Prince Bifignano not being able to take them off though he labourd earnestly, they pur fire on all sides, and besides the houses, they turnd rich Houshold stuff, Sedias, and ready money all to ashes. The Prince being but crazy in point of health, grew weary of heeding fuch an unruly Rabble, sherfore he rid himfelf of them at last by a Stratagem; The people hearing that Bifignam was gon, & wanting a Head they cryed out for Majanello, who having accepted of it, he began more eagerly then ever to invite the people, infomuch that bein lieu of water to quench this fire threw Oyle upone to make it burn more furious. The next day Mafanello Captain-like divided the people into Companies and Regiments, nothing but clashing of Armes within the City; whether the Country Swains came with Pikeaxes Shovels and Spades; Nay, the women appeard armd with Shovels, Spits, and Broaches, and the common cry went Let the King live and the Toll perish, our Gabels our Tells, let them go to the Devill to maintain his Kingdom of darknes; let the Raisers, of them those Dogs dy who being transforme to Wolfahave devoured the fleft of innocent Lambs, theis them womis the blood they have facked into the Cinders of their burnt Wealth enbage dome Bic and infatiable Leeches of Naples, let these Drones and Wasps be driven oway who have suchd the Sweet Hony of the Bees. With such cries and screekings they frounded the very air in fuch pitteous accents, which were enough to foften the hardest Marble, and draw tears from the Pumice stone. Thus horror, blood and amezements raignd in every corner; fo order was fent by Mafanello to all ment

the thirty fix Precincts of Naples to arm under an irremisfible penalty of having their houses burnt; Now there being som want of Gun-powder they went to a house to buy som, but being refused they threw fird Matches into the house. which taking hold of the Powder-barrels blew up above fixty Inhabitans, and it gave such a crack as the Galeon som daies before did in the Port which was blown up, being not known whether it was done by chance, or by pure malice; Then they went to the Kings Magazin of Powder, but there was a course taken with that before, for the Kings Labourers had put it in water, by way of prevention; In the Interim the Vice-roy fortifieth himfelf in Caftle move having taken in a thousand Germans at the Gates, eight hundred Spaniards, with a thousand Italians, well armd with Pike and Musket : The Vice-roy fent a Note to Mafanello (the Generaliffino of the Rabble) by fom of the collaterall Councell, wherin he promild to take off all Gubels as was defired, but this wold not fuffice, but Malanello wold have have a restitution of the priviledges granted by Charles the Emperor, whose Statue he had over the door of his house; he proposed also that the Clerk of the Market shold be nominated for the future, by the faithfull people of Naples, that the old office of Capo popolo shold be revive, and that he shold be named by the Citizens without any recourse to the Vice-roys.

Hereupon the Vice-roy sent the Duke of Matalare, with divers other popular Lords to ride up and down the City and to assure them that his excellency was ready to give all possible satisfaction: They answerd, that they desird no more but to have the priviledges of Charles the Emperor restord, wherby it was decreed that no new impositions should be layd upon the faithfull people of Naples without the consent of the holy Apostolic See; Now since all Gabels from that time have bin imposs without his consent; som sew of small consequence excepted, it was just they shold be abousted; Moreover the people desired the Original of those priviledges of Charles quinto which was in the Archives of Saint Laurence: The Lord chief Prior was employed to find out the sayed Original which he should the people; but som doubting whether it was a counterfeit one, the good

old Prior had met with death, had he not found a way of elcape.

There was appointed to be about the person of Masanella an old Priest by name Genovino, a. also a notable Bandito calld Perrone, these two being Coadiutors to Mafanello gave out a lift of fixty and odd Houfes or Palaces rather, of them who had farmd the Gahels from time to time, who having enrichd themfelves, and grown far with the blood of the people, it was thought fit that they shold be made examples and a terror to others, so the fayd houses with abundance of most costly houshold-stuff, as also their Coaches and their Coach-horses were pittifully burnt, and with fo much order and neatnes of hand that he hazarded his life who shold embezed the least thing, therupon one taking away but a little Towell was killd, another for the Crouper of a horse had fifty lashes, and divers other after they had confessed to their Ghostly Fathers, were hangdup by the fole command of Majanello; And it was very dangerous to shew any countenance of pitty at the burning of the fayed houses; besides all kind of rich Utenfiles, there were Pictures, Bracelets, chains of Gold, with great store of ready money thrown into the raging fire in the Market-place, with huge out-cryes of the people round about in fuch words , Thefe Goods are our bloods, and as they burn fo the fouls of thefe Dogs who own them deferve to fry in Hell-fire

While the people wer thus raging, the Vice-roy by the advice of the great Collaterall Councell, had caused an Instrument to be fairly printed, contianing an abolition of all Gabels since Charles the sift, and besides a generall pardon to all. This Instrument was sent to the Market-place, and the Vice-roy sinding that the Noble-men were out of request with the people, he imployed two Advocates to treat with them, but all wold not do, for they found som slaw in the sayed Instrument, therfore they demanded the Original of the grand priviled given

by Charles the fif. h.

The people in this condition were like a huge River, which by an extraordinary glut of Rain having broke her banks, and rifen out of her wonted bed to ramble abroad, can hardly be brought in again: The Vice-roy and Councell labourd

to make up the breaches, but all yet in vain; fo they continued ftill burning the houses of the Gabeliers or Customers, and finding in one of their houses the Picture of the present King of Spain, they preserve it and carried it publickly up and down the streets with this cry, Let our King live a thousand years, and the ill

Government evernally perish,

Among others which went armd there was a Regiment of women which went ftrutting up and down the ftreets with Muskets on their sholders, and som with Pikes, at last the grand Priviledg of Curlos quinto was found, and as the last remedy it was fent from the Vice-roy by Filomarini the common Father of the Citty, being Arch-bishop therof, to the Market-place, with a writing underneath, wherin the Vice-roy obligd himself to observe firmly for the future every particular of the fayed Character which he defired shold be publisht in the great Church of Carmine, which Filomarini did accordingly in a most solemn manner, and prefently therupon this Proclamation issued.

Philip by the grace of God King, &c. Don Rodrigo Pone de Leon Duke of Arcos, We by an everlasting Priviledg, do grant to the most faithfull people of this most faithful Citty of Naples, that all Gabels and Impositions be extinst and abolished which were layd upon the Citty of Naples and the Kingdom from the time of the Emperor Charles the fift of happy memory until this hour: Moreover we grant a generall parden for any offence what sever, committed fince the beginning of this present revolution to this point of time, at also for every offence and inquisition passed that related to the sayed Revolution, Given in Castle novo, 10th. July 1647. El Duca de Accos, Donato coppola Secretary to the

Kingdom,

The fixth day after the Composition Masamello was made Generalissimo or Tribune of the people, and by the advice of Cardinal Filomarini was induced to have a Parley with the Vice-roy in the Caftle, therfore he clad himself in cloath of Silver, with a huge Plume of Feathers in his Hat, mounted upon a gallant Courfer, with a naked Sword in one hand, and in this Equipage he marchd to the Castle attended by 50. M. armd men, the Cardinals Coach came next Masanelto, and upon the left fide of the Coach Mareo d' Amalphi Mafanellos brother, did ride all in cloath of Gold being also well mounted and having Sword and Dagger sutable: The Captain of the Vice-roys Guard, but without Armes came a horse-back to meet Masanello saluting him in the name of his Master, and welcoming him to the Castle, where being entred he made a Speech unto the people, to this effect.

My dear and much beloved people, let me give God thanks with esernal founds of ubile, that we have recovered our former liberties, but who would have thought we shold have com to so fair a pass; They may seem Dreams or Fables, yet you see they are reall Truths, let infinite thanks be given to Heaven, and to the most ble fed Virgin of Carmine, and to the paternall benignity of this most Reverend Bishop our Shepheard; Then he took from his bosom the Charter of Charles the fifth, with the new confirmation fignd by the Vice-roy and Collaterall Councell, and with a loud voice, Sayed, now are we exempted and free from all Gabels, we are east of so many weights, all Impositions are taken off, now is restord the dear liberty in which rests the happy memory of King Ferdinand and Charles the Emperor, I for my own particular defire not any thing , I do not pretend any thing but public good as this most Reverend Arch-bishop knows well; I told him often of my right intentions, I was offerd two hundred Crowns a month during life provided I shold proceed no further, but wold be an Instrument to accomedate all things, I ever refused the offer: Moreover had it not bin so perform the promise I was tyed in to his Eminence, I wold not have apparrelld my self as you see me, I wold never have shaken of my Mariners weeds, for I was born such, such a one I live, and such a one I mean to live and dy: After the fishing of public Liberty which I have made in the tempestuous Sea of this afflitted City, I will return to my Hook and Line, not referving to my felf as much as a nail for my own dwelling; I defire no more of you but when I am dead you wold every one say an Ave Maria for me, do you promise me this? Yes, they cried out but a hundred yeers

hence, he replyed, I thank you, desiring you not to lay down your Armes till a Confirmation com from Spain, of all these Priviledges from the King our Soveraign, trust not the Nobility for they are Traytors; and our Enemies; I go to negotiat with the Vice-roy, and within an houre you shall see me again, or at least to morrow morning, but if to morrow I be not with you, put to fire and sword the whole Citty: Well, well though what hath hitherto passed hath not much pleased the Vice-roy, yet his Majesty will find that he hath not lost any thing by it, only som of the Nobility (our Enemies) have lost by it, who will return to their former beggery, those ravenous Wolfs who bought and sold our bloods, never regarding the glory of God, the service of his Majesty, or the common good of Citty and Kingdom: Now the Temples of the Spanish Monarchy Shall be adorned with the most precious Crown that ever she bore upon her head; that which shall be given by us hereafter shall be all the Kings, and not as in former times, for when we gave him any treasure it vanisht away, and was half drunk up by his Officers. Having spoken thus, he turnd to the Bishop, faying, most Eminent Lord, bless this people, which he did; so thinking to go on with his Calvalcata, the number of the people was fo great that it filld all the Castle, and so hindred the passage, therfore because going to treat of peace, twas unfeemly that fuch a confuld Rout shold go along; he commanded upon pain of life that no body shold make one step further, which was observed with marvellous obedience; fo there went only with him Arpaia, Genovino, his brother and the Arch-bishop whom the Vice-roy came to meet to the top of the Stairs, Mafanello putting himself at his feet he killd them in the name of the peo ple, thanking his Excellence for the grace he had done them touching the Capiatulations, faying, he was com thither, that his Excellence might do with him whatfoever he pleased, either to hang him, to break him upon wheels, or tear him with wild Horses; but the Vice-roy made him rise up, saying, He never knew him to be culpable, or that he had offended his Majesty in any thing, therfore he may rejoyce for he shold alwaies be well regarded by him : The Vice-roy then brought him to an open Balcone that the people might fee him to avoid all jealoufies; fo they fairly concluded the peace and parted, Mafanello being confirmed by the Viceroy to be Captain-generall of the people.

The next morning Masanello put off his Cloth of filver-sute, and took again the Habit of a Marriner, yet was he obeyd and seard as much as formerly: He wold rise betimes and give audience in the Market-place out of a window which was in his house, whither they wold reach him Petitions on the tops of Pikes, he had alwaies an Archibuz ready cockd hard by him, which was of som terror to

those who came to petition or sollicit about any business.

By these furious Traverses and popular confusions matters at last came to that point of perfection that the Original Charter of Charles the Emperor having bin publickly producd, revivd, and ratified, the Vice-roy issued forth this general Indulgence in the Kings name and his own.

Philip, by the Grace of God King, &c.

Don Rodrigo ponce de Leon Duke of Arcos, We by an everlasting Priviledge do grant to the most saithfull people of this most saithfull Citty of Naples, that all Gabels and Impositions be extinct and abolished which were layed upon the sayed Citty of Naples, and the Kingdom from the time of the Emperor Charles the sist of happy memory, untill this hower: Moreover we grant a generall Pardon for any offence whatsoever committed, since the beginning of this present Revolution to this point of time, as also for every offence and inquisition passathat related to the sayed Revolution.

Given in Caftle Nuovo 10th. of July 1647. Subscribed the Duke of Arcos.

As this was to be published, there intervend an ill-favord Accident which much puzzled the busines, for there entred into the City 500. Bandisi broughtin by. Perrone, who had bin admitted to be a Confederat or Counsellor to Masanello, after their entrance ther hapned som difference twixt them and Masanello upon a pealousie

jealousie, that they had intelligence with the Duke of Mataloni (which was true enough) therupon som seven of those Banditi shot at one time at Masanello, but none of the bullets could penetrat him, but to the astonishment of the world, they only singd som part of his Shirt and so he dropd down; which preservation was imputed to a Medail of the Lady of Carmine that he wore about his neck. Perrone with most of those Banditi were killd and executed, and having found that they had complotted with Mataloni against the people; Don Inseppe Carassa brother to the Duke of Mataloni was found out and most miserably

butcherd by the fury of the people.

Majanello improvd every day in firength and the opinion of the people, infomuch that Perrone being now dead he foly Raignd, and the Gran Signor was never obeyed and feard in Constantinople as he was in Naples. His Warrant alone was sufficient to fetch any ones head, to fire and plunder any Palace as divers were; he commanded that all men shold go without Cloaks, Gowns, or wide Cassocks, for fear any Armes might be hid under, and he was generally obeyed, for Noble-men and Church-men went up and down the streets en energy, the commanded also that all women shold go without Fardingalls, and that they shold tuck up their Goats when they went to Church which was punctually observed; he disarmed all the Nobility and Gentry, and sent for what sums he pleased

from Merchants and others, upon pain of fire and plunder.

Those interruptions which the treaty of peace received by the coming in of the Bendits, Wese at last taken away by the prudent carriage of the Arch-bishop Filomarini, fo that at last there was a folemn meeting of the Vice-roy and Majan nalla in the great Church of Naples, where before the great Altar the Charter of Ghat Is the fift was read & fworn unto by the Viceroy with a general pardon Ma-Janello standing all the while with a naked Sword in his hand on one of the staires of the Alter till-all was don: Then To Doum was fung, which with the loud acclamations of the people made the very walls to ring agen, and re-echo with joy: After this Mafanello did King it higher and higher, and one day his Wife and Children went in a flately Coach, the in a Gown of cloath of Gold, and her Children in Silver, to give the Dutchess of Arcos a visit in the Castle, where she had provided a sumptuous Banquet for them, giving them Jewels and other rich Presents as their departure, and a little before the end of the Banquet Masanetto himself came very glorious, where twas thought he took a Figg which wrought afterwards upon his head-peece, that he became to be twixt frantic and fool; he wold as he went along cut, flash, and killd fom, he caused a Baker to be clapd in an Oven, and burnt alive for making light-bread, one time he leapd into the Sea, clothes and all to cool himfelf: He had got a Catalog of all the rich Merchants and Cittizens, and fending for them, he made them under-write for payment of fuch a fum for the Service of his Catholic Majesty, for whom he intended to raise five millions, as an acknowledgment for taking down the Taxes; He commanded an order to be published that none under pain of death shold depart from Naples without his Warrant, wherupon divers Noble-men wold com to wait upon him for Pass-ports, and a Gentleman of quality of Aversa coming one day unto him for a Pals-port he gave him a kick in the buttock. Thus he tyrannizd more, & more & having commanded fom to be beheaded upon a Sunday morning, with much ado the Arch-bishop prevaild with him to defer the execution, it being not fitting to pollute the holy Sabboth with fuch Sacrifices of humane blood.

A little after he went from the Market-place accompanied with a huge company of the riff-raff of the people all the way a foot to the Castle, having one stocking on and the other off without Band, Hat, or Sword, where being entred the sirst word he spoke to the Vice-roy was, That he must eat, for he was ready to perish for hunger, that you shal, Signor Masanello, sayd the Vice-roy, so, as he was calling for somthing, no, my Lord sayd, let us go to take fresh air at Possilpo, and there at together, the Vice-roy excusing himself he went without him, & threw somtheres of gold into the Sea, making the Marriners duck for them and find them agent is one season bottles of Lacryme Christi; The operation of this Wine,

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with the agitation of his body began the next day to work upon his brain, which, made him extravagant; He sent for that rare Artist Fonseca, and commanded him to make fom peeces in Marble and Brass with this Inscription, Thomaso Anello of Amalphi, Prefect and Captain generall of the most faithfull people of Naples. Thus his head having climd so high began to turn more and more and to grow infolent, no Law could bound his commands for life & death, he wold be more then the Sea, who though a raging Element, yet is contented to hold himself within his bounds; he wold be more then the Heavens, who though of fuch infinit vaftnes yet keep themselves within their due circumference: The glorious Sun confines it self to the Ecliptic, But nothing could bound the vast defires of this Fisher-man, in whom was truly verified that Afperius nihilest Humilicum surgit in altum, He was so toffd with odd fancies that they bereft him of his naturall nocurnall repole, they kept him from leeing that huge Precipice which was before him, the steps wherby we mount to greatnes are flippery, the top is an Earth-quake, the Descent perpendicular, the fight whereof doth use to dis-compose the mind of man, and alienat him from himself, specially when Honor falls upon a low Subject, and of a base Carat, who being mounted high looks like a Munkey clad in Scarlet, now Greatnes serves som men to bring them to their ruin, as long hair serve Abfohn to destroy himself.

As he was domineering one day in the great Market-place, Casar Spano an ancient Captain of very good respect came to him about som business, but he Aruck and wounded the old Captain, giving him two cuts on the face, going on a little further he niet with one who he was told was thought to be a Spy, therupon finddenly before any process formd against him he caused his head presently to be chopd off; He met another who told him his wife was subornd & carried away by an old Bawd, therupon he conducting Majanello to the house where she was with another man, he presently commanded her to be hangd up, and the man to be broken upon wheels. After Dinner he fent a menacing message to the Duke Ferrance Caracciolo, that upon pain of death and the firing of his Palace, he shold com in person to the Market-place, because that morning the fayd Duke had not

com out of his Coach to do him reverence,

The Vice-king was pattive all this while, and extreamly vex d with these Deportments of Majanello, but he durst not apprehend him because he was still backd by the beforted people, and while he was confulring of the means how to redrefs matters, there came to the Castle old Gengving and Arpaia two of the greatest Confidents Majanettohad, who began to complain bitterly against the extravagances of Majanetto, and one of them had received a box on the Ear by him, yet they knew not how to right themselves, he having at his beck 150. m. Combatants well armd, yet they told the Vice-roy that most people began to diflike him for his cruelties, and if it wold please him to publish another Ban for the observance of their Priviledges, it wold be a means to make all the people return to him, wherunto the Vice-roy did readily condescend, and it was done accordingly: It chance that Masanello at that time was gone in the Dutchess the Vice-queens Coach to Puflipo to recreat himself, where he went to the Office of the Gallies , and appointed other Commanders and Captains; At his return to the Market-place he met with Genovino and Arpaia, whom he threatned because they had not attended him to Posilipo, nay, threatned to fire the whole Citty, because he perceive that they declined in their wonted respects to him, and so he brandishd his Sword to and fro; Hereupon the Captains of the people with som ado brought him to his own house, where they put an extraordinary Band of Soldiers to guard him that night, the next day as the chief of the people were confulting how to declare anew the Authority of the Vice-roy, an unlookd for accident happend, which did cooperat with their designs; For Marco Vitale Ma-Sanellos chiefelt Secretary (wherof he had seven in all) passing by the Castle-gate, and meeting with fom Soldiers that were banded together, he proudly askd them why and by whose Authority they had taken up Armes, one of the Captains gave a front answer that it was by the Authority of the Vice-roy; well, well fayd Vitale, I am now going to the Market-place and thy head shall pay for it, therupon the Captain drew his Sword and gave him a shrewdslash, which being seconded by a Musqueteer, the Secretary fell down dead, and the people hearing therof as he was going to be buried, they tore his Cossin chopd off his head and

draggd his Carkais up and down the streets.

That day was one of the greatest Festivalls of Naples, for it was the Feast of the glorious Virgin of Carmine, whose Church was icituated in the great Market: Majanello had got into the fayd Church, where he attended the Archbishop to sing Mass, being com, Masanello told him, most Eminent Lord, I perceive now that the people will abandon me, and go about to deprive me of my life, therfore I befeech your Eminence to fend this Letter from me to the Viceroy, wherin there is a Refignation of all my Authority into his hands; So going up the degrees of the Altar, and having a Crucifix in his hands, he re-commended himself with much tendernes to the people, that they shold not now shake him off having venturd so much for them; Then a while after he fell a doting, and accusing himself of his life past, and exhorting every one to make the like confession before the feet of his Ghostly Father, that Gods anger might be appeald, so he went on in many ridiculous expressions, and som of them savouring of Herelie, therfore his Guard for look him, and the Arch-bishop got him to be conducted to a Dormitory within the Cloyster of the Church to be dryed for he was all in a sweat, having refreshed himself ther and being leaning over a Balcone, four resolute Gentlemen came to find him out, and seeing him in so good a posture, discharged four severall Muskets at him, so he presently fell, crying, Ah ingratefull Traytors, and so fell; hereupon a Butcher chopd off his head, which being put upon a Lance they carried up and down the street : the grosse of the common people were fo daunted hereat, that they lost their former Spirits, and went all skulking away, nor did any dare to do any outrage to those who killd their Captain-generall: So his body was draggd up and down the Gutters and afterwards hurld into a Ditch; Therupon all the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers got a horfback and went to the Caftle to congratulat the Vice-roy, for the riddance of this popular Tyrant: An hower after the Vice-roy shewd himself and came down from the Castle in a stately Cavalcata, to the great Church where solemn thanks were given, and the head of Saint Germaro the chief Protector of Naples was taken out and put upon the high Altar, where extraordinary Jubiles were fung for the quietness re-obtained by the death of so base a Rebell, who by the secret judgments of God had spilt so much blood, consumd so many Palaces, reducd to ashes fo much Wealth, and made himself so formidable that he terrified both Town and Country, yet a fatall Instrument of the indignation of Heaven, being offended with the fins of that luxurious Citty, who as somtimes he punished the Egyptians with small contemptible Creatures, as flyes, Lice, and Frogs, so he chastized the Napolitans by so despicable a person. From the great Church the Vice-roy rid to the Market-place, where there ecchoed in the air this note, Let the King live, let the Vice-roy live, and let Filomarini live, the Restorer of his Countries peace : It is reported and printed that a little before Masanellos death, San Germaro was feen over the great Church with a Sword in his hand, and many persons were examind upon oath about that Vision, besides a bright Star was seen which prefaged peace and happiness.

Thus finished the life and Raign of Masanello, having prognosticated it himfelf som dayes before, when going up the Market-place, he sayed, that what he did was for the universall good of the people, but he knew well that when he had brought the business about he shold be murtherd, and draggd up and down the streets of Naples, yet he desird the people shold remember what he had done, and sing som Dirges for his Soul. As the Raign of this Ephemeran Monster was violent, so it was but short, for from first to last it continued not to ten compleat dayes, insomuch that those Lyricall Verses may be truly applyed to him.

> Quem Dies vidit veniens superhum Hunc dies vidit sugiens jacentem.

The Vice-roy fearing som after-claps, fell a fortifying himself mainly, infomuch that that very night ther entred into the Citty fix hundred horse with wonderfull fecrecy, who went also to the Palace and tendred their Service, and so betook themselves to divers Posts: But the day following the bread which is the staff of life fell to be eleven ounces lighter, wherupon the popular fire burst out again, which took hold of the Bakers Furnaces and Goods: They went in multitudes to find out the body of Masanello which was cast into a Ditch, they rook it out, washd and perfumd it, and so carried high upon a Bier to the gate of the Holy Spirit, where they took down his head, and fowing it to therest of the carkass they brought it to the great Cathedrall Church, with no less solemnity then Lamentation, so he who was curfd and draggd up and down the dirtty Channels the day before, is the next day following bewayld, miffd, and prayed for; fo there was order taken for his Exequies which were celebrated in marvailous Pomp, above a thousand Priests went before him with Torches in their hands, the white boyes of Loreto did attend the Hearfe, Drums and Trumpets founded the dolefull March, and as he lay lifted up very high upon his Funerall Bed a Crown was put upon his head, and a Scepter in his hand, so he enjoyed after his death those Ensigns, the Authority wherof he usurpd in his life. He was carryed about all the five Precincts of Naples in this State, and passing by the Vice-roys there they made a halt under his very Balcone; At last two howers within night they carried him back to the great Church where he was buried in a particular Chappell, with this Infcription upon his Hearfe.

Nobilium tyrannide inustratis oppressionibus & angarijs in Regnum, Cives &

Exteros prater Rerum & Ratura ordinem violenter extortis, Repressa;
Virgini Dei Matri Carmeli Die 7. Julij, 1647. gabellis publicis, facinorosis
Secretis Patria hostibus, incensis, fugasis, profligatis, sublatis; Inconcussa side servata: Ferdinandi primi, & Frederici Aragonensium Regum, Caroli Quinti
Imperatoris Casaris consirmatis, renovatis Aureis privilegis.

Philippo Quarto Rege Cathelice, Dom: Roderico Pons de Leon Duce do Arcos Re-

gis vicem gerente,

Thoma Anello de Amalphi invicti populi Duce, pristina libertate redemptus Fidelissimus populus Neapolitanus, Mausolaum in reportata victoria memoriam posteris Excitamentum posuit.

The Tyranny of the Nobles being repressed, who beyond the order of Things; and Rules of Nature did so violently extort unusual Taxes and Services from

Kingdom, Cittizens, and Strangers.

An unshaken faith being kepe to the bleffed Virgin the Mother of God in the Church of Carmine the seventh of July 1647, the Gabels being abolished, the public facinorous and secret enemies of our Country being subdued, banished, burnt, and extinguished.

The golden Priviledges of Ferdinand the first, of Fredric King of Aragon, and

of Charles the Emperor being confirmd and renewd.

Philip the fourth being Catholic King, and Don Rodrigo pons de Leon Duke of Arcos being Vice-roy, Thomas Anello of Amalphi being Generall, the most faithfull people of Naples, and pupile liberty being redeemd.

This Monument was erected in memory of the Victory obtaind, and for

an encouragement to all Posterity.

Thus the body of Majanello being redeemd from dust and dirt, together with his memory was honord by the Neapolitan people; Nor did the Insurrection dy with him, but it revive and gathering new strength it raged again as suriously as ever, not only in Naples it self but in all the Terricories, as Bitonto, Nocera, Abruzzo, Cosenza, and other places in Apulia and Calabria.

The people of Naples chose for their Elect Don Francisco Turaldo Prince of Massa, and the first thing he did was to command ten Spaniards heads to be fixd on Poles, and carryed in triumph up and down the Citty; he interdicted also that nothing either for back or belly shold be carried to the Cassle where the Vice-roy was, he caused the whole Citty to be entrenched, and Canons planted in

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divers places, now the people thought they had all the justice in the world to continue in Armes till the confirmation of what the Vice-roy had stipulated before, were com from the King of Spain, as it was agreed it shold be sent three

months after.

In the mean time Don John of Austria was com hard by with a Fleet of five and forty Galeons, and fent word to the Citty that if they were defirous to have a peace and generall pardon, the people shold lay down Armes and fend them to the Vice-roy to the Caftle; this they wold not do, but offerd to lay them up in their houses untill the Treaty shold be concluded, so matters fell off the binges more then ever, the three Cattles shot at the Town by Land, and Don John by Sea with his great Guns from his Galeons and Gallies, which made fuch a hideous noise as if Heaven and Earth wold meet, and in the Town the huge Canons from the Tower of Carmine played incessantly; so there grew a perfect War twixt the Cittie and the Caftles, a great number of fair houses were burnt, heads chopd off, and the great Bell of Saint Laurence rung out for fignall of War; The Spaniards on the one fide put all to fire and Sword, the people on the other fide burnt the Goods, and dettroyed the houses of any whom they suspected: Many bloody Skirmiges happend in divers places; Don John sent a Cavalier of quality to the Captain-Generall of the people to know the ground of this fury, and why they were so active in their own destruction with the ruine of so many innocent Souls, and fuch a glorious Citty, but word was fent him back that when the Confirmation was com from the Court of Spain they wold fend him a civill anfwer, till then twas but just they shold stand upon their Guard, and repell any force by that power which God and Nature had given them for the defence of themselves and their liberties, together with their Wives and Children, yet with this resolution to continue in a constant obedience to his Catholic Majesty, and not to liften to the enchantments of any forrain Prince, who began to tamper with them already for a Revolt.

The Duke of Matalons in these Confusions did many material! Services to the Spaniards, by sending them recruits of horse and foot from the Country; At last the people grew jealous of their Elect and Captain-General! Prince Turaldo, and so gave him his pass-port to hasten to the other world without a head, so they

chose in his place one Gennaro Arnese, a man of a far inferior quality.

In this hurly-burly the French King sent the people a prosser of two millions of gold, with twenty Galeons, eighteen Gallies, and forty Tartanas, which message was sent by a person of quality from the French Ambassador resident at Rome; The Citty embracd the proposall, and so employed an express to go to Rome and treat; so a little after the cry up and down the streets of Naples was Viva la Francia, let France live, and in som places let the Parliament of England

live, which continued divers daies.

Don john of Austria and the Vice-roy having notice of these practises twixt the Citty and France were much troubld therat, thereupon they got the Pope to use his Spirituall Armes, so this Nuncio in Naples desired to have audience in his Holines name, Gennaro Arnèse gave it him all clad in cloth of Silver, the Nuncio told him that he had received an express Mandamus from his Holines, brought by a person of quality to exhort the City to conform to a serious treaty of peace, otherwise the holy Church must do her duty: Gennaro answerd, that there could not be expected a sudden answer to so grave a message, therfore the most faithfull people desird som respit of time to consult of it; so the Nuncio parted, and som did laugh in their sleeves at him, insomuch that this message took no effect at all.

The next day after there was a Feluca discoverd chass by two Gallies, but narorwly scaping them she came safe to Port, & she brought in her the Duke of Gnise
(with foru Servants only) who was all this while at Rome; he was received into the Town with wonderfull applause, he told them that his Christian Majesty
had an Army in a readines to affish the most faithfull people, so they resolved to
make him their Generall, and the next day he went to the Arch-bishops Palace
to take an Oath of sidelity to the people, which he did upon the hearing of Masse
and receiving the holy Communion.

Now the Napolitan Nobles had a confiderable Army in the Country about, therfore the Duke of Guy/e defired to have fix thousand Foot and a thousand Horse to go find them out, which he did at Aversa, but he was utterly routed, with losse of above three hundred upon the place, and many more wounded,

and fo returnd to Naples.

The fixth of December there was a Truce concluded for three howers, during which time, Don John sent notice to the Citty of a Letter sent from his Catholic Majesty, wherin he ratified all the Capitulations of peace agreed on by the Duke of Arcos, the Letter being fent to the Elect of the people, and communicated to the Duke of Guise, the sayd Duke seemd to exhort the people to accept of it, in regard their King had therin made concession unto them of so many signall graces; Therupon the Rabble of the people boyling with heat cryed out, that they wold be cut to peeces rather then be flaves to the Spanish Nation any longer, therupon the Duke took a Medail from his breft, and told them his Christian Majesty had given him that Medail for a pledg, that whenfoever he fent to him for an Army, he shold have one forthwith, and he told them there was one already prepard, therfore he defired that fom Felucas might be dispatchd towards Tolon to haften their coming, which was done accordingly: So it was decreed that the Duke of Guise from that day forward shold be treated with Highness, others wold have him in imitation of Venice to be tearmd Doge of the Napolitan Republic.

A few dayes after the French Fleet was discovered which consisted of eight and twenty Vessels, the arrival therof did fill and affect the whole Citty with such a tripudiant humor of joy, that people went dancing and finging up and down the streets; The French Fleet appeard in form of a half Moon, but durst not com in reach of the three Castles, or the Spanish Fleet then in Port, but kept their distance, yet they landed divers forts of Provision for the use of the Citty, they

came up to the point of Pufilipo and got off cleer again.

The first day of the yeer there came Letters from divers places in Apulia, that they had twenty thouland good Combatants in a readiness to affift the Royall Republic of Naples: The Duke of Arcos began now to be disaffected by the Royall party as well as by the people, infomuch that the high Collaterall Councell in the Caffle fent him word that he shold forbear sitting among them any longer, but that his Highness Don John shold govern, who therupon sent for the Sicilian Fleet, to com for the fuccour of Naples, as also for three Regiments from Milan; a little after the Duke of Aress departed with his Family, and Don John was heard to say Vayase en hora mala che ha hecho perder este Reyno a mi padre, Let him go in an ill hower for he hath loft my Father this King-

Don John being sworn Vice-roy, caused a generall pardon to be published, wherupon the grave Judg Onufrio made a pathetic Oration to the people, who had a verend opinion of him, that fince the Duke of Arcos with the chief Incendiaries were gone, and that they had now a Kings Son fo gallant a young Prince to gorevern them, it was high time that they shold return now to their old obedience to their Monarch, and lawfull King who had preserve them in peace and plenty fo many yeers, &c. but the people lent a deaf ear to his speech, so that the next

day there was new money stampd with the armes of the Royall Republic.

The first of February 1648, the Castle of Saint Elmo erected the Royall Standard upon the discovery of three Gallies wherin was embarkd the Conde d' Ognate, who had receive a Commission at Rome, where he was Ambassador to be Viceroy of Naples, all the Caftles faluted him, as also the great Bastion of Carmine from the Citty, the first did it with powder only, but the last with bullets, wherby fom of the Gally-flaves that rowd him were flain: There arrivd from Malaga a Vessell with five hundred fresh Spaniards, and thirty thousand Duckets for the Service of the Vice-roy, and this Galeon gave notice of eight more that were coming: There arrive likewise a great supply from Genoa, both of men. mony, and Amunition; There came also an Ambassador from Maltawith a goodly Retinue of Cavaliers, which did much enhearten the Royall party.

The French Fleet having landed, as formerly was spoken, som Provision and Commanders in Naples, was constraind by distress of weather to leave the Coasts with the loss of divers Ships and Marriners; now the Spaniards had securd and strongly fortified the Port of Nista, and there being a Fleet of Ships expected from Province, with Provision of Corn which were to say that way, the Duke of Gnise went with a considerable Army of Horse and Foot, with a Train of Artillery for the reduction of that place to the Royall Republic, for

it was a place of great importance.

The Conde d' Ognate now that the Duke of Gnife was gone with a good part of the strength of the Citty, fell upon this design which provd as happy as it was hazardous. About twelve a Clock at night, having with extraordinary acts of Devotion implore the afliftance of Heaven, young Don John of Austria and the fayd Conde with a great number of Barons Cavaliers, and other ventrous Spirits marchd filently down towards the Citty; they had a Train of choise Artillery, with good store of Fire-works; Don lohn came first to the Cifterna d'oglio with all his Brigade, and causd the Church of Jesus which was contiguous therunto to be gently opened, where having made ardent prayers to the Re-deemer of Man-kind, he defird Father Gerunda to confess him, and administer him the holy Communion: Thus he began to fall to work, and commanded a Wall to be batterd down which joynd to San Sebastian, and so he passed without interruption to Porta Alba; Being advanced so far, he got a horse-back, and rid confidently towards Constantinople street through a crowd of the Citty Arcabusters, wherof som shot, others being amazd at the suddennes of the thing stood astonishd, thence he went on to Saint Aniellos street and the Virgins quarter where the most civill fort of people dwelt, who were from the beginning the most Loyall to the King: The Arch-bishop Filomarini was appointed to meet him, which he did with other Lords; thence he pursued his way to the Duke of Guises Palace, and after som Musket-shot the Palace yeelded, for the great Canons which were there planted wold not go off though there was fire put to them, which was held miraculous, and so much heightned his Spirits, finding that all things conjurd to make this attempt prosperous; He marchd thence to the great Market-place, and being com neer the great Bastion of Carmine where Gennaro Arnese was with a choice guard of three hundred men, he sent him word it was fitting that Bastion shold be put into his hands for his Catholic Majesties Service, and if he wold not conform to so just a proposall he left him to consider what a high act of disloyalty it wold prove; Arnese consulting with his best thoughts came forth and prostrating his person before him, presented him with the Keys; hereupon Don John inordred a Cavalier of Malta to publish a generall pardon, with an abolition to all Gabels new and old, provided that every one wold return to his former alleagance; The people with loud acclamations answerd that they wold be well satisfied herewith, if Don John himself wold declare this with his own mouth, which was done accordingly.

So this Noble and Magnanimons Exp'oit took effect without any effusion of blood, except the death only of two Spanish Captains, and one of the peoples, which may be imputed first to a special Providence of God Almighty then to the prowesse of a young Generall, and lastly to the Prudence of a grave Vice-roy: Add hereunto that the absence of the Duke of Guise conduct much for the sa

cilitating of this great Defign.

The Citty of Naples being thus suddenly reducd. Don John sent in quest of the Duke of Gnise to the Country hard by, who after som resistance was taken Prisoner, and clapd up in the Castle of Capua, the high Collatterall Councell adjudgd him to dy, but young Don John overruld the sentence, and so sent him Captist to the Court of Spain, where having bin Prisoner a good while he made an escape as far as Vistoria, within a dayes journy of France, but notwithstanding his disguise he was discovered and so clapd up again in Prison, where he continued till the Prince of Conde leaguring lately with the Spaniard got him released.

There were Gibbets put up in divers places of the Citty to execute the chiefest Incendiaries, but at the cryes of the women and Children to Don lohn he

com-

commanded them to be taken down, yet after this his departure the Vice-roy dispatched many, and gave them Pass-ports for the other world, among others too Gennaro Arnese who had bin Capo popolo with divers others, and a long time after the inquest and execution of som of the chief Ring-leaders continued by the noble sagacious proceeding of the foresayd new Vice-roy the Conde a Ognate, a notable Minister of State; having bin traind up theruato by sundry Embassies

abroad, as well to England as to other Countries.

Not long after young Don lobn of Austria weighs Anchor, & with a Royal Fleet of Galeons and Gallies made sayl for Sicily, having bin so wonderfully fortunat as to extinguish that prodigious fire that had ragd so violently in Town and Country, which, the Capitall Citty being reducd; quickly conformd it self to its old obedience: Nor was this youthfull Generall successfull only in Naples, but also in composing the affairs of Sicily which also was in a dangerous disorder; Add hereunto the reducing lately of Catalonia, by making himself Master of that proud Metropolitan Citty of Barcelona, after a bloody stubborn Siege of two and twenty months, where the Lord Goring his Lieutenant did signall Services, no less heroik then hazardous.

During these hideous Combustions in Naples, there was a notable peece of inhumane Villany discoverd sutable to those times, which was this, One Francisco Severino a public Notary had a Sister who was a young Widdow, but being to
pay her six hundred Duckets towards her Dower, he clapt her up with a little
Daughter of hers in a dark Cave twixt four walls, where he sed them with bread
and water with som few Roots for seventeen yeers together; This Widdow
had a Son under the Tutele of an Uncle all the while, who being com to yeers
demanded of the sayd Notary his Mothers Dowry, thinking she had bin dead; The
rumor hereof slying among the people, being in Armes, they rushd into the Notaries house, the women in the Cave hearing an extraordinary noise began to shriek,
which being heard they broke down the Wall, where they found two women like
Savages or Furies, with long discoverd the Notary was put to exemplary punishment

upon the Villany being discoverd the Notary was put to exemplary punishment.

These Risings of the Napolitan people and those of Sicily, with other unlucky Traverses gave a shrewd shock to the Spanish Monarchy; It shook also Olivares the great Favorit of the Catholic King, and that so illfavourdly, that his utter downfall followd: Now in regard that this Favorit slept in the Kings bosom, and swayd the Monachy of Spain so long, it will not be improper to insert here a short Legend of his life. He was born in Rome during his Fathers Embassy there in the (unlucky) Palace of Nero, and being a younger Brother, at his coming to Spain, he became a Student in the Law in Salamanca, and then got a Lay Prebendary in Sevill which was his first preferment; Having got som Subsistence and knowledge, he came to Court, and infinuated into the favor of this King then Prince so dextrously that he came afterwards to have an absolute power over his inclinations, after the fall of the Duke of Lerma and Den Balthasar de Zuniga, upon whose ruines he built his fortunes : In a short time after the death of Philip the third, he was made Master of the Kings Wardrobe, Master of the Horse, great Chancellor of the Indies, which Offices with fom Comanderies he got of the three Equefrall Orders of Saint lago, Alcantara, and Calatrava were worth him communibus annis 240000. Crowns But he had other reaches to grow rich, for when the Galeons fet forth from Sevill, and the Caracks from Lisbon every yeer for the Indies, he usd to embark in them great Cargazons of Corn, Wine, and Oyle, Custom free, all which grew in his County of Olivares, and with the proceed of those Commodeties there were Jewels, Silks, and Spices, bought and fold afterward for his account, wherby he could not choose but gain many millions; For engrossing the Kings Favor more entirely, he had a way to restrain the Grandees, but whom he pleased, from being about the Kings person, and for the Queen she was only Co-partner of the Kings Bed, but he kept her from having any power at all in other things ; He found divers inventions for inhancing the Royall Revenew, as that all Offices and Benefices which were bestowd, shold pay half a yeers in com to the King.

which was calld Mediannates: There were waies also found out to decry and raise the value of Coin, and not long before his fall there was a project calld Papell Sellado, which was that no legall Instrument, not so much as a Bill Obligatory shold be of force, unless it were written in the Kings Paper with a particular Seal to it, and all public Notaries with others were to buy these seald Papers at the rate the King imposs upon them, by these means there was a Computation made that above two hundred millions of gold came extraordinary to the Kings Costers in his time: Now these new things being imposs upon Catalonia and Portugal, which claim more priviledges of entranchisements then Castillia, it was among other the ground of their Revolt.

Now there were many things conspired to demolish this Grand Minion of

the Catholic Kings.

First, A series or crowd of ill successes which tumbled one upon the neck of another, both in the Indies as the loosing of Ormus and Coa, as also in Enrope, and in Spain her self by the revolt of Catalonia and Portugal, in Flanders by the loosing of many Towns which Francis the first had payd for his ransom. Nor was there any signall Exploit worth the speaking atchieved all his time, but that

of Spinolas when he took the Palatinat,

Secondly, The disaffection of the Queen whom he may be sayd to have kept to her Needle and Diftaff all the while, who one day broke out into fuch a paffion against him having done her fom ill office a little before, that meeting him in a Lobby the rook off one of her Chapines and banging him illfavourdly about the Pate, faved. That the wold have him know that the was Daughter to Henry the Great, as Well as wife to the King of Spain : But this breach was made up prefently, by the patience and humble protestations of the Conde, never to offend her for the future. Awhile after the Kings affairs necessitating him to go in person to Catalonia, he left the Queen Governesse of Madrid, during which time the wonderfully gaind upon the affections of the people, by allaying the auftere humor of the Spaniard with the affability of the French: At the Kings return the took heart then to speak of his affairs of state, of the interest of his Monarchy, of the revolt of Kingdoms, raine of Armies, and how all things went from bad to worfe, and were like to continue fo, if they whom his Majesty intrusted. most with the management of his affairs did not look better to things: This, discourse sunk somwhat deep into the Kings brest, which made his thoughts to reflect upon Olivares his chief Minister; and now the Ice being broken the next night after Donna Anna de Guevara the Kings Nurse, took heart of grace to speak also to the King, having put her self in a convenient place where the King was to pass, where falling on her knees the told him, That the man not there to beg any grace at his Majesties hands, but to render the Crown of Spain the greatest Service it cold receive, therfore her Motherly affections enforce her to discover to his Majefty what perhaps others durft not adventure to do for humane respects; So the presented unto bim the general affliction of his people, the sad condition of his Kingdone, the many unfortunat Jucceffes which happend by Sea and Land, shewing him that thefe evills were the judgments of Heaven, for suffering the Government of his Kingdoms which God Almighty had appointed only for himself, to continue in the hands of another; she sayd that it was high time for his Majesty to be now out of his Nonage, and that he foould not invense the indignation of Heaven, by suffring his poor Subjects to be langer abusd, at least that he wold have compassion on the Prince his Son who ran a hazard to be simple King of Castile or less, so she concluded that if the had offended his Majesty the was ready to receive what punishment be pleafa, being well contented having given her wilk for the good of his Majesty, to sacrifice also ber blood if need required. The King hearkned unto her all the while with much attention, and answerd in all truth that you have sayd: Add hereunto that there was another thing happend that provd fatall to the Duke, which was that the Infanta Margarita of Savoy who had bin Governess of Portugal, having bin restraind som yeers from coming to the Court by the practises of Olivares, at last venturd to com thither, and by the Queens favour the was admitted to

speak with the King, where with stout and pressing reasons she made it appear that the loss of his Kingdom of Portugal was to be imputed principally to the carelesness of the Conde, for she had often written to him in what a hazardous discontented state that Country was, but to her Avisos and Letters she received from him odd uncivill messages, telling her that she was fitter to govern a Family then a Kingdom, and bidding her that if she comprehended the mysteries of State, at least she shold not discover them; This Speech made deeper impressions on the Kings heart then any of the rest, for it was most home and plain, in-

fomuch that this was the mortall wound which was given Olivares.

Thirdly, The defigns he had to aggrandize his base Son who had gone many yeers by the name of Iulian Valeafar, and had married a common Strumpet, being of a diffolute one himfelf, and under that name of Valeafar he had born Arms in Flanders, Italy, and the Indies, where he was like to be hangd; Yet Olivares having no Children of his own nor like to have any, fent for him, for Donna Margarita Spinola a Merchants Daughter, (and somtimes a Concubine of Oliwares) took it upon her death that Olivares had got him by Her; So being com to Court Olivares had his name change to Don Henry Philip de Gusman, he procurd him also to be divorced from his first wife, and proposed a marriage for him with the high Constable of Castiles Daughter, Donna Inana de Velasso prime Lady of the Court, which took effect; so having provided a great Palace for him, the Grandees and Ambassadors came to give Don Henry the conjugal joy, treating by the Title of Excellency, and fending him Prefents, he was declard Gen-tleman of the Kings Bed-chamber, and to be prefident of the Indies: But Dow Henries carriage was fo ridiculous and fo unfutable to a Noble-man that there were Libells made of him up and down; This strange delign of Olivares got him much hatred, specially from the Marquels of Carpio, who had married his sole Sifter, by whom he had Don Linis de Haro, the Present, who was common Heir in Law to Olivares, and was like to be deprive of in by the forefayd Bastard; But upon the fall of the Conde down fell also his Bastard, and the Constable of Castile sent home for his Daughter, saying, that he had rather have his Daughter to be reputed a Whore, then to continue Wife to such a Rascall.

Fourthly, The just hatred which the Grandees and Noble-men conceived against him did accelerat his ruin, specially the Marquess of Carpie his Brother-inlaw, whose Son though a very hopefull Gentleman he could not abide, though

his Nephew by his only Sifter.

Lastly, the little Prince Don Balthafar helpd to push him down, who though he was fourteen yeers of age yet by the practises of the Duke he had no Court, or Servants settled for him, but was still-lest under the Government of women; Now it was about the Prince that the King sirst discoverd his displeasure to Olivers, for asking him what Lodgings in the Palace were sittest for him, and he answering those of the Infante Cardinal, the King replyed, and why not yours a for they were my Fathers, and mine also while I was Prince: This struck an Earth-quake in the Dukes brest, so that evening the King writ a Note to him with his own hand that he shold intermeddle no more with his affairs, but retire to Loches a place hard by Madrid untill further order; The next day his wife came weeping to the Queen to intercede for her husband, but the Queen answerd her very calmly Lo que hecho Dios, los vassalles, y los malas sucessas no la puede desbazer el Roy ni 10, Neither the King nor I can undo that which God Almighty, the Subjects, and ill Successes have done. So a few daies after Oswares went to Loches in a close privat Coach at the back-gate of the Gourt, for fear of the sury of the people, and he was seated between two Jesuits as if he had bin going to execution, which was a true morall one; but som two yeers after Dearly the common Executioner of all Man-kind took him away.

The next day the King calld a Councell of State where he made a Speech unto them, that he had deprive the Conde Duke of Olivares of his Service not for any Crime that he had committed, but to give fatisfaction to his Subjects, therefore his defire was that the memory of the Conde Duke might be kept in efteem among all men for the good Services which he had so faithfully rendred to the

Crown fo many yeers, protesting for the future not to give the Title of Privado, or Favorit to any Minister whatsoever, being resolved that all weighty matters

shold pass through his own hands.

This was the fad Catastrophe of Olivares his Greatnes, a man nothing offo candid and debonnair dispositions as his Predecessor, witnes his disassection to his neerest Kindred, as also to the Duke of Lerma, against whom he discoverd much malevolence to his death; Among others, one passage was, that when the Prince of wales was to pass by Volladolid where Lerma livd, he had a special Mandat fent him to absent himself in the interim from the Town till the Prince was gone; this went to the heart of the old Duke, who fayd therupon, that Olivares had done him from time to time many ill offices, but this carried more malice then any of the reft, which he much refented in regard he had so earnest a desire to see the Prince and to speak with him, he having bin the first who put the Treaty of alliance on foot, therfore it was suspected that he wold have discovered fomthing unto him

prejudiciall to Spain.

But to give Don Gaspar de Olivares his due, he had solid and sufficient parts for a great Minister of state, his passions were very high for the greatning of his Master, to the transactions of whose affairs he indefatigably addicted himself; He was a profesid Enemy to all Presents, he never used to give audience to Ladies, or any women, but wold receive their busines by Letters. Lastly, the greatest fault which I find he could be guilty of was, that he was not so successfull as he was sedulow. Thus fell that huge Swayer of the Spanish Monarchy above thirty yeers, and it seems with the Kings favor, his spirits quickly fayld him; for removing from Loches to Toro, he there met with his last about fixteen months after. His body being opend there was found in his Skull above two pounds of Brains, and at the day of his buriall, there was a huge Tempest fell with extraordinary fulgurations and cracks of Thunder, as we read, that when Katherin de Medici was buried in France, there fell such a hidious storm that fifty Sayl of Merchant-men were cast away upon the Coasts of Britany: The forest Enemy Olivares had was the Queen, which made him fay that Muger bizoechar el primer hombre fuera de'l paraylo; y muger hizo echar a mi fuera del palacio, A Woman was the cause that the first man was thrust out of Paradice, and a Woman was the cause that I also was thrust out of the Kings Palace.

The Conde de Castrillo brother to the Marquels of Carpio, who was brotherin-law to Olivares, was one of the chiefest Engins which helpd to pull down this great Tree, being a sober and wife well weighd man: He is now Vice-roy of Naples having succeeded the little Conde d'Ognate who had done such signall supererogatory Services in suppressing those horrid tumults in Waples where the power of Spain was upon point of finking; and his wisdom was no less discernd in settling peace, and stopping the wide breaches wherwith that Kingdom had bin fo miferably rent, as also in finding out and punishing the chiefest Incendiaries, wherof there were divers who felt the sharp Sword of Nemefis; And lastly, for deviling waies to raise sums countervaylable to those Gabels and Taxes,

which the King was enforcd to abolish by the fury of the people.

And now will I take leave of the gentle Parthenope, that three Castled and high crested Citty, but a few words further of her Pedigree before we part; she was built presently after the Wars of Troy by a young Grecian Lady calld Parthe-nope, whose statue is to be seen there: She was Daughter of Eumelus Son to Admetus King of The faly, after her Fathers death the confulted with the Oracle at Delphos what her Fortunes shold be, the Oracle told her that she was designd for another Country, to be the Foundress of a noble Citty which shold be famous all the Earth over, therfore the embarkd her felf with divers more, and fayling along the Tyrrhen Sea, the landed at last in the next Promontory to Naples, whence as the Legend tells a white Dove conducted her to that palce, where Naples now stands, where she began to build and trace a Citty, which she calld by her own name Parthenope, or the Virgin Citty, which appellation continued till Offavianus the Emperor who first calld her Neapolis, or the City of Navigasion, the being in rifing postures like an Amphitheater on the Sea-side, and wonder-

full comodious for trafic, the abounds with Silks, Oyles, Flowers, Fruits, and a most generous Race of Horses, as any place upon the earthly Globe: As her Horses are generous, so they are observed to be more docile, and neer to rationall Creatures then any where elfe, for which this instance shall be producd; Cardinall Bentivoglio fent Henry the Fourth of France a choice Napolitan Courfer with his Keeper; when the Horse was brought before the King, he commanded one of his Riders to mount him, who neither with Switch or Spur wold scarce stir or shew any feats of activity, the King herupon and the Beholders began to disparage the Horse, taking him for som dull Jade, hereupon the King defird an Italian Rider to mount him, the Horse when he saw his own Rider ready to back him, fell a trembling all over, but the Rider being got up he began to prance and flounce fo nimbly as if he wold have flown in o the Air, to the amazement of all the Spectators, fo King Henry with the Prefent beggd the Rider

of the Cardinall; whom he entertaind all his life-time.

The Napolitan being born in a luxurious Country is observed to be the greateft Embracer of pleasure, the greatest Courtier of Ladies, and the most indulgent of himself of any other Nation, infomuch that no command of the King can make, 4 Napolitan Gentleman to go upon any Service for three months in Sommer till the heats are over: They are full of Noble Friendship one to another, and somtime they make their love to men controul their luft to women As there was a notable example these late yeers in the person of the young Marquels Oliverio, who being desperatly in love with the Countels of Castlenowe layed fiege to her a good while, and the Count going to a Country house of his, and taking his Countess and Family with him, the Marquels being more and more enfland, goes to the Country hard by one day a Hawking and let files his Hawk into the Count of Caftlenoves Gardens, where it chance he and his Countes were walking, the Marquels made bold to retreeve his Hawk, the Count with very high Civilities did welcom him, and cauld a Banquet to be prefently provided, where he and his Lady entertaind him; being gone the Count began to commend she Marquels, telling his wife that he was one of the hopefullit young Noble men, and the fullest of parts of any in the whole Kingdom; These praises made fuch impressions in the Countess that a little after he gaind her, so the time and place of pleasure being appointed, he was let in a privat way to her Chamber, where the being a bed as he was undreffing himfelf to go to her, the told him that he was beholden to the Count her Husband for this Favor, for the never heard him speak to much in commendation of any; Isit so, sayd the Marques? then I shold be the arrantit Villan in the world to abuse so noble a Friend, so he put on his Dubblet agen, and departed (but with much civillity) in the very height and heat of luft, though he had so commodious conjuncture of time as his heart could defire.

But as the Napolitan have a high noble method of Friendship amongst them, so are they as revengfull as any other Italian: Among a world of examples that could be producd, let this suffice; In the ancient Citty of Nocera there were three young Noble-men calld Conrado, Gefare, and Alexandro, the eldest was Prince of the place (before Charles the Fifts time.) There was and is still in Nocera a ftrong Castle where the Prince Conrado had a Garrison wherof he made a Confident of his Captain, and Keeper of the Castle, the Prince most of his time kept in his Country-house and his Brothers also, but somtimes he wold com and ly som dayes in his Castle; It fortund that his Captain having a comly woman to his wife the Prince fell in love with, and never left till he enjoyd her, which he had done often to the knowledg of her husband, fo beating his brains how to be revengd he fell upon this way; The Prince being at his Country-house, the Captain sent him word that there were two wild Boares discoverd in the Forrest hard by, therfore if he and his two Brothers wold com such a day with their Dogs, he doubted not but they shold find very Princely sport; So Conrado came with his second brother Cefare, but Alexander could not com till two dayes aiter, so the Captain had provided a fitting Supper for the Prince and his brother, who had brought another Noble-man with him to have part of the Sport, the

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Prince and the fayd Noble-man lodged in the Caffle, but Cefare lay in the Town : The Captain was wonderfull officious to attend the Prince to his Chame ber, but having confederated with the chiefest of the Garrison in the dead of night they rushed into the Prince his Chamber, and the first thing they did they chopd of his Genitories, then his Head, which they put to stand on a window, and quarterd the reft of his body; This being done very filently, in the morning betimes they fent in the Prince his name for his fecond brother to com in all haft; when Prince Cefare came, the Captain waited upon him to his brothers Chamber. where the first Object he beheld was Conrados head upon a window and his members quarterd' and firewd up and down the Room; ah, fayd Cefare, is this the wild Boar you writ of, yes, answered the Captain, but I writ to you of two, so they fell upon Him also, and made the like Sacrifice of revenge upon him; this being done the Captain barrd up the Gates, and going upon the wells of the Caftle he fent for the chief of the Town, & made a Speech unto them in what flavery they livd in under Comado, therfore if they ever defird liberty there was a fair opportunity offerre now, because he had Conrado in his Custody, and he could do with him what he pleased; But the Cittizens wold hearken to no such motion fo they fent fpeedy word to Alexander the younger brother, who coming with fom Country forces, the Citty joynd with them and beleagued the Castle, the Captain finding his case to be desperat, takes his wife first on a high Turred and harld her down amongst them, then his Children, and afterwards murthers himself in the ey of all the Citty.

There is no Country Swarms with Nobility more then the Kingdom of Na ples, the number wherof do daily encreafe, infomuch that the last account which was taken, there were in Naples , Calabria , and Apulia , with the west of the twelve Provinces adjoyed, two thousand Barons, filty Dukes, ninery Marques les, seventy Earls and five Princes; But som of these Nobles have but stender Bu ffates, as Arein reports, who fayes, that three Marquelles in Langiann were found eating of Figgs off one Tree to keep them from flarving. ... Salaraiw bab

Now, though the Spaniard entitle himself King of both the Sieilles, yet he holds the latter , I mean the Kingdom of Naples in Fee from the Pope, whom he acknowledgeth to be Lord-Paramount therof by right of Donation to the Church, Therfore the Spanish Ambassador upon the Vigile of Saint Perevi or every Saint Peters Eve, presents the Pope in his Makers name with a Heriot, and a Rent; viz. With a Mule and seven thousand Duckets in Gold, at the reception wherof the Pope answers, Sufficiat pro hac vice, Let it fuffice for this time, and till this be done, the great Cuthelic King lyeth under an Excomunication, which in a thort compals of time is layed on him, and taken off every yeer. house it luis, though Ir

The the Supelinas have a bed not learneaded on so dillion among a world of example are they are revenerable as any out or slian: Among a world of example

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